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THE TIMES

No 62,003

TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1984



20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Christmas cheer
The Times Cook brings back the fun of ancient festivities

Change of tune
Who will be the new man to control the BBC's music?

The moral view
What price the freedoms of the sexual revolution?

Sticky wicket
Preview of England's chances in the one-day international against India at Poona

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won outright yesterday by Mrs Julia Pehrson of Puckeridge, Herts. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

NUM stays defiant but is resigned to loss of £200,000

● **Miners' delegates rejected a conciliatory recommendation by the NUM executive to release £4.3 million of its funds and voted to continue defying the courts**

● **A Luxembourg court may be asked today to establish the receiver's right to lay claim to the £4.3 million of NUM assets in a Luxembourg bank**

● **An attempted murder charge could face vandals who hurled a metal spike from a bridge, piercing the roof of a coal board van carrying explosives**

● **The miners' decision not to purge their contempt is likely to increase pressure from unions worried about repayment of loans made to the NUM** **Page 2**

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders voted last night to continue their defiance of the law, but resigned themselves to the seizure of £200,000 from their funds to pay fines levied for contempt of the High Court.

Delegates to a special conference of the National Union of Mineworkers in London voted by 139 to 80 to boycott efforts by the receiver appointed by the court to bring back £4.3 million of the union's assets from a bank in Luxemburg.

In doing so, they overturned a recommendation by 11 votes to 6 from the NUM national executive that the union's cash should be brought back to Britain to bring the miners back into compliance with the law and recent judges' rulings.

At the end of a heated, 90-minute conference, delegates threw out the unexpectedly moderate policy proposed by their executive and endorsed a hard-line strategy put forward by Mr Jack Collins, Communist leader of the Kent pitmen.

The key section of the critical policy decision said that the conference was not prepared to permit the union's officers to give any assistance to the sequestrators or the receiver.

The Kent proposition was put as an amendement to the executive's measures and it scotched a more conciliatory line that appeared to be emerging from the NUM and its president, Mr Arthur Scargill.

The conference at Congress House, the TUC headquarters in Bloomsbury, had been called into emergency session to decide what to do in the wake of the High Court appointment of a receiver to run the union's financial affairs.

After a weekend of indecision, the miners' executive voted earlier yesterday to agree to the repatriation of most of its available funds from Luxembourg to Britain. The £200,000 could then be paid in the proper way and most of the union's cash might be restored to the leaders of the strike.

Mr Scargill was understood by delegates at yesterday's conference to support that view, which split the executive right across the traditional political boundaries. The Yorkshire area representatives abstained on a technicality.

When it came to the delegates' vote, the following composite strategy was agreed overwhelmingly on a show of hands:

1 The NUM deplores the decision to remove the union's three trustees and to appoint a Tory Party official as receiver with total control over our funds.

2 The conference is not prepared to sanction the payment of the £200,000 fine levied against the union, although it recognises that this latest unprecendented move by the court means the payment will be seized without our consent.

3 Conference is not prepared to "purge" this union's "contempt" and reiterates that at all times the union had acted in accordance with its rules and constitution.

4 Conference is not prepared to permit either the elected trustees or any other officers of the union to give any assistance whatsoever to the sequestrators or the receiver appointed by the High Court to manage the funds and assets of this union.

5 The NUM has already asked the TUC to call an emergency meeting of the general council and asks that the General Council mobilizes industrial action to stop this most vicious threat to our history to the freedom and independence of British trade unionism.

Delegates reaffirmed their insistence that there can be no settlement of the dispute unless the coal board withdraws its pit closure programme.

NUM leaders met Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, last night to explain their strategy decisions. The TUC's liaison group on the coal strike is expected to be called into session today.

Other mining news, page 2
Phillip Whitehead, page 14



The driver of the van holding the sharpened rod

Metal spike hurled at coal board van

By Craig Seton

An attempted murder charge could face the men who hurled a metal rod from a bridge onto a coal board van carrying explosives yesterday, narrowly missing the driver and his mate.

Police chiefs and coal board officials expressed horror at the latest attack in north Derbyshire. A three-foot-long electricity earthing rod which had been deliberately sharpened penetrated several inches through the roof of the van's cabin above the heads of the two men who are both members of the NUM having returned to work within the past month.

The spike failed to get further because it was stopped by a bolt screwed on the end.

The van was carrying 100lb of explosives to Renishaw Park Colliery when the attack was made from a 20ft high railway bridge above the Renishaw to Staveley road, near Chesterfield. The coal board said there was little risk of explosion.

Derbyshire police found a collection of missiles, including concrete posts, lumps of metal, stones, and metal railpins on the bridge.

Detective Chief Insp Sandy McGillvray, who is leading the hunt for those responsible, said: "This is a very serious matter and the charge could well be attempted murder."

The driver of the van, who does not want to be identified, said: "We were a bit shocked and shaken when we remembered what had happened in Wales last week. We heard a bang and thought someone had thrown a brick at us as had happened before. We carried on and when we heard another bang we saw this spike sticking out of the roof."

Telecom shares start trading at 45p premium

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Shares in British Telecom made a sensational debut on the stock market yesterday, opening at a huge premium of 45p over the issue price, and immediately embroiling the Government in another political row over the pricing of the issue, the largest so far in the privatization programme.

Mr Alan Williams, a Labour spokesman on trade and industry, accused the Government of "criminal incompetence" in its handling of the issue, which he described as "the biggest giveaway in British commercial history".

Although ministers immediately mounted a spirited defence of their handling of the record-breaking £3.9 billion share sale, they are clearly bracing themselves for another protracted row over accusations that they have sold state-owned assets cheaply.

The first official dealings in Telecom shares began simultaneously in London and New York at 3pm London time. The jobbers' and traders' pitches were immediately swamped by brokers and other traders.

The size of the opening premium was significantly higher than nearly every estimate, even among professional City analysts,and means investors are sitting on a profit equivalent, on paper at least, to nearly 90 per cent of their original investment.

The shares started changing hands at 95p in their partly-paid form – 45p more than investors have so far had to pay for them. After fluctuating in the three hours of official trading in London, they closed at 93p a share. Trading was still going on after hours last night.

The closing price of 93p is equivalent to a fully paid-up price of 173p, which compares with last week's 130p offer price. The 2.25 million people who have been allocated shares have so far had to make only an initial downpayment of 50p a share.

Most small investors are not expected to try to sell their shares until they have received formal notification of how many they have received, which will not be until Tuesday next week at the earliest.

Opposition MPs claimed in the Commons that the opening premium showed the Government had underpriced the shares, and had cost the taxpayer more than £1.25 billion by selling Telecom more cheaply than it could have done.

"Five times oversubscribed and a 45p premium is not miscalculation, it is criminal incompetence", Mr Williams said.

The Government was defended by both Mr Geoffrey Pattie, the Minister for Information Technology, and Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, who is still in hospital recovering from the injuries he sustained in the Brighton bomb blast.

In a statement, Mr Tebbit said the flotation was a major step towards the goal of wider share ownership. Recalling that only a few months ago few people thought it would have been possible to achieve any share issue on the scale of the Telecom one, the outcome reaffirmed the "supremacy of skill" in the City.

The Goverment's merchant bank adviser, Kleinwort, Benson, said the price was in many ways an artificial one, reflecting the extreme shortage of sellers.

Stock Exchange scenes, page 3
Market report, page 19

Two in Brinks-Mat raid jailed for 25 years

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Two men convicted of taking part in Britain's largest robbery were each jailed yesterday for 25 years at the Central Criminal Court, leaving behind them no clue to the whereabouts of more than £26 million in gold and other precious items.

Sentencing Michael John McAvoy, aged 33, and Brian Robinson, aged 41, for their part in the raid on a Brinks-Mat warehouse just over a year ago, the Common Serjeant of London Judge David Tudor Price, told them there could be "no distinction between you".

The two men were told: "You and I know the sentence for this case must be very heavy." The robbery had been well planned, guards had been threatened with a petrol solution and "the haul was enormous". "The sentence must be sufficient to indicate to all that robbery of this kind is not worth it," the judge said.

McAvoy, a builder of Beckwith Road, East Dulwich, south-east London, said "Thank you" as he was taken from the court, but Robinson, unemployed of Rollins Street, Peckham, south-east London, was silent.

Earlier, counsel for the men offered no mitigation pleas.

After they had left, the judge told the court that papers on the case would be sent to Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, to see if there was evidence of an attempt to pervert the course of justice by three men who were alibi witnesses for McAvoy during his defence.

Background, page 2

BA profits increase to £189m

British Airways' chairman Lord King yesterday announced half-year profits up by 26 per cent. The results will be the last released before the airline's privatization in February.

Pretax profits were £189 million, compared with £150 million last year. Group turnover was up from £1,397 million to £1,573 million and the state airline did well in all areas of passengers and freight. Lord King said the sale of British Telecom had been "handled brilliantly", and he would like to think BA would do as well. But there would be no perks to encourage people to fly BA, he indicated

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Cairo plea for Mid-East talks

Egypt has added its voice to the clamour in the Arab world for the immediate staging of a Middle East crisis conference, involving the full participation of the Soviet Union **Page 6**



Luxembourg rebuffs receiver

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The receiver and one of the sequestrators appointed to take over the assets of the National Union of Mineworkers will today try to persuade Nobis Finanz International, the Luxembourg bank, that they have the authority to lay claim to the money deposited there.

Yesterday after being refused admittance by the bank, the two men consulted lawyers who drew up legal opinions which they said they believed "will satisfy Nobis that the receiver is now the only man who can produce an effective discharge on receipts".

If the bank is still not satisfied, the receiver will have to go to a Luxembourg court to establish the validity of his claim and seek a court order requiring the bank to hand over the £4.3 million worth of assets that last week the court ordered to be unfrozen.

The bank may well take the view that it is no prepared to hand over funds to a third pary without the backing of a court order from Luxembourg.

The English court order under which the receiver, Mr Herbert Brewer, was appointed in place of the union's trustees is not legally binding in Luxembourg. In the same way an English bank would be unlikely to entertain a request for money from a third party with the authority only of a foreign court order.

Although there is an EEC directive in draft under which member states would agree to honour judgements delivered in courts of other member states, not all countries have yet agreed to bring in the requisite legislation so the directive cannot take effect.

If the receiver, who is acting in step with the sequestrators appointed after the union

Continued on back page, col 1

Pilot killed

Captain Tony Wigley, aged 44, commander of the Royal Naval Air station at Portland, Dorset, was killed yesterday when his helicopter crashed into the sea wall.

Royal visit

The Prince and Princess of Wales will make a postponed visit to Italy from April 19 to May 5 and will have an audience with the Pope.

Tanker ablaze

An Iraqi warplane fired an Exocet missile into the Cypriot-registered supertanker Minotaur in the Gulf, setting it on fire **Page 6**

Test defeat

England were beaten by eight wickets in the first Test against India at Bombay. Australia appointed Allan Border as captain against West Indies in succession to Kim Hughes **Report, page 26**

Ministers prepare for retreat on student cash

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Government sources last night gave the first official confirmation that ministers were on the brink of conceding to more than 160 Conservative rebels opposed to the plan to cut student support by £39 million.

Having said on Sunday that the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, were standing absolutely firm, it was reported yesterday that ministers were considering a number of options – one of which was to stand firm.

It is understood that Sir Keith is being advised to take one of two retreats: either to stagger the cuts over a longer period, or to freeze the plan while the issue of long-term student support is reviewed.

Either course would cost money, and it was suggested by one Downing Street source that the Treasury might be willing to offer alternative finance for Sir Keith's cherished science budget.

Meanwhile, Sir Keith prepared himself for today's Commons ordeal – with education questions followed by his opening speech on the second day of the Local Government Bill and a full meeting with backbench critics – by meeting the officers of the Tory backbench education committee.

Mr Peter Bruinvels, a secretary of the committee and MP for Leicester East, said afterwards: "Lifelines were thrown. There is no sign yet that he has grasped them. He did not commit himself either way."

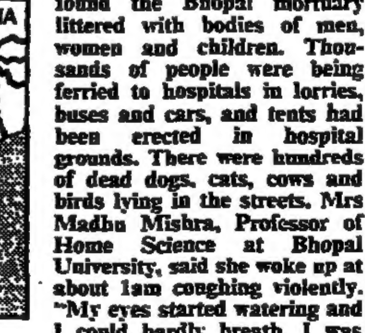
For the Opposition, Mr Giles Radice, the Labour frontbench spokesman, said in a letter to Sir Keith last night that the plan should be dropped pending a review of 16-plus grant arrangements. **Joseph meeting, page 2**

Indian chemical plant disaster

375 killed by escaping gas

By Our Foreign Staff





At least 375 people died yesterday when toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticide plant near Bhopal, capital of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. As many as 20,000 more needed hospital treatment for swollen eyes, frothing at the mouth and breathing difficulties. About 2,000 of them were said to be in a serious condition.

The Union Carbide managing director in India, Mr Y. P. Gokhale, said in Bombay that methyl isocyanate gas escaped when a valve in the plant's underground storage tank broke under a build-up of pressure. He said none of the plant's workers was affected by the leakage. Bhopal is about three miles from the factory.

The plant has been closed and the assistant works manager, production manager and plant supervisor arrested. Police cordoned off Bhopal, stopping trains, planes and vehicles from entering the city of 500,000 people.

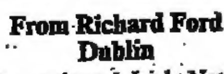
The Government in Delhi has sent medical and scientific experts to the scene of the disaster, and has ordered a judicial inquiry.

A local correspondent contacted by telephone said he found the Bhopal mortuary littered with bodies of men, women and children. Thousands of people were being ferried to hospitals in lorries, buses and cars, and tents had been erected in hospital grounds. There were hundreds of dead dogs, cats, cows and birds lying in the streets. Mrs Madhu Mishra, Professor of Home Science at Bhopal University, said she woke up at about 1am coughing violently. "My eyes started watering and I could hardly breath, I was choking" she said.

Mrs Mishra said she and a neighbour drove towards a hill in the city. "It was gruesome, a nightmare. There were about eight or nine thousand people on the road in the dead of night all heading for the hill." People blinded by the fumes stumbled into each other in pitch darkness.

Continued on back page, col 1

Death threat to Thatcher as Dublin summit opens



From Richard Ford
Dublin

The outlawed Irish National Liberation Army delivered a death threat to the Prime Minister as she arrived in Dublin yesterday to be greeted by unprecedented security and a series of hoax bomb alerts.

As the recriminations over the Anglo-Irish summit appeared forgotten, with Mrs Thatcher standing next to Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Taoiseach, chatting like old friends outside the official residence of the Irish President, the terrorists claimed they would send her to meet Airey Neave".

Mr Neave, a close friend of the Prime Minister, was murdered by INLA when a booby-trap bomb exploded under his car at the Palace of Westminster at the start of the 1979 General Election campaign.

The two Prime Ministers had a brief chat, described as affable, before the summit began and the Government is determined that their talks begun at the Chequers Summit will go ahead with the intention of another Prime Ministerial meeting early next year.

Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald, all smiles outside Dublin Castle yesterday.

The smiles between the two leaders indicate that any ill-feeling over the row that developed after the Summit two weeks ago had been forgotten and it was hoped the two leaders would hold a short meeting today.

A major security alert began only hours before Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived on board an RAF VC 10 at Dublin Airport, when a suspect package was found near Dublin Castle where the EEC summit is being held.

During a final check by police of the drains and sewers around and under the castle, a black plastic bag containing putty and old batteries was discovered. An area around the heavly-guarded and sealed off castle was evacuated for 90 minutes as army bomb disposal experts carried out checks, proving that it was a hoax.

The INLA statement claimed it had planted several hoax bombs throughout the city in protest at the treat posed to Ireland's neutrality by EEC membership. It particularly resented the presence of Mrs Thatcher who had shown "nothing but contempt for the Irish people".

It said INLA had made no attempt to execute her because of its policy of preventing civilian casualties, but warned "this does not detract from our intention of sending Thatcher to meet Airey Neave for her crimes against the Irish people."

A picket organized by Provisional Sinn Fein attracted only 30 people, who stood several hundred yards from the Castle's main entrance with banners demanding an end to extradition and telling Mrs Thatcher to get out.

Last-minute security checks began early yesterday with streets surrounding the castle sealed off and hundreds of police taking up positions outside, on the roof and along the route to the city airport. The airport was surrounded by troops who stood along the main Dublin to Belfast road with their rifles at the ready, armoured vans were parked in entrances and troops also patrolled fields on their flight path into the airport.

● **JOBS SCHEME:** An EEC plan to fight unemployment was endorsed by the summit (Ian Murray writes).

Mrs Thatcher described it as the best report on the subject she had yet seen from the European Commission.

The plan urges monetary policies which steer clear of inflation, cutbacks in public expenditure and reductions in budget deficits. It argues for tax cuts to create investment capital, calls for greater flexibility in wage rates and an end to closed shop controls on the labour market.

Wrangle starts, Page 6

High cost forces Britain to oppose European steps against acid rain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Government will not support a European Commission directive to reduce sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from power stations in Britain. A meeting of European environment ministers, in Brussels on Thursday, will be told by Mr William Waldegrave that the measures would cost too much.

A explanation of the Government's decision is contained in a report to Parliament published yesterday. It is a detailed reply to criticisms of the select committee on the environment in a report on acid rain, which recommended the reduction of emissions from the Central Electricity Generating Board's coal-fired power stations.

Mr Waldegrave, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said estimates by the Central Electricity Generating Board showed that the installation of flue gas desulphurization (FGD) plant would cost £1,500million; £150million at each of 10 power stations.

The Government does not accept that discharges from sources in Britain are a main contributor to acid rain, which has killed much of the life in thousands of lakes in Scandinavia and caused destruction affecting half of the forests in West Germany.

Reductions proposed by the European Commission would reduce sulphur dioxide by 60 per cent and nitrogen oxides by 40 per cent. In addition to discharges from power stations, emissions of nitrogen oxides from car exhausts should be cut by 30 per cent on new cars from October 1, 1986.

The Government is arguing that reductions from cars should be phased over a longer period, and by different measures. Instead of fitting catalytic burners to clean-up exhaust gases, the procedure would be a gradual improvement with the adoption of "lean-burn" engines.

Advisers to the Department of the Environment suggest that adoption of the measures in Britain, as West Germany and Scandinavian countries, in particular, would like, would make little difference to the troubles other countries face.

Indeed, yesterday's report argues that if other countries had followed the measures taken in Britain between 1970 and 1980 to reduce emissions, their acid rain problems might not be so severe.

The case Mr Waldegrave's team will put to other ministers is that the environmental protection issues differ between countries.

Acid Rain: Cmnd 9397 (Stationery Office £3.15).



Mr Dai Williams, the miner who escaped injury in Friday's tragedy, arriving at Merthyr Vale Colliery, near Aberfan, South Wales, yesterday in a car driven by Mr Jeff Tree, of City Centre Cars, the firm whose driver was killed.

Dispute in the coalfields

NUM worried union loans could dry up

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The alarm shown by leaders of the National Union of Nineworkers at the appointment of a receiver to control their funds can be attributed to concern that a steady supply of interest-free loans from other unions may soon start to dry up.

NUM leaders are understood to have been told by unions, previously pledged to provide money to keep the union in business, that support could be withdrawn if the receiver's attempts to take authority over funds lodged abroad are successful.

Early moves by Mr Herbert Brewer, the Derbyshire solicitor appointed as receiver by the High Court, to take control of £8.9 million NUM funds, including £4.36 million resting with a Luxembourg finance house, received a setback when he was told there was not an official available to meet him.

However, Mr Brewer, and MP Brian Larkins, one of the four partners of Price Waterhouse appointed as sequestrators of union funds, later announced that they had taken further legal advice which they believed would persuade Nobis-Finanz International that the receiver was the only person who could "produce an effective discharge on receipts".

Senior officials of unions backing the NUM became concerned last week that the prospect of a receiver taking over the union's money could mean that loans made to the miners, with the funds lodged overseas used as collateral, might not be repaid.

The frenetic activity towards the end of last week, which culminated in NUM officials, including Mr Arthur Scargill, its president, appearing in person before the High Court for the first time, raised unanswered questions as to why the officials were dropping their boycott of the courts.

Technically the union is still in contempt of court for refusing to pay a £200,000 fine, which the sequestrators are trying to secure, and Sunday night's decision by the emergency delegate conference not to purge that contempt is likely to increase the pressure from other unions, worried about repayment of loans

Superficially, the impact of the appointment of a receiver has virtually no effect on the day-to-day operations of the NUM because its funds have been frozen since October 25.

Miners mourn but continue picketing

From Tim Jones, Aberfan

Nothing changed on the picket line at Merthyr Vale colliery yesterday as pickets surged against the police and hurled obscenities as Mr David Williams and another working miner were driven past them before dawn in torrential rain.

On Friday, Mr David Wilkie, aged 35, a taxi driver was killed when a concrete block smashed through his car window as he was taking Mr Williams to work. Two men have been charged with his murder.

Before Mr Williams arrived at the pit yesterday, 50 pickets stood in silence for one minute in memory of everyone who has been killed during the dispute.

But when the convoy carrying Mr Williams arrived the usual abuses started as the police struggled to hold the pickets back.

Mr Bill King, the union's lodge secretary, said: "We are all very sorry about the death of David Wilkie but the strike remains firm and we will not stop our picketing".

Mr King, rejected a plea from Mr David East, the Chief Constable of South Wales, to limit the number of pickets at the pit to six with just two policeman because he could not be guaranteed a right to speak to the two miners.

The police convoy accompanying Mr Williams took a different route to the one used on Friday and the mine-cab carrying him was driven by Mr Jeff Tree, head of City Centre Cars, the firm that employed Mr Wilkie.

● Mr Ken Seed, the leader of Durham's working miners, has opened a public appeal to help the dependants of David Wilkie

● The home of Mr Arnold Dyson, a Yorkshire working miner, was set on fire on Sunday, the police said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

He and his family were not at their home in Bolton-on-Deane, near Mexborough, as they had moved to a secret address.

● Police Constable Ian Learmonth a dog handler on night duty at a coal wharf at Wivenhoe Port, near Colchester, Essex, was attacked by two working miners, Chelmsford Crown Court was told yesterday. Terence French, aged 34, and Christopher Tazev, aged 20, pleaded not guilty.

● The coal board said that 234 miners returned to work for the first time yesterday.

Hailsham against judges on television

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, rejects the idea that judges should be allowed to appear on television in an interview in the latest issue of *Justice of the Peace*.

He says the matter has been considered several times and tentative experiments tried on at least two occasions on selected programmes had proved a failure.

He said: "There is an inbuilt tendency on television to attack, and to edit out those things that are most important in an interview and I have come to the conclusion that the judges are right in wanting to stay off".

He adds that most judges were against any change in the Kilmour rules that prevent televison appearances.

In the same interview Lord Hailsham suggests that press criticism of the judiciary could be reduced if judges avoided foolish off-the-cuff remarks. "It is very difficult without being offensive to tell them that, because there are judges who are more accident-prone, if you like, than others."

Lord Hailsham adds that although he does not criticize judges if he can help it, their appointments are very carefully made and that they undergo training.

"And when things do go seriously wrong, there are means, although they are not usually disclosed or publicized, by which the judge can be made to understand that he has perhaps erred."

Lord Hailsham also defends judges from the criticism that they are too remote. Barristers have by the nature of their work been in contact with many ordinary people, at stressful and painful times of their lives.

He concludes that judges are not removed from society and that many have spent their whole professional lives considering the seamer side of life.

Nine will fight by-election at Enfield

Nine candidates will contest the Enfield Southgate by-election, caused by the death of the Conservative MP, Sir Anthony Berry, in the Brighton bombing seven weeks ago.

A late attempt by Screaming Lord Sutch, the veteran by-election campaigner, to add both his name and his dog's to the *list was unsuccessful*.

The poll, on December 13, will be one of the last before candidates' deposits in parliamentary elections are raised from £150 to £1,000.

The candidates are: Helen Mary Anscomb (Death Off the Roads, Freight on Rail), Iain Innes Burgess (Abolish Greater London, Restore Middlesex Shire), Peter Winston Hamid (Lab), James William Kershaw (Nationalist Party), Andreas Polydorou (Turkish Troops Out of Cyprus), Michael Portillo (C), Raymond Edwin Shenton (English National Party), Timothy Slack (Lib-SDP Aliance), George Weiss (Captain Rainbow's Universal Party).

General Election: Sir Anthony Berry (C) 26,451; David Morgan (L-All) 10,652; Mary Honeyball (Lab) 8,132; M Braithwaite (BNP) 318. C maj 15,799.

Fears over tax on pension lump sums

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Fears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to tax lump sums available on retirement has caused a flurry of lobbying by the police and civil servants. There have also been anxious telephone calls to the Treasury by people who see their future threatened.

Senior police officers, who can commute part of their pensions and have some choice about when to retire, are aleady leaving the service.

Chief Sup Ronald West, assistant secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association, said yesterday: "We are increasingly getting information about members who are leaving the service early because they are not prepared to run the risk of having their commutation taxed".

One of those retiring early is the head of Oxford police, Chief Sup Ray Tilly, aged 50, who took over in the city only six weeks ago.

"I am not willing to take the risk", he said. Mr Tilly added that he was extremely disappointed at having to go. He had hoped to stay another 10 years.

Police Review estimates in its current issue that a chief superintendent due to receive about £50,000 inconsumption might, if he were taxed on that payment and on his year's salary, lose more than £20,000 in tax. By retiring before the Budget he would be sure of receiving his full commutation.

Mr Pat Johnson, deputy secretary of the Police Federation, which represents officers up to and including chief inspector, said: "We have noticed that there are people retiring we would not have expected to at this stage."

The Council of Civil Servants' Unions said it had written to the Chancellor expressing concern about rumours that he is thinking of taxing pensions benefits.

The Civil Service has a compulsory commutation, a spokesman said.

Government increases Ethiopia aid

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government announced yesterday that it was arranging for a further 15,000 tonnes of grain to be supplied to Ethiopia, bringing to more than £18 million the aid allocated during the past two months.

About 5,000 tonnes are being supplied through Oxfam for delivery at the end of December, and the remainder will be shipped through the world food programme. The total cost of the grain will be about £2.75 million.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, also announced, after his recent visit to Ethiopia, that the Government is chartering at a cost of £215,000 an aircraft to take out 18,000 blankets and other equipment as quickly as possible and that a further £348,000 is being made available to Oxfam for help for Sudan.

Ship order will guarantee Belfast jobs

The Belfast shipbuilders Harland and Wolff are expected to announce today a £35-million order for a 190,000 tonnes ore carrier for the British Steel Corporation.

The revived shipyard now has its entire production capacity booked for the next two years, guaranteeing jobs for its work-force of more than 5,000 until the end of 1986.

The ship expected to be announced today will be a sister vessel to the British Steel, which was delivered to BSC at the end of October.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $8.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

M25 orbital saving time and money

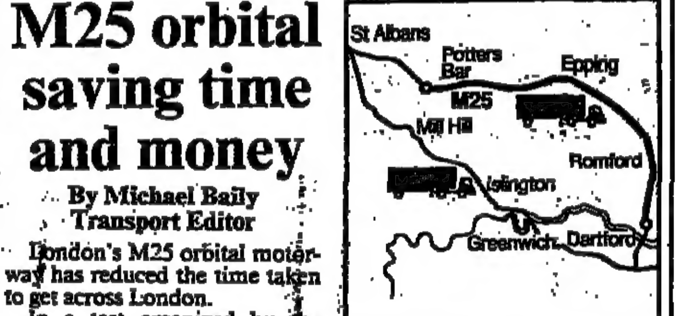
By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

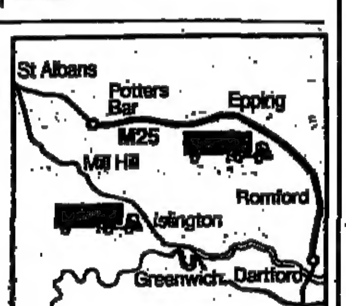
London's M25 orbital motorway has reduced the time taken to get across London.

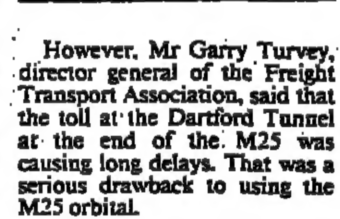
In a test organized by the Freight Transport Association, a lorry made two journeys from Toddington motorway services in Bedfordshire to the A2 Dover road in Kent.

On one journey it used the M25 to get around London and on the other it went through London via Archway, Highbury and the Blackwall Tunnel. Although using the M25 route made the 111km journey 18km longer it took 12 minutes less.

The 28-ton Volvo lorry also used a lot less fuel because it made 157 fewer gear changes.







However, Mr Garry Turvey, director general of the Freight Transport Association, said that the toll at the Dartford Tunnel at the end of the M25 was causing long delays. That was a serious drawback to using the M25 orbital.

How the routes compare

Time	1hr21mins	1hr 33mins
Distance	111km	93km
Gear changes	47	204
Traffic lights, crossings etc	1	85
Tolls	1 at £1.60	none

Dairy quota hope rises for farmers

The Government yesterday gave a broad hint to dairy farmers that they should consider expanding production between now and the end of March (our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Speaking at the Royal Smithfield Show in London, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said the British dairy industry had adapted to the new quota system very well. That was partly due to the summer drought and partly to self-imposed cuts.

But farmers should look closely at national production figures, he said because there was a strong possibility that by the end of 1984-85, they would have produced less than their quota, and that individual farmers who produced more than their allocations might well not have to pay any levy.

Grain crisis, page 5

GLC 'best instrument of wealth redistribution'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council was the best instrument available to the left for redistributing wealth, according to Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the council.

A speech he gave at a rally last month was yesterday quoted at length in *Marxism Today*, a monthly published by the Communist Party, as MPs began debating the Local Government Bill, which includes powers to enable ministers to abolish the GLC in 1986.

Mr Livingstone said that the large rate base available to the GLC gave it far greater resources than other Labour authorities with radical policies, such as Sheffield and Liverpool *city councils*.

The use of institutions outside the Labour movement had enabled the GLC to build up support quickly, he went on. "We've been buying space in the media that's run by our enemies."

He predicted that next year the Government would act against Labour-led authorities as harshly as it had worked against striking mineworkers this year.

"Next March and April a whole range of major local authorities and cites could be in industrial upheaval and with a considerable degree of disorder on the street when rate-capping hits."

● Abolishing the GLC could damage the work of 200 London-based black organizations and the cause of racial equality, MPs were warned yesterday at the start of the second reading debate on the abolition Bill (Pat Healy writes).

The London boroughs would have to spend £47 million more to finance all the voluntary groups now funded by the GLC, according to Fight to Implement Race Equality

Parliament, page 4

Joseph to consider grant review

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, yesterday met student leaders for the first time and gave no indication that there might be concessions on his proposals for student grants. (Our Education Correspondent writes).

But in a 30-minute meeting with Mr Phil Woolas, president of the National Union of Students, he agreed to consider, as a long-term option, undertaking a review of the student grant system. A partial loans scheme might be investigated in such a review, he said.

Sir Keith, who has refused to meet the NUS during his three years in office, also agreed to look into the question of making parental contributions compulsory, but said he was not hopeful about that.

● The Government should encourage students to obtain loans from banks and take cleaning and gardening jobs on campus, the Adam Smith Institute says in a memorandum to Sir Keith.

It should underwrite 50 per cent of student overdrafts up to £2,000, less what students receive from the state and their parents.

New Sources of Student Finance (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ; £1).

Calvi link is denied

The coroner said yesterday at the end of the Westminster inquest on Mr Yugo Niutta, the Italian businessman that his death was not connected with the unsolved death of Roberto Calvi, chief of the crashed Ambrosiano Bank.

Dr Paul Knapman speaking at the end of the inquest at Westminster said: "I feel it is over reacting to have witch hunts every time an Italian businessman dies in this country". He recorded a suicide verdict on Mr Niutta, who was found dead in a London hotel.

Fatal flaw for £26m raiders

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The night before the Brinks-Mat robbery the gang met to finalize plans. Inevitably they speculated about the haul from the high security warehouse close to Heathrow Airport.

Anthony Black the warehouse security guard in league with the gang, assured them they could expect £1 million to £2 million. But neither he nor they knew that a few hours afterwards gold worth more than £20 million arrived from another London depot.

Less than 12 hours later the gang fled the ransacked warehouse with three tons of gold bullion; 1,000 carats in diamonds, platinum and travellers' cheques, a total of £26,369,778. Three safes could not be opened, reducing the haul.

The gang had been given information by Black; photographs of the inside of the warehouse, and a copy of a key which Black made sure would work by testing it in the warehouse door.

When the gang struck on the dawn of November 26 last year it was after a signal from Black.

By any standards it was a simple but highly effective operation, outstripping the £6 million stolen a few months earlier from another security firm and the £2.6 million in the Great Train Robbery in 1963.

But it contained a fatal flaw in the form of Black. It was quickly apparent the robbery needed good intelligence and the staff were screened by the police. Black's sister was living with a man she had known for 12 years, Robinson, who was in the Flying Squad intelligence files.

Within days of the robbery information pointed detectives in the direction of him and McAvoy.

Under questioning last December Black, no professional criminal like the others, crumbled with the simple question: "Where do I begin?" He turned informer, earning himself a six-year sentence, the enmity of his family and the knowledge he could be hunted for the rest of his life.

Before the trial he was kept at a London police station instead of prison reportedly enjoying weekly squash sessions with his guards. He may stay in police protection for some time.

During the trial the jury were given protection and the Central Criminal Court guarded by armed officers and dogs. Each night the defendants, kept in separate prisons on remand, were moved under heavy police escort.

For the men in the dock, having reached the apex of their criminal careers, were running the risk of a very swift nadir facing extremely long sentences.

Robinson is known in the underworld as "The Colonel" because of his organizational ability. McAvoy is also widely known in the underworld. The two are suspected of working together in the past.

But were there others? Two men living in Spain linked to the robbery are unreachable because there is no extradition. There has been speculation about criminal financiers and other organizers for a robbery which, even at £2 million, would have been profitable.

None of the haul has reappeared, despite a record £2 million reward. Black said that he was told he would have to wait at least five years for an unspecified share. No payments could be made until the gang were sure the police had lost interest.

He thought the booty might have been hidden in a safe buried beneath concrete somewhere in Britain.

But 8,600 gold bars, the size of a crate, need a large hole. Suspicion fell on an escape route to Spain. It was 10 days before the defendants were arrested and the gold could have been flown out, transported by small boat from a quiet port or driven across Europe piecemeal.

The gold could also be filtered on to the market by middlemen. The gang must have made some arrangement before the robbery to dispose of the spoils and their receiver might have been prepared to deal with the unexpected largesse.

Much will depend on how the defendants respond to their sentences. If the gold reappears it would affect their early release. If it does not Black may not be the only one who goes in fear.

Other criminals might try to reach the proceeds.

Labour NEC writ threat

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Cocks, the Labour Chief Whip, is threatening legal action against his party's national executive if it continues to ignore his pleas for an investigation of his constituency party at Bristol South (our Political Correspondent writes).

He said yesterday that his grievance dates back to last March when, he alleges, an improperly constituted annual general meeting elected officers who, he believes, have no constitutional authority.

Since then, the national executive of the Labour Party has refused twice to endorse action on the issue. In a solicitor's letter considered by the party's organization committee yesterday, it was stated that the patience of Mr Cocks and two others complainants was exhausted.

The letter says: "Unless within seven days we receive your committee's written assurance that active steps have been or will be immediately taken by your committee to resolve this matter and unless those steps are of a speedy and satisfactory nature, it is our clients' intention forthwith to institute proceedings against you".

The executive is due to meet tomorrow week.

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Hailsham against judges on television

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Nine will fight by-election at Enfield

Calvi link is denied

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Pakistani posed as cricket fan to set up £5.5m heroin plot, court is told

A wealthy Pakistani businessman posed as an ardent cricket fan to set up a heroin-smuggling operation, Ipswich Crown Court was told yesterday.

The seizure at Felixtowe, Suffolk, of the heroin, which had a street value of £5.5 million, was the biggest in Britain, the court was told.

Five men from the Birmingham area are accused of illegally importing 39.95 kilos of heroin in a consignment of brass ornaments from Karachi.

Muhammad Yasin, aged 28, Zahid Iqbal, aged 30, Afsar Shar, aged 30, Afzal Choudhry, aged 35, and his brother Muhammad Choudhry, aged 34, all described as British citizens, pleaded not guilty. Shan and Iqbal also denied a further charge of attempting to possess a controlled drug with intent to supply.

Mr David Cocks, QC, for the prosecution, named the "Mr Big" behind the operation as Zulfikar Choudhry. He said Choudhry came to Britain last year on the pretext of following the Pakistani test team.

"This was the innocent part of the trip", Mr Cocks said. "The sinister part was his involvement in the import of socially lethal drugs".

Customs investigators found the heroin hidden in tubes inserted in the hollowed-out planks of five wooden packing cases unloaded from a German-registered cargo ship.

The drugs were removed and replaced with harmless brown powder before customs men, disguised as delivery drivers, drove the crates to their destination at a garage in Dennis Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

Mr Cocks said the five men before the court were arrested at different times after inquiries and surveillance on the garage in an operation code-named "neptune".

Three days before the first arrests Zulfikar Choudhry had telephoned one of the accused from Pakistan to ask if the five cases had arrived and to say he was arranging for the shipment of a further 30 cases.

The hearing continues today.

● Two former heroin addicts, John Leitchman, aged 30, and Leslie Metcalf, aged 31, admitted they were once regular heroin users when police raided their flats, both at Franklin Road, Harrogate, in June, York Crown Court heard yesterday.

The court was told the two men were now part of a local group set up to combat drug abuse in Harrogate.

The judge, Mr Raymond Dean, QC, deferred sentence for six months to see if the former addicts would stay away from drugs.

"If you slip back into the habit it will be a question of a substantial prison sentence for each of you," he said.

Telecom investors get a taste of Stock Exchange's hectic life



The scene on the floor of the Stock Exchange (above) yesterday, the first day of trading in British Telecom shares and (below) Mr and Mrs Higgins, a newly married couple with an unorthodox source of funds (Photographs: John Manning).

'Now the bill can be paid'

By Paul Vallely

Unseemly marks of condensation and perspiration clouded the plate glass windows which overlook the floor of the Stock Exchange in London by the time that trading in British Telecom shares closed at the extended time of 6pm last night.

For once, the traditional jostling and shoving of the dealers beneath was rivalled by the over-excited activity in the visitors' gallery. Hundreds of new British Telecom shareholders had gathered there to witness the workings of an institution that has provided them already with a profit of more than 90 per cent of their initial investment of 50p a share.

For many of them it was their first venture into the realm of risk-taking investment and the necessary capital had been obtained, in at least one case, from an unorthodox source.

A newly married couple had taken the £100 they needed to obtain the minimum issue of 200 shares from the money they had put on one side to pay the photographer for the album of photographs of their recent wedding.

"We'll be able to pay him now", Mr David Higgins, aged 32, who had taken a late lunch with his wife, Lynda, to visit the Stock Exchange, said.

The couple, who both work at a branch of the Midland Bank in the City, were determined to sell even before official notification of their allocation arrived in the post next week. "We might have been tempted to hang on to the shares", Mrs Higgins said. "But we need the cash. Still, it has been a good investment already".

Mr Robert Feltham, aged 35, an engineer in the international division of British Telecom, also intended to sell.

Market report, page 19

Stores get ready for bumper Christmas

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Christmas shopping rush is a little late this year compared with 1983. But retailers are still convinced it will be a bumper Christmas for spending.

That picture emerged yesterday when final retail figures for spending in the shops in October showed not as sharp a downturn as had been indicated in earlier provisional figures. The October retail volume sales index was 113.5 (1980: 100) compared with the provisional figure of 113.2.

It still leaves October sales below the high September index of 114.5 but the overall trend in sales is still upward. The three months from August to October showed a 1.5 per cent rise on the previous three months and was 4 per cent up on the same period last year.

Spending by value in October was up 8 per cent on the same month last year, indicating some start to Christmas spending during the month. But substantial Christmas spending began to show through only by mid-November at the 21 department stores of the John Lewis Partnership. Asda, the superstores arm of Associated Dairies Group, said yesterday: "While Christmas trade is picking up there is no sign of the early and major rise in spending on the scale seen last year."

But given the rising trend in sales the Retail Consortium, trade body for most of the retailers, is still looking to improved Christmas sales compared with last year.

A late Christmas rush could put pressure on retailers to open on Sunday, thus running the risk of prosecutions by local authorities.

Habitat plans to open its two main central London stores on Sunday in the run-up to Christmas in addition to those at Wallingford, Maidstone and Canterbury

John Lewis, one of the strongest trade critics of Sunday opening, is extending its weekly opening hours to catch more Christmas trade.

Some areas of high unemployment are doing unexpectedly well. The North East Co-operative Society, third largest retail society using the Co-op banner, said yesterday that non-food sales were going well even in the mining areas of mid-Northumberland.

● Beer production in October jumped 12.4 per cent on annual comparison as public houses and shops started stocking up for Christmas, the Brewers Society said.

Decision on lead-free petrol soon

British car and petrol manufacturers are expecting European environment ministers to decide later this week on a single grade of lead-free petrol to be introduced throughout the Continent (Colin Hughes writes).

Parliament will debate the lead-in-petrol issue tonight to give Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, a free hand at the European meeting on Thursday to press for all new cars to be built for lead-free petrol from January 1, 1989.

The United Kingdom Petroleum Industry Association said yesterday that it hoped European ministers would dedcide on one date, and resolve which grades of petrol would be used, so that both car manufacturers and oil refiners had time to invest and develop for the change.

Thursday's meeting is expected to decide that one grade of middle octane fuel, probably 95 (or about 3-star), should be introduced throughout Europe. The motor manufacturers, particularly would prefer retaining high and low-grade fuel – 92 (or about 2-star).

Hormone implant for sex offender

A judge yesterday ordered a man who admitted sex offences against children to have an operation to take away his sexual drive.

After leaving Huddersfield Crown Court, West Yorkshire, Harry Horbury, aged 48, who had admitted three charges of gross indecency with girls aged 11 and 12 and two of indecently assaulting girls aged 11, was taken to Halifax General Hospital.

He will spend a month there after having an implant in his groin that will release female hormones into his system. Horbury, of Linton Road, Eastmoor, Wakefield, will have the implant renewed every three months.

After being told that Horbury was willing to have the treatment, the judge deferred his decision until yesterday when he put Horbury on probation for three years on condition that he had the treatment.

● Hormone prescriptions, although the treatment of last resort, have become increasingly common in efforts to keep sex offenders out of prison (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Queen gets plea against under-age Pill

The Queen has been sent a declaration by religious leaders recommending children should not be prescribed contraceptives without their parents' consent (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The declaration has been organized by Mrs Victoria Gillick, the mother of 10 children from Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, who is awaiting a Court of Appeal judgement in her case against Cambridge Health Authority in which she is seeking legal backing for parents' right to be told.

Best released on bail after being jailed

George Best, the footballer, was released on bail by a High Court judge yesterday pending his appeal against a 12-week prison sentence.

Best, 38, applied to the judge for bail after it was earlier refused by a stipendiary magistrate at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, central London, where he was sentenced to prison.

He is to appeal against the sentence, imposed for a drink-driving offence, assaulting a police officer, and failing to answer bail.

Mr Justice Skinner, sitting in private chambers, granted bail on a surety of £500 from Best's manager, Mr Bill McMurdoe. The judge made it a condition that Best should report to Chelsea police station between 6pm and 7pm daily until his appeal is heard. That is expected to be early in the new year.

Mr McMurdoe said before rushing to Bow Street with the release papers: "George was totally shocked and absolutely bewildered by the severity of the sentence."



The Pocketwatch, which was launched yesterday.

'Pocketwatch' displays currency rates

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

An electronic terminal about the size of a pack of cigarettes and linked to Reuters business computers will display the exchange rates of all the key currencies on its small screen 24 hours a day at the touch of a button.

The units, which will cost executives £60 a month, have their currency information updated every two minutes and allow the users to be in constant touch with the foreign currency market whether at home, in a restaurant or while travelling.

During the 24-hour cycle the unit provides the dollar exhange rate against sterling, the German mark, Swiss franc, yen and the French franc. New York and Hong Kong are still dealing after the London market has closed so users of the new Reuter service, called Pocketwatch, can check the Asian market before they leave home in the morning and the US market before going to bed.

Diplomat made false claims for expenses

A British diplomat made false claims because he believed that was a perquisite to which all Foreign Office staff were entitled.

But James Gilmartin, aged 48, first secretary (administration) at the British High Commission in Singapore, destroyed his career when he was caught. Bow Street magistrates in London were told yesterday that he "lost everything" for the sake of just over £1,000.

He was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment, suspended for a year.

His counsel Mr Richard Onslow, said: "It cost him 30 years' service in the Foreign Office, where he was highly regarded, a criminal record, and his pension".

The court was told that Gilmartin, who is married with two children, wrote in a letter to the Foreign office: "I was under the totally misguided conception that subsistence allowances were perks of the job."

The court was told that from November 20 to December 20 last year Gilmartin was on a course in London. He claimed that he was living at the house of his parents-in-law in Northumberland and staying at the Civil Service Club in Great Scotland Yard, Mr Gerald Adam, for the prosecution, said.

He was, however, living at his home in Hertford, and commuting each day.

Workers voted with their cheque books

BT FLOTATION

The flotation of British Telecom shares was defended in the Commons by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, after an Opposition claim that it was the biggest giveaway in British commercial history.

Mr Pattie reported that British Telecom had been successfully privatized with more than two million applications received for the 1,000 million shares. Some 220,000 of all BT's workforce, more than 96 per cent of those eligible, had become shareholders in the company. Offers of shares in Canada, Japan and the United States were now taking place.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said BT shares were now trading at 95p – a 45p premium – a premium of 90 per cent on the 50p downpayment.

A newspaper had calculated that for every 1p above the offer, the Government lost £30m which it should have received.

Why should foreigners (he asked) enjoy the double benefit of being able to buy under-valued BT shares with under-valued pound notes? How did the Government's advisers get it so wrong?

A 45p premium is not a miscalculation it is criminal incompetence.

Mr Pattie, in his statement, said: First, employees and pensioners. Approximately 184,000 employees out of an eligible total of just over 230,000 responded to the Matching Offer by putting their own money into the company. Of these more than 62,000 employees together with 25,000 BT pensioners applied for shares over and above the Matching Offer.

I welcome this impressive commitment to BT's future by its own workforce. Including those employees who have taken up the free offer alone, some 222,000 of all BT's employees – over 96 per cent of those eligible – have become shareholders in the company.

Secondly, the general public. We received more than two million applications for the one thousand million shares available. Almost half of these applications were for 200 shares or 400 shares. The Government has decided to give priority to smaller applications, and all applications for 200 and 400 shares are therefore being met in full.

Applicants for 800 and 1,200 shares will receive 500 and 600 shares respectively. Applicants for higher numbers up to a maximum 100,000 shares will receive 800 shares. No allocation will be made to applicants for over 100,000 shares. As a result of these arrangements, BT commences its role as a publicly-quoted company with very substantially more shareholders than any company in this country.

The arrangements for institutional priority applicants and overseas markets are as I indicated to the House on November 16. The offers of BT shares in Canada, Japan and the United States are now taking place.

British Telecom has now been successfully privatized. I am sure that members on all sides of the House will wish success to Sir George Jefferson, to BT's management and to its employees, who have shown by their commitment to the company their confidence in its future success.

Mr Pattie in reply to Mr Williams, said he remembered during the committee stage of the privatization measure that Labour MPs said nobody was going to buy the shares. It was well known that the Opposition had two folders, one marked "rip-off" and the other marked "failure". It had taken out the "rip-off" folder today.

It was important for Britain's standing that 13.7 per cent of the shares were put on the international market, he added.



Golding: No compensation for loss of job security

Nearly one million people (he said), small shareholders not stags, have decided to invest their own money and 184,000 employees of BT have voted with their cheque books. This can only been seen as a massive gesture of defiance to the Labour Party.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) said BT employees had invested in the shares despite the vigorous campaign against privatization of their trade union leaders.

Mr Pattie said the Government was waiting to hear if the Labour Party would be foolish enough to state it would renationalize BT if it came to power.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) asked if the shares would have still sold if they were 10p dearer.

Mr Pattie: That is for the market to decide.

Mr Jeremy Hanley (Richmond and Barnes, C): May I congratulate the minister on a superb issue which has brought a million people who had not owned shares before into the property-owning democracy.

Far too many applications had been rejected because, instead of using the word "Yes" some had put a tick in the box, clearly showing whether they wanted share options or vouchers.

He asked for an assurance that those would not be rejected as incorrect applications.

Mr Pattie: I cannot give that assurance. Applications have to be strictly assessed and scrutinized. I have looked again at the way applications were listed and the criteria set and if people were careful about the way they filled them in, they should not have made those mistakes.

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab): The test will be, not whether employees take free shares or apply for them, but whether they keep them or sell them at the first possible opportunity.

They also feel that this offer of money for nothing is no compensation for loss of job security which they will suffer by privatization.

Mr Pattie: Individual retail subscribers were asked to put "yes" in the voucher box or for share bonuses. The vast majority have opted for free options which are not available for three years so they must think they will be staying with the offer.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Will the minister confirm that about £100 million rake-off has gone to City institutions which have engaged in this casino-like exercise.

How many of the three or four million people on the dole had applied? Some 50 million people who had been shareholders no longer were. What advantages were there for the consumer?

Mr Pattie: The advantage to the consumer is already becoming

Lewis: Use profits for student grants

manifest in the improved performance of BT. Anyone who deals with them as a consumer can see the possibility of competiton from Mercury has had a dramatic effect on customer and consumer relations because BT know that they no longer have an automatic monopoly.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West Surrey, C): This is one of the most dramatic leaps forward in spreading real public ownership, by individual share ownership, the only effective public ownership, in the history of this country.

The fact that 184,000 employees have brought shares is a big vote of confidence in BT and is a slap in the face for the Labour Party which is again out of touch with public opinion.

Mr Pattie: Despite what the Post Office union and the Labour Party said, the fact is that 184,000 employees bought when they did not have to and were not cajoled, but took out their cheque books. This is a highly successful enterprise in which to be involved and I wish it every success.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley East, Lab): These small allocations will be the speculative objective of many merchants in the City.

Mr Pattie: I take his point, but if he accepts what I said earlier, that a large proportion in that category applied for share bonuses which they have to hold for three years to qualify, that does not appear to be the pattern which will develop.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (South Thanet, C): Will the minister take steps to put BT well out of range of doctrinaire nationalization by selling off a further percentage of shares so that more trade unionists and workers can benefit.

Mr Pattie: A further sale will not be possible until 1988.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C): It may be a good idea to help the Secretary of State for Education to deal with his minimal problem on student grants out of the profits. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Pattie: I do not think that is properly a matter for me.

Police find they have sufficient powers

COAL DISPUTE

Chief constables in areas affected by the miners' dispute had assured the Home Secretary that they sought no change in the content of the criminal law, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, said during questions in the Commons.

He was replying to Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds, South and Morley, Lab) who had asked if the powers available to the Director of Public Prosecutions and chief constables during the miners' dispute had proved to be satisfactory.

Sir Patrick Mayhew also said that the massive crowds experienced during the course of the dispute were at best demonstrators and at worst rioters. Whether or not an individual was guilty of any offence depended on the evidence against him personally.

Since March 13, 251 people had been charged under section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875.

Mr Gerald Howarth (Cannock and Burntwood, C): There is a widespread belief among the public that the NUM leadership is engaged in a nation-wide organized conspiracy for precisely which the 1875 Act was designed.

Can he assure the House the law enforcement agencies will be encouraged to search for the necessary evidence to bring convictions the public believe should be there?

Sir Patrick Mayhew: In the eye of the law and in the eye of those who administer the law, any union leader rates exactly the same as any other individual. If evidence justifying proceedings becomes available to chief constables, then appropriate action will be taken.

I have no reason to believe that chief constables are any less astute in seeking out evidence where they believe this offence has been committed, than in the case of any other criminal offence.

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): There must be some evidence that the leadership of the NUM know of this violence. In view of the fact the NUM is paying its pickets out of union funds if it can get its hands on them, is not that tacit evidence that the leadership is condoning if not encouraging this violence on the picket lines? (Labour shouts of "Rubbish".)

Sir Patrick Mayhew: There has to be evidence of the commission of an offence including a conspiracy before there is any reasonable prospect of conviction.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs: Has policy guidance been given by the Attorney General to the DPP or the chief constables on this issue?

Sir Patrick Mayhew: No.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government Bill, completion of second reading debate. Lords (2.30): Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and Family Law (Scotland) Bill, committee stages. Debate on St Helena.

Jenkin: Bill must not be seen as an end to local democracy

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Conflict and confusion had been caused by the system for running Greater London, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in the Commons when he moved the second reading of the Local Government Bill which abolishes the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils.

Almost all service functions would be devolved to the London boroughs and to the metropolitan districts he stated. The conflict and confusion in and around London had come about because the system never really settled down and because of the creation of powerful boroughs, the sharing of major functions between the tiers and the lack of a clearly defined role for the GLC.

To the GLC, greater London was a single administrative area to be run from the centre. To most Londoners, London was a series of separate local areas with diverse characteristics.

Virtually all the local government services affecting people's daily lives were now with the boroughs.

No less than 33 of the 36 metropolitan districts encompassed former county boroughs. They had always resented the loss of powers to weak and ineffective upper tier authorities. People had never identified with the metropolitan counties.

Some people had argued for more power for the upper tiers, turning them into a regional tier of government. But there was little support for a form of government which would suck power upwards away from the people.

This was not a Bill to transfer wholesale local authority functions to central government. Based on this year's budgeted spending figures by the upper tier authorities, only about 5 per cent of the GLC's service functions would pass to Government departments or agencies, including flood protection, some roads, historic buildings and major arts activities.

About 95 per cent of the GLC's service functions would be devolved directly to the London boroughs and the joint fire authority.

In the metropolitan counties, virtually all service functions would go to the districts and joint authorities.

There was no deep-laid plot aimed at a central government takeover, and the Bill was not the end of local democracy in London and the metropolitan areas.

The Bill provided that the seven authorities would cease to exist at midnight on March 31, 1986 and it contained the arrangements for transferring most of the present upper tier functions to the boroughs and districts.

There would be a need for an overview of land use planning issues in the metropolitan areas and to meet this he would, where necessary, give planning guidance under existing powers to the boroughs and districts.

The Bill established a directly elected Inner London Education Authority – a change from the original proposals that had been widely welcomed – and joint authorities to run the fire brigade and civil defence in London and fire, police and passenger transport in each metropolitan county.

For the most part functions concerning the arts and voluntary organizations would pass to the boroughs and districts. But there were a few cases where special arrangements were needed.

In particular, the South Bank complex in London would, after abolition, be run by the Arts Council. The GLC had shown themselves quite unfitted to run this important national institution.

In addition, the Government intended to establish a new trustee body to run art galleries and museums in Merseyside.

The central purpose of the Bill was to provide a more local and a more accountable system of local government in London and the metropolitan counties. Of course there would be savings. Removing a whole layer of government would cut out duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy.

If anyone (he said) doubts the scope for savings, let him consider the GLC's spending record. Its extravagance had become a byword.

Its £10m propoganda campaign, its women's committee, which spends three times the budget of the Equal Opportunities Commission, its absurd forays into foreign policy – the list of its follies is endless.

It would all be a great joke if it were not for the fact that it was the hapless ratepayers of London who had to pay for it all.

The GLC and the met counties together were planning to exceed the Government's targets by more than £400m. Their budgets exceeded their grant related expenditure by £600m. Not all of this could be wiped out but there was plenty of scope for the successor authorities to make savings.

Abolition of the seven authorities was a clear manifesto pledge on which the Conservative Party fought and and won the last general election.

Mr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the Environment (Copeland), moved an Opposition amendment declining to give a second reading to the Bill because of the centralization of powers, attack on local democracy, threat to the quality of local services employment prospects and the additional costs to ratepayers inherent in the proposals which were without any proper justification.

The Conservative Government he said, had an abysmal record on local government legislation. Through alomost six years in office it had consistently undermined local government, eroded local freedom, democracy and accountability and transferred powers to non-elected, sometimes closed, boards, given ministers more and stronger controls, and given voters less say, less control over their own communities and services.

The Conservative Government had diminished quality and quantity of public provision and added to unemployment and inefficency. There had been a clearly identifiable, dangerous and sinister trend towards central control. As each policy failure was exposed, the screw was turned. The Government had undermined confidence in the democratic process and stoked the fires of social tension and disaffection. The Government had been legislating to prevent local government from tackling its problems.

The Labour Party would recreate an elected authority for London for strategic policy and services. It would also return to democratic control the management and responsibility for services at a strategic level to the conurbations.

It would give 40 new powers to ministers and so was a Bill for centralization. It was an attack on sport and recreation as it would be impossible to replace the money supplied by the GLC.

One of the supreme ironies was that in Mr Jenkin's constituency there was a golf course which would be divided up under the Government's proposals. Nine holes would be in Redbridge, eight in Havering and one in Epping Forest.

The proposal displayed all the systems of a political form of Aids – applied indifference to democracy syndrome.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C) said he and some other Conservative MPs were worried that the Bill would lead to power becoming centralized and going to departments in Whitehall and other unelected bodies.

When they moved so firmly and obviously against the principles on which the Government had been founded they must be careful, and indeed, should perhaps pause and not do so.

The arguments against the joint bodies had not been refuted but put down. It was undeniable that those functions could be done centrally for a time but his worry was – and the Government knew – that an arrangement which removed from one of the biggest megacities of the world any city-wide administration must be an impermanent arrangement which would not endure.

Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent East, Lab) said he had had no doubt for some years that reforms were needed in London government, but abolition was not the answer. The reason for the legislation was that the Prime Minister, just before the last election, had decided to come forward with an alternative to the abolition of rates, a battle she had lost.

Unless the Government changed course – and it could – the Bill would usher in at least a decade of instability for local government; inner, urban communities would continue to decline and social tensions would increase as a result.

He hoped that many Conservative MPs who rejected the crude extremism which had come to dominate their party would work to get the Government off its present course.

Before the second reading debate began the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said he would consider a point of order by Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, about the potential hybridity of the Local Government Bill.

Dr Cunningham said the metropolitan county councils had together sought counsel's advice and had been advised that there was a prima facie case on hybridity.

The Speaker, added however, that any action would be a matter for the House and not for him.

Flashing of Pelicans to be delayed

CROSSINGS

The Department of Transport wants to give pedestrians more security on Pelican crossings by delaying the change from red to flashing amber on the motorists signal for two seconds.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, told the Commons that consultation had already taken place on proposals to amend the signal phasings and other aspects of the procedure at Pelican crossings.

We have (she said) been doing further work in the light of the comments received and I hope to bring forward the necessary revised regulations shortly.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown, C) said there were too many green men flashing for too long.

What is needed (he said) is a longer time at the stationary position. Elderly people find they get about a third of the way across when the green man starts to flash and they then go back again.

Mrs Chalker: I agree, the precedence of pedestrians over vehicles during the steady flashing phase is not always understood.

Minister wants speed limit observed

MOTORWAYS

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, appealed to motorists not to hog either the centre or overtaking lane on motorways if there was room on the inside. The overtaking lane, she said, should not be regarded as the fast lane.

Mrs Chalker said during question time that the Government had concluded the speed limit on motorways should stay at 70 mph.

Observance was not as good as it should be, but raising the limit could lead to even higher speeds than at present and cause an increase in the number and severity of accidents.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amery (Wells, C) said: Since Department of Transport figures show more than 40 per cent of cars on motorways are travelling above the speed limit, the law is being brought into disrepute.

If the limit is unrealistic would Mrs Chalker consider raising it? If not would she discuss with the Home Secretary ways of enforcing the present limit?

Mrs Chalker: I have said on many occasions that we should have better observance of the speed limits. Of the 40 per cent he quotes, some were only briefly over the 70 mph limit while overtaking.

Despite the fact that motorways are our safest roads, having only 1.5 per cent of all accidents, there is no excuse for not obeying speed limits. There is a great need for better standards of motorway driving, particularly lane discipline and signalling.

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East, C): That answer is not good enough. Too many people are speeding. When I am on the M1 during the week I find whatever lane I am in at 70 mph I am continually being forced over because everything is overtaking me.

Lorries in particular must be prosecuted because they are most dangerous in creating accidents.

Mrs Chalker: The improvement in regard to lorry safety over many years, and particularly on motorways, certainly does not bear out that part or his question.

being forced over because everything is overtaking me.

Lorries in particular must be prosecuted because they are most dangerous in creating accidents.

Mrs Chalker: The improvement in regard to lorry safety over many years, and particularly on motorways, certainly does not bear out that part of his question.

I say to all motorists that if there is room on the inside that is exactly where they should be driving at whatever speed.

Perfectly lawful to be a mason

The Lord Chancellor did not collect information on how many judges were freemasons, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, said during questions in the Commons.

It was important that judges should be representative of the community, as they were. We have (he said) a judiciary which is much more impartial than suits the book of many of its detractors.

Mr John Fraser (Norwood, Lab): On the basis that justice should not only be done but be seen to be done, does he think it right that both judge and perhaps one of the parties to proceedings should both be members of a secret society and able to communicate that fact to one another, a society to which perhaps one of the other parties – perhaps a woman or victim of crime – cannot belong?

Sir Patrick Mayhew: The important thing is that a judge should be loyal to his judicial oath, to do justice without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. A judge can, of course, discharge this important responsibility.

Being a Freemason is a perfectly lawful thing to be just as being a Forester, a Buffalo or an Oddfellow.

He said he agreed with Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) who said: Not even a judge is without his private and personal prejudices. A judge puts them aside when he acts in a public capacity.

Providing what the customers need

BUS SERVICES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, listed the benefits of allowing competition in bus services. During Commons questions, he said the Government's policy would give operators a greater incentive to provide the transport that customers wanted by improving existing services and developing new ones. Growth in new services would create more jobs.

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C): The evidence of allowing this competition and of the trial areas such as Hereford, Worcester and Exeter, shows that we will no longer have empty double-decker buses trundling around the countryside on fixed routes but that we will provide services that people need, where they want them. This means better services and more jobs.

Mr Ridley: That is right. Another example is the new Exeter minibus service which operates at a higher frequency and, therefore, attracts more passengers. This higher frequency has brought more jobs already.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab) said that if the Government got the privatization legislation through there would be fewer night services and rural services, and cutback in services and routes that did not pay. This would mean fewer jobs.

Mr Ridley said local authorities would be able to bring services into existence, by going out to tender and giving subsidies to provide these services.

He agreed with Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) that most opposition to these proposals came from those who felt their little empires threatened, particularly trade union organizations, and feared that private enterprise would mean fewer people under their control.

● Later Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, was asked by Mr Gary Waller (Keighley, C) for an assurance that local authorities would continue to have the right to give concessionary bus fares.

Mr Mitchell: I can give Mr Waller that assurance with alacrity. I would like to take the opportunity once again of denying the rumour that is being spread deliberately to frighten elderly people in order to achieve political objectives.



Extra 15,000 tonnes of grain provided

ETHIOPIA

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced during questions in the Commons a series of additional aid allocations to Ethiopia following his recent visit there.

He said he was arranging for two extra grain conveyors and 20 grain mills to be sent to Addis as quickly as possible, and for 18,000 blankets to be airlifted. The total cost of three extra items would be £215,000.

He was also arranging for 5,000 tonnes of grain to be supplied through Oxfam for delivery at the end of December and for 10,000 tonnes of grain to be shipped to Ethiopia through the World Food Programme, and that included Britain's contribution of 5,000 tonnes to the International Emergency Food Reserve which he had directed to be used for Ethiopien relief.

The total cost of this further 15,000 tonnes of grain would be about £2,750,000.

Mr Raison said he was also providing for further help to go to the Sudan, with £348,000 being made available to Oxfam for relief supplies and other requests were being considered urgently.

After this, he would have allocated a total of £41 million to emergency aid for disaster and refugee relief in the current financial year. The comparable original provision from the main estimates presented to Parliament in March was £15,600,000.

Check lights

It was high time that all two-wheeled and four-wheeled users of the road learnt to tolerate each other, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. To drive with inadequate lights was sheer craziness and she hoped everyone would check lights regularly, she added.

Enduring power of attorney

HOUSE OF LORDS

It was not a revolutionary change in law but it would be of great assistance to those concerned to ensure that their affairs were properly managed when they themselves were no longer able to do so, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said in moving in the Lords the second reading of the Enduring Powers of Attorney Bill. It contained what he hoped the House would agree was an acceptable scheme for dealing with the affairs of the mentally incapable.

He said the scheme in no way affected the existing right of individuals to what he might call ordinary powers of attorney. Those powers would be governed by existing law, in particular the Act of 1971.

The Bill would create a new power known as enduring power of attorney which would continue in force even if the donor did become mentally incapacitated, but to be an enduring power the instrument must satisfy a number of stringent requirements. It was intended to be, and he believed was, a scheme which could be used without the assistance of a lawyer.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said the Bill was the outcome of yet another valuable contribution of the Law Commission in identifying amendments required in the law to meet the newly-identified needs of the public. The subject matter of the Bill had been under consideration for many years.

It was generally agreed that the new enduring power of attorney would help to relieve the problems that unhappily arose when the donor of the power of attorney suffered subsequent incapacity.

It would be a useful and inexpensive alternative to receivership proceedings. It was necessary, as the Bill sought to do, to protect the donor's interests against exploitation. The Bill also applied criminal sanctions against any dishonest attempts by an unregistered attorney to undermine the registration procedure.

The Bill was read a second time.

● The Friendly Societies Bill, which has passed through the Commons, was read a second time in the House of Lords. The Earl of Gowrie, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said it would remove doubts about the enforceability of 300,000 life insurance contracts entered into in good faith before June 1 1984 because advertising brochures purported to confer benefits beyond the rules permitted.

● A private Member's Bill, the Recreational Gardening Bill, to establish in legislation that allotment gardens were recreations, was given a second reading in the House of Lords. A Government spokesman said the Bill was unnecessary and a case of putting the cart before the horse. It would be a burden for local authorities to administer.

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Sizewell reactor workers 'risk double planned radiation dose'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The exposure of workers to radiation at the proposed Sizewell pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station in Suffolk would be more than twice that estimated in the plans of the Central Electricity Generating Board, according to evidence submitted yesterday to the public inquiry into the plant.

The conclusion is contained in a study of exposure to radiation of power station workers at plants of the same type operating in France.

The analysis was made by M Jean-Claude Zerbvib, a radiation protection engineer, who works for the trade union CFDT. He is a representative on the French Government's Castaing Commission that is examining the question of disposing of radioactive wastes.

The findings form one of the key documents that the Anti-PWR Consortium of Trade Unions and Local Authorities is submitting to the inquiry.

M Zerbib explained yesterday the reasons for the high levels of exposure from PWRs in France.

It is well known that PWR reactors create a higher level of exposure for workers than the British-type of gas-cooled reactors. It is inherent in the difference of design.

M Zerbib said exposures to power station workers could be divided between the dose during normal operations and that received during the weeks when fuel changing and maintenance was going on. One-fifth of the annual exposure was during normal operations.

The figure that M Zerbib challenged was a so-called target set by the generating board which would put the exposure of workers to radiation at 200 rems a year. M Zerbib said French experience showed doses in practice to be 430 rems.

He added that that was even with the use of special equipment, such as robots, to carry out work in parts of the plant where exposure levels were highest.

● Mr Dennis Murphy, British Nuclear Fuels personnel and administration manager, told Chester magistates yesterday that the company's plant at Capenhurst, near Chester, enriched uranium for nuclear submarines (our Chester Correspondent writes). He was giving evidence in the trial of nine women peace protesters accused of criminal damage at the plant in March.

Questioned by one of the defendants, Miss Marion Hersh, of Brighton, Mr Murphy said the building allegly damaged was in a restricted area known as A3. He added: "The A3 plant produces enriched uranium for the Ministry of Defence. It will be used to fuel Trident nuclear submarines."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

£315,000 damages after fall

Mr Alan Stratton, aged 22, was awarded £315,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for an accident that has left him paralysed and blind in one eye.

Mr Stratton, who was aged 17 at the time, was working as a heating engineer and fell through the roof of the building he was working on in Ascot, Berkshire, in June, 1980.

He suffered very severe head and spinal injuries and is confined to a wheelchair.

The damages and costs are to be paid by Coolrite, of Seymore Place, Westminster, London, who denied liability.

Robbery charge

Mr Andrew Stevenson, aged 33, of Ashfield Road, Finchley, north London, and Mr Sean Buckley, aged 30, of Stamford Hill, north London, were charged before Reigate magistrates yesterday with robbery and conspiracy to rob a Brinks-Mat security van at Merstham, Surrey, last Thursday. They were remanded in custody for three days.

Skipper accused

Royal Navy Commander Colin Hamilton, of Devonport, faces a court martial at Portsmouth today, accused of negligently causing the Leander class frigate, HMS Jupiter, to be stranded on the Thames on June 13 when she slipped her berth and was swept into London Bridge.

Art connoisseur

Mr Edward James, the millionaire art connoisseur and godson of King Edward VIII, of West Dean, near Chichester, West Sussex, died on Sunday at San Remo, Italy. He was 77.

Obituary, page 16

Marilyn fined

The pop star Marilyn was yesterday fined £125 by magistrates at Basingstoke for driving without reasonable consideration and speeding on the M3, his second motoring conviction in a week.

Tapestry tales

Orkney is making a tapestry to depict all aspects of its history compiled from squares of needlework sent in from its islands. When completed it will hang in Kirkwall Town Hall.

Axe head curb

The National Trust is taking steps to stop people from hunting for stone axe heads at the 5,000-year-old Stone Age Axe Factories on Pike O'Stickle in the Langdales, Lake District.

Chemical waste firm launches publicity drive

Re-Chem International, the chemical waste processing company whose incineration plants have been the targets of criticism from environmentalists and local residents, has mounted a vigorous public-relations counter offensive.

Its newly appointed community relations officer, Mr Allan Woods, said yesterday that public relations centres have been established at Re-Chem's plants in Pontypool and Fawley, and Friends of the Earth and the Freedom of Information Campaign had been asked to make technical data intelligible to the public.

Second look at dispute over equal pay

A Birmingham industrial tribunal yesterday ordered that a second expert should look at the work done by men and women at a Stoke-on-Trent furniture factory.

A claim for equal pay by women at Frayling Furniture had earlier been refused after an industrial consultant reported to their employer that women spend longer locked in the lavatory than men.

He also reported that the women's work, sitting while machining upholstery material, was physically easier to do than the work of male upholsterers, who spent all day standing up.



Mrs Elizabeth Green, aged 57, outside the Co-op shop she worked in for 22 years until 1962. The shop has been moved five miles to the Beamish Open Air Museum, co Durham, and she is working in the shop again as a guide.

Drug squad sets up anonymous phone link

Scotland Yard's drug squad opened a confidential telephone yesterday to encourage the public to pass on information about drug dealers and the illicit drug markets in London (our Crime Reporter writes).

The system is similar to a confidential telephone line used by the police in Belfast to try to combat terrorism. There, posters and newspaper advertising were used to spread knowledge of the line.

Anyone who rings 01-230 2121 will hear a recorded message : "Drugs information line. If yoy have any information which you feel might help police to combat drug abuse. . . ." Callers are told to pass information to the answer-phone.

Det Chief Sup Roy Penrose, head of the drug squad, said the system would reach people who might have information but were reluctant to come face to face with the police.

Police drop damages claim over Yard HQ

A five-year legal wrangle over a Scotland Yard claim for damages concerning its headquarters building, said to have totalled more than £5 million, has been settled (our Home Affairs Correspondents write).

The Yard has abandoned its action against Chapman Taylor Partners, the architects, and the Bylander Waddell Partnership, the structural engineers. The hearing into the alleged defects in the granite cladding of New Scotland Yard was due to be heard in the High Court next month.

The Metropolitan Police has also abandoned its claim for damages against the Greater London Council Mr A D Gordon-Brown, the Metropolitan Police receiver, has agreed to pay the GLC £50,000 as a contribution towards its costs of defending the court action.

No damages were paid by Chapman Taylor Partners or the Bylander Waddell Partnership, a spokesman for the architects said.

Temple Bar move opposed

A £1million scheme to move the decaying Temple Bar monument, thought to be designed by Sir Christopher Wren, from Theobalds Park, Enfield, north London, to the steps of St Pauls is being opposed by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

In spite of offers of £250,000 each from the Department of the Environment and the National Heritage Memorial Fund, the commission told a public inquiry yesterday that it would resist the move because of the cost to the public.

But the trustees of the Temple Bar, which was moved from its original stie across Fleet Street in 1878, claim that a further £500,000 could be raised through City institutions and the American Bar Association.

EEC food surpluses: 2

Strong dollar and Russians can ease grain crisis

In the second of three articles on the EEC food mountains, JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, examines the problems of grain and livestock producers.

Last month, the Ministry of Agriculture disclosed with near disbelief that this year's grain harvest was expected to be little short of 27 million tonnes, almost a quarter more than last year's record. It was a formidable technical achievement, but presenting no less formidable an economic headache.

For British growers were not alone in their success. EEC cereal production in 1984 is estimated to be about 148 million tonnes, with wheat production up from 55 million to 70 million tonnes.

Two things prevent the cereals crisis from reaching the proportions of the dairy industry. First, grain can always be sold somewhere in the world, if the price is right, especially if, as usually happens, the Soviet harvest fails to come up to expectations.

The other is the strength of the dollar, which has brought EEC prices more or less into line with the world market. In recent weeks the European Commission has been in the unusual position of not having to pay export subsidies, thus saving money and being spared the opprobrium of American producers who regularly accuse it of stealing their markets by "dumping".

Whatever happens to exchange rates in the coming months, the Commission is determined on a policy of price restraint. It has introduced "guarantee thresholds", whereby the intervention price is reduced by 1 per cent for every million tonnes by which production exceeds a stipulated target. That means intervention prices will fall by 5 per cent next year.

But there is considerable uncertainty over how far prices need to fall in relative terms before production decreases. Realists, however, concede that artificially high grain prices have distorted the balance between grain and livestock.

It is time, they say, to accept that about 70 per cent of grain ends up as animal food.

Arable and dairy farmers may face an uncertain future but, by comparison, they have had it too good for too long. Pig producers are emerging from a prolonged price depression and, given the fecundity of sows and the consequent disinclination in Brussels to offer even minimal price support, the difficulties could well recur.

The poultry industry, which made great strides in the 1960s and 1970s in producing alternatives to red meat at highly competitive prices, is threatened by French and German competition, especially since the Government has been forced to drop the import ban which it had maintained, unconvincingly, because of the fowl pest threat.

Despite competition from New Zealand, British sheep farmers have enjoyed two or three relatively good years since the reintroduction of a deficiency payment which has virtually doubled their returns.

But the "variable premium" paid to beef cattle farmers is widely seen as an unfair subsidy, reflecting British producers' failure to adapt to changing tastes.

Tomorrow: Spain and Portugal

The Dublin summit

Kohl backs Thatcher as wrangle starts over EEC enlargement

From Ian Murray, Dublin

Protected by an anti-terrorist screen round Dublin Castle, the 10 leaders of the EEC yesterday fought over the conditions for Europe's two newest democracies to join the Community.

By this evening they are meant to have found a way to drain the EEC's wine lake, smoothed the way of Spain and Portugal into the Community by 1986, settled the British budget problem once and for all, agreed on the economic and social situation, prepared a common position towards the second Reagan Administration, plotted European union and taken steps to stop famine in Africa.

It is an ambitious programme and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is already smarting from criticism from an American jounalist that he has ill-prepared this summit and that failure is inevitable. His personal spokesman described the charge angrily as "a load of rubbish", but could not deny the negotiating enormity of the task ahead.

Dr FitzGerald was also running a poor second best to Mrs Thatcher in grabbing everyone's attention. For security reasons, she alone travelled by helicopter from the airport to the lunch with Mr Patrick Hillery, the Irish President, and then into the old exercise yard of Dublin Castle, for the meeting. Even inside the castle's fastness she was exposed to any terrorist attempt for a mere 25 yards.

The other heads of government drove in a fleet of Mercedes from the President's palace to the castle, through the roadblocks and massed ranks of police in the city centre. Terrorism was one subject on the agenda of the Foreign Ministers at the summit, "but", said an official, "the less you hear about it, the more you can assume they have agreed".

There was a hint from the Irish spokesman of how forthcoming the final statements might be. Although Mrs Thatcher had been seen stepping from a brown RAF Westland Wessex into the castle yard, he would go no further than to say that if journalists thought someone had been seen arriving by helicopter they were entitled to think so.

Perhaps because tha main subject under discussion was wine, Mrs Thatcher was wearing an outfit described by her spokesman as "claret". Like the other leaders she had to immerse herself in the subject from the beginning, with a study of a new paper of compromises put together by Dr FitzGerald after his weekend visits to Paris and Rome.

The paper was remarkably similar to previous ones, insisting on a method of obligatory distillation for surplus production – a formula which has so far run into total Italian opposition. The best hope was that the kind of intense political pressure obtainable only at summits would be sufficient to force a breakthrough.

Over dinner last night Dr FitzGerald meant to move the subject away from the excesses of the past towards the possibilities of the future. In a discussion on the special report on European union be was to sound out how far down the road to integration the other countries were prepared to go.

Mrs Thatcher, branded with the Danes and the Greeks as being in opposition to the ideas, was to insist that it would be better to get on with completing the Common Market they all belonged to, rather than to talk about new treaties.

Earlier in the debate on economic policy, she had pressed a similar argument. She was not impressed by an appeal from Dr FitzGerald for a common reflation. National economies had to be put right nationally, she said, and the Community could help by opening internal borders, harmonizing standards and integrating new technology

There was broad support for this approach from Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor. "We are being outgunned," he said.



Wave of hope: Mr Herbert Blaize, New National Party leader, waves leaving home on Carriacou island before polling yesterday in Grenada's first election since 1976. Voting was calm under the eyes of US officials and Caribbean troops who invaded in October 1983

Diplomatic pressure in the Middle East

Cairo joins chorus for crisis conference

From Christopher Walker
Cairo

Egypt yesterday added its considerable weight to the growing call in the Arab world for the immediate staging of an international conference on the Middle East, which would involve the full participation of the Soviet Union.

The unexpected move – regarded as a significant change in the bargaining stance of the largest Arab country – came in a strongly-worded joint communiqué issued at the close of the three-day visit here by King Husain of Jordan, his first since Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel.

The addition of Egypt to the list of those nations demanding an international conference was seen as leading to a possible expanded role for Moscow in Middle East diplomacy after years of American dominance.

Although successive Israeli governments have flatly rejected Jordanian demands for such a conference under United Nations auspices, the Egyptian move was thought likely to increase pressure on the United States, either to change its opposition to a conference or to come forward with a new peace initiative of its own.

Yesterday's communiqué confirmed Egyptian and Jordanian support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and spoke of the organization being granted a role in determining a future for the Palestinians "as they see fit".

The careful language was interpreted as a significant departure from the terms of the Camp David accords which gave no role to the PLO. It followed news that the PLO chairman, Mr Yassir Arafat, is soon to make an official visit here.

Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Prime Minister, was later asked whether the communiqué and Cairo's endorsement of the five-point peace plan proposed at last week's meeting of the Palestine National Council meant Egypt no longer respected the Camp David accords. "We respect Camp David and respect our signature on it, but with our own interpretation on it", be replied.

There was a suggestion among Arab sources that Egypt's switch might open the way to a long-term reconciliation with Syria. President Assad is also a strong supporter of an international forum with the participation of the Soviet Union, one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Senior aides of President Mubarak went out of their way yesterday to deny suggestions that another Arab state – Syria or Libya – had planned to launch an air attack against Parliament when it was being addressed by the Jordanian monarch on Sunday.

The reports, on the front page of the semi-official *Al Ahram*, reawakened fears here of an armed clash with Libya.

President Mubarak's decision to drop his earlier scepticism about an international conference was taken as cementing the formation of an alliance of conservative Arab states willing to promote talks with Israel over the occupied West Bank.

The joint communiqué published soon after King Husain's departure for Amman, said in its key paragraph: "The two sides agreed on the importance of convening an international peace conference under the supervision of the UN, in which all parties concerned, including the PLO, would participate."

There have been repeated reports from official sources that King Husain will soon pay an official visit to Moscow. American diplomats in Amman are worried that he might be weakening the pro-Western stance of his policy.

One of the main themes of the Mubarak-Husain summit has been the pressing need for Arab unity. This has been reinforced by hints from senior officials that the Syrian Golan Heights, annexed by Israel in 1981, should also appear on the agenda of future negotiations.

● Tel Aviv: Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister, invited King Husain to drop the proposal for an international conference and instead to meet him without preconditions (Moshe Brilliant writes).

Speaking in the Knesset in Jerusalem, Mr Peres promise that any ideas would be seriously considered. He was giving the assurance with the entire Government, indicating that the hardline Likud wing subscribed to the formulation.

Mr Peres said Security Council resultion 242 of 1967, which calls for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from territory occupied in the Six-Day War, could be a basis for negotiation but not a precondition.

● NAQOURA: Lebanon yesterday submitted a plan for the deployment of its army in the south at the seventh session of talks on Israeli troop withdrawal from the region, conference spokesmen said (Reuter reports).

The Israeli spokesman, Colonel Yona Gazit, welcomed the move. "We are glad that the Lebanese delegation responded to our many requests to deal with military matters."

Hammer to talk with Chernenko

Moscow (Reuter) – Mr Armand Hammer, aged 86, head of Occidental Petroleum, will meet President Chernenko today to try to arrange regular meetings between US and Soviet leaders.

Mr Hammer, who has met every Kremlin leader except President Andropov, yesterday visited the US Ambassador to Moscow, Mr Arthur Hartman.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Kremlin second-in-command, discussed US-Soviet trade and economic links yesterday with Mr Dwayne Andreas, an American businessman.

Kabul replaces defence chief

Islamabad (Reuter) Presidcı Babrak Karmal named the Army Cheif of Staff, Brigadier General Nazar Mohammad, as defence minister, replacing Lieutenant-General Abdul Qadir, Kabul Radio reported.

A Revolutionary Council announcement said General Qadir, who became defence minister in September 1982, had been appointed a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council Praesidium headed by Mr Karmal.

Poison gift for journalists

Paris, (AFP) – Greenpeace sent bottles of deadly poision as an unusual present to 30 journalists, the French environment Ministry and the British Embassy here.

Each bottle contained two litres of titanium dioxide, which it said industry pours daily into the North Sea, English Channel and the Seine.

Moro review

Rome – A heavily guarded appeals court began reviewing the sentences handed out last year to 63 Red Brigades guerrillas convicted of kidnapping and killing in 1978 Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader. Half the defendants are serving life terms.

Mafia revenge

Palermo (Reuter) – A former Mafia member who turned police informer in 1972 is in a coma after being shot by two men outside his home. His mother and sister, returning from church with him, were wounded.

25 executed

Tehran (Reuter) – Twenty five drug smugglers and dealers were hanged at dawn in Tehran's Qasr Prison, Tehran radio reported.

Blowfly blow

Sydney (Reuter). – Five million mutant flies are being set free in Australia to control sheep blowfly which costs graziers £100 million a year. It is hoped the blowfly, which mate only once, will mix with the genetically altered variety and their offspring die.

Correction

The Attorney-General of Australia is Senator Gareth Evans, not Mr Ian Temby, as stated on November 28. Mr Temby is the Federal Director of Public Prosecutions.

Chemical disaster

Security to be tighter in Britain

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondend

Methyl isocyanate, the chemical which caused the death of more than 300 people in Bhopal, central India, yesterday, is considered so dangerous that any British company using or storing it would have to file contingency plans to deal with the consequences of a leakage.

Colourless, odourless and highly volatile, its most lethal aspect in the event of an escape into the atmosphere is that it would probably be impossible to contain within a factory or warehouse.

Stringent regulations governing the use of the chemical have been in existence for more than a decade, and are to be tightened again early next year.

The introduction of new legislation would make it obligatory for companies storing more than one ton of the liquid to notify the Health and Safety Inspectorate. Inspectors would make regular visits and liase with local authorities to maintain safety.

In fact no British company now uses methly isocynate and only one European company, Bayer of Cologne, produces it.

Bayer has a British branch, at Mersham, Berkshire, where a spokesman said yesterday: "The processes used to manufacture and apply this chemical are different from those used in India. It is not stored under pressure in Europe, as it is in India. Our company has used it in Germany for almost 20 years without incident."

Methyl isocyanate was last produced in Britain about 10 years ago. Dr Peter Merriman of the Chemical Industries Association, said. But he would not disclose who the makers were or where they were based.

"I do not want to cause unnecessary alarm", he said.

113 still critically ill in Mexico

Mexico City (AFP) – Some 113 people remain in a critical condition from burns suffered in last month's gas explosions here which killed 452. A Ministry of the Interior statement said 203 people were still in hospital in a less serious condition. The cause of the blasts remains uncertain.

Tanker ablaze after Gulf missile attack

Bahrain (Reuter) – A Cypriot supertanker heading for Iran to load oil was hit by a missile and left blazing in the Gulf yesteday, ending a six-week lull in attacks on shipping in the Iran-Iraq war.

Shipping sources said three of the 27 crew on board the 189,405-ton tanker Minotaur were missing after the attack 40 miles south of the main Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island.

In Baghdad, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi jets had hit a "large naval target" on a mission aimed at continuing the blockade of Kharg Island and other Iranian ports.

Iran, which depends on income from oil to finance its four-year-old war with Iraq, recently launched a big effort to sell more oil. Diplomats in Tehran estimate Iran's oil exports have more than doubled over the past two months to more tha two million barrels a day.

The Minotaur, which was able to carry more than 380,000 tonnes of oil, was believed to be the largest vessel hit so far in the Gulf shipping war, shipping sources said.

At least three salvage tugs were believed to be heading towards the Minotaur. The tanker had been one of several dozen ships lying outside the Gulf off the port of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates when it was chartered last week.

The Minotaur was the forty-third merchant vessel hit in attacks this year by Iran or Iraq.

The last attack on a tanker was on October 15

Draw after 13 moves in Moscow

Moscow (AP) – Anatoly Karpov and Gari Kasparov yesterday played their quickest draw so far in the world chess title contest here, the 29th game lasting only 13 moves.

Kasparov, the challenger, who is trailing Karpov, defending champion by 0-5, offered the draw.

Twenty-ninth game

White, Karpov; Black, Kasparov

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4	P-K3	4 Kt-B3	P-QB3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	6 B-Q3	PxP
7 BxP	P-QKt4	8 B-K2	B-Kt2
9 P-QR3	P-Kt5	10 Kt-QR4	PxP
11 PxP	B-K2	12 O-O	O-O
13 B-Kt2	P-B4	Draw agreed.	

● SALONIKA: By defeating Colombia 3½ to ½, England moved into second place in the Chess Olympiad here where the 13th round games were completed yesterday. With 34pts they are a point ahead of the United States. Hungary (32½pts) are fourth and Romania (31) fifth. The gold medal is in the hands of the Soviet Union (38½) already. The deciding games for the lower places will be played today.

Thirteenth round results
Hungary 2, Philippines 2; Colombia ½, England 3½; Yugoslavia 2½, Holland 1½; China 2½, Poland 1½; Argentina 1½, Bulgaria 2½; Australia 1, France 2 (one game unfinished); Iceland 2, Denmark 2; Sweden 1½, Spain 2½; Brazil 3½, Switzerland ½; Norway 2½, Belgium 1½.

Women's 13th round results
England 1½, Romania 1½; Brazil 1, Bulgaria 2; Sweden 1½, W Germany 1½; Spain 3, Colombia 0; Canada 2, Switzerland 1; France 2½, Finland ½.

Share rush on the Bosporus

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

Turks turned out in strength yesterday to grab a share of the revenues of the suspension bridge spanning the European and Asian sides of the Bosporus, the first of the state assets to be privatized by Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister.

The sale of revenue partnership certificates of differing values totalling about £19 million was completed within hours of their issue, according to the state radio.

In a statement Mr Ozal said the enthusiasm for the shares was a sign of the public's trust in his Government's economic policies. The controversial sale of the revenues of profitable state concerns as a means of creating funds for further investment was an important part of Mr Ozal's campaign platform in the general election 13 months ago.

However, the parliamentary Opposition which has opposed the idea all along, was as hostile as ever to the sale. The Populist Party censured the Government for proceeding with the sale yesterday without waiting for the verdict of the Constitutional Court on the Populist Party's application to block it.

Mr Ozal, encouraged by the result, is preparing for the issue of further shares



Giving thanks: Bishop Tutu delivering his Washington sermon in which he expressed gratitude to those protesting against Pretoria's 'evil and immoral' policies. Sixteen people, including five congressmen, have been arrested outside the South African Embassy.

Reagan turns to Africa amid anti-Pretoria mood

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday diverted his attention from arms control talks and the debate over the federal budget to the problems of racial unrest and starvation in Africa.

He met Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who briefed him on Namibia and the continuing turmoil inside South Africa.

Later, the President saw members of congressional delegation which has just returned from a fact-finding tour of Ethiopia. The meetings followed growing demonstrations in the United States against Pretoria's racial policies and the Reagan Administration's "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

Protests, which have held every day outside the South African Embassy here since November 21, spread to consulates and commercial offices in other parts of the country.

Sixteen people, including five black congressmen, have deliberately got themselves arrested outside the Embassy as part of an orchestrated attempt to focus the public's attention on the situation

On Sunday, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel peace laureate, praised the protesters in a sermon he delivered at Washington's Anglican cathedral. "Whatever you do to protest this evil system does not go without notice among those for whom it has been done."

Sensitive to criticisms that the Reagan Administration is far too lenient with South Africa, Mr Crocker sought to demonstrate that "constructive engagement" had achieved positive results for black South Africans.

Sri Lanka violence toll tops 270

From Our Correspondent
Colombo

Twenty suspected Tamil separatists held in an army camp were shot dead in an attempted breakout, official sources said yesterday as the death toll in two weeks of ethnic-related violence in Sri Lanka rose to more than 270.

The escape attempt on Sunday at the Vavuniya camp, abour 160 miles north of *Colombo*, came as militants opened fire on the post, killing a sentry and wounding two soldiers, according to a radio report. Officials said four prisoners escaped into the surrounding jungle in the northern province of Jaffna, where authorities have been arming non-Ta mil civilians to fight off any new raids.

The Government denied reports in a government-controlled newspaper that a 100-strong group of revels had attacked Talaimannar, from where the Indo-Sri Lanka ferry operates. A spokesman said some Tamils had thrown firecrackers at Sinhalese fishermen and also burnt some of their huts. A police party which went to the scene fired at the youths, killing one of them.

In another incident at Talaimannar, a number of youths who landed in two boats escaped into the jungle, but police destroyed their boats.

Officials said that 13 separatists had also been killed in two separate battles near Vavuniya, and one sentry was shot dead by a sniper.

The latest official reports brought to 277 the number of people reported killed since mid-November

● BERNE: The Swiss Government insisted yesterday that about 1500 Tamil separatists who are seeking asylum would be returned eventually to Sri Lanka, but for the time being no one would be sent home (AP reports).

Stockholm talks may be at turning point

Stockholm (Reuter) – The 35-country European Disarmament Conference agreed yesterday on a new working structure which delegates from all sides said it would enable it to begin serious negotiations on reducing the risk of war in Europe.

"This could be a turning point", the US ambassador to Stockholm, Mr James Goodby, said in a written statement. The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Oleg Grinevsky, agreed it will certainly contribute to a more favourable international climate.

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polling yesterday in Greece ... October 1984

Hammer to talk with Chernenko

Kabul replaces defence chief

Poison gift for journalists

Moro review

Mafia revenge

25 executed

Blowfly blow

Correction



Labour split as Hawke and Hayden differ over poll failure

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

ELECTIONS

Australia's Labour Government was divided yesterday over why it had fared so badly in Saturday's election. There was a swing of 1.7 per cent against, compared with opinion poll predictions of between 2.5 and 3.3 per cent in the Government's favour.

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's Prime Minister, said he was satisfied that the majority of the abnormally high number of invalid votes cast, 6.9 per cent of the total, had been intended for Labour. In the previous Parliament, Labour had a 25-seat majority, which is likely to fall by as many as 10 seats after Saturday's poll.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, did not agree with Mr Hawke. He said invalid votes were not the only reason. "To argue that that's all that there is in this problem is to start erecting an alibi with much thin shelling around it," Mr Hayden said.

He described the result as dreadful and a failure. After meeting Mr Hawke yesterday, he said: "I have quite willingly undertaken to make no further such comment. Bu I made it very clear to the Prime Minister there is no way in the world in which I withdraw."

It seemed that Labour voters were almost exclusively vulnerable to making mistakes and that the really bright voters voted for the Liberal Party, Mr Hayden said. He could not accept that. Saturday's result should serve as a warning to the Government which it would be wise to recognize.

Earlier this year, Mr Hayden formed a centre-left faction within the party which some commentators saw as a possible future threat to Mr Hawke.

The number of invalid votes was nearly three times the previous highest figure. Mr Mick Young, the special Minister for State responsible for electoral matters, said he believed a majority of these were intended for Labour.

Many blame the voting system introduced for the Senate. Under the procedure, largely Mr Young's responsibility, instead of filling in every square on the Senate ballot paper, voters were invited to put a figure 1 in a box above the Senate team of their choice.

The system was widely publicized on television and in newspapers, but many took this to mean that the same procedure could be followed for the House of Representatives. Voters were, in fact, required to fill in every box on the ballot paper

Mr Hawke was back at his desk in Canberra yesterday preparing for the new Government's first caucus meeting next week when his cabinet will be sworn in.

Mr Andrew Peacock, leader of the Opposition, is planning a meeting of the enlarged parliamentary Liberal Party in Canberra on Friday. He will have at least 11 new MPs.

Counting continues in the doubtful parliamentary and Senate seats. Final results for both Houses may not be known until the end of the week.



Aftermath: Bomb disposal experts examine the wrecked embassy car after their colleague's death

Athens bomb kills disposal expert

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A Greek bomb disposal expert was killed yesterday while trying to defuse one of the explosive devices planted in four Iraqi Embassy cars in Athens.

Later the police decided to take no further risks and detonated the other three devices by remote control. Two of them were under vehicles parked outside the embassy in the residential district of Psychiko, and the third was under the car of the embassy's commercial attaché at Halandri, a suburb nearby.

Police identified the dead man as Ioannis Kotsis, aged 54. They said he had been called in when the driver of the Iraqi Embassy car, a Toyota station wagon, felt there was something wrong after driving off. He saw the bomb when he opened the bonnet and alerted the police.

Athens has long been a hotbed of Arab in-fighting. A car bomb exploded last April near the car of the Saudi Ambassador, again in Psychiko, without causing casualties. Last week an Arab was arrested at the Greek-Yugoslav border on suspicion of being the unknown assailant who tried to shoot at the Jordanian Minister in Psychiko.

The outrages coincided with recent bomb attacks against Greek targets. Large quantities of explosive were discovered and defused in time during an opposition rally in Athens last Saturday.

On November 22 six bombs exploded within minutes of each other in the centre of the capital, causing damage to shops and offices. An unknown organization calling itself November 21 claimed responsibility.

Since then between 50 and 60 bomb hoaxes have been telephoned to the police daily, keeping the authorities alert and maintaining a climate of anxiety.

The latest bomb scare was at Athens airport yesterday just before the arrival of Mr Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French national front, who is chairing a meeting in Athens of the right-wing group in the European Parliament.

Spectrum, page 13

Greeks help Albania to open window on the outside world

From Our Own Correspondent, Athens

Greece is taking the edge off its disputes with Albania in order to help this isolated and fiercely independent Communist neighbour to open a window on the outside world.

Mr Karolos Papoulias, the Greek Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, left for Tirana yesterday on the first purely political visit at Cabinet level since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations in 1971.

Albania, which is obsessed by fears about the designs of its neighbours, particularly Yugoslavia, has welcomed the renunciation by Greece last February of its irredentist claims on Albania territory. This has opened the way for closer relations.

Greek analysts believe that Mr Enver Hoxha, Albania's ageing leader, who has been at the helm for the past 40 years, wants his country to be able to fall back, if need be, on reliable, friendly neighbours like Greece and Italy.

One reason is that Albania's dogged isolation and its policy of self-sufficiency since the breaks with the Soviet Union in 1961 and China in 1977, are now reflected in slowing economic development for lack of foreign technology.

Besides, Mr Hoxha is trying to ensure his own succession in a way that will safeguard the country's independence

The man Mr Hoxha seems to be grooming for succession is Mr Ramiz Alia, aged 60, a member of the ruling party's Central Committee for the past 32 years and head of state since October, 1982.

Mr Papoulias, who expects to meet the Albanian leaders, was due to cross the Greek–Albanian frontier at Kakavia, on the main highway linking the two countries, which was opened by the Albanians last June for the first time in 40 years – but for official visitors only.

The road leads to Tirana by way of Gjirokastra, the centre of the Greek-speaking region of southern Albania where a large Greek minority lives. It is the protection of the human rights of this minority that is, according to the Athens government, its main concern today.

The Greek minority, whose size is variously estimated at between 100,000 and 400,000, depending on the source, have their own primary schools and Greek-language newspapers. But their living conditions, like those of the rest of the people, are squalid.

During Mr Papoulias's visit he is expected to sign a series of agreements as a result of which the number of Greek teachers available for minority schools would increase, and the Kakavia Road would open to non-official traffic.

In return, the Albanians expect Greece to rescind the state or war that Greek governments have claimed has existed between the two countries since 1940 when Italy invaded Greece

Kenya: Maina Wa Kinyatti

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

By Caroline Moorehead

A senior lecturer in history at Kenyatta University College, known in particular for his writings on the Mau Mau movement, is serving a six-year prison sentence for possessing "seditious literature". Maina Wa Kinyatti's arrest, in the summer of 1982, at a moment when the university was being consciously purged of "foreign ideologies", was rapidly followed by the arrest and imprisonment of five other lecturers.

By 1982 Kenyatta University College, made autonomous in 1970, had become a centre for political opposition among students and lecturers. On several occasions, after student demonstrations supporting nationalist ideals and freedom of speech, the Government had shut the university.



Maina Wa Kinyatti: Six-year sentence

In the sixties Maina Wa Kinyatti won a scholarship to a high school in the United States and later received an MA from Michigan State University, where he helped to set up an African studies curriculum, before becoming a lecturer at City University in New York. In 1975 he joined the history department at Kenyatta University College, earning a reputation for his articles on Kenyan politics and sociology.

Kamiti prison in Nairobi, where he is now held, is notorious for its poor conditions: fleas and lice are endemic, a bright light is kept permanently on and visits are restricted to five minutes.

Filipinos reprimanded

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Roman Catholic Primate of the Philippines, Cardinal Jaime Sin, yesterday admonished Filipinos who hoped President Ferdinand Marcos was ill and even wished he would die.

It was "terrifying" to think that most Filipinos were disappointed that Mr Marcos was not dead, Cardinal Sin said.

Mr Marcos disappeared from public view three weeks ago. He has not made a public appearance since then, although he has been shown in three short film clips on government television.

Rumours that Mr Marcos is seriously ill and dying continue to circulate widely

Cardinal Sin said: "Even if we assume that this man is responsible for most of the troubles our country is facing . . . it certainly is unchristian for us to wish him dead. "You must admit there is no goodwill in our hearts if we savour all rumour that the worst possible things are befalling our President."

Financier smiles as bankruptcy trial opens

Sindona faces first Italian court

**From Peter Nichols
Rome**

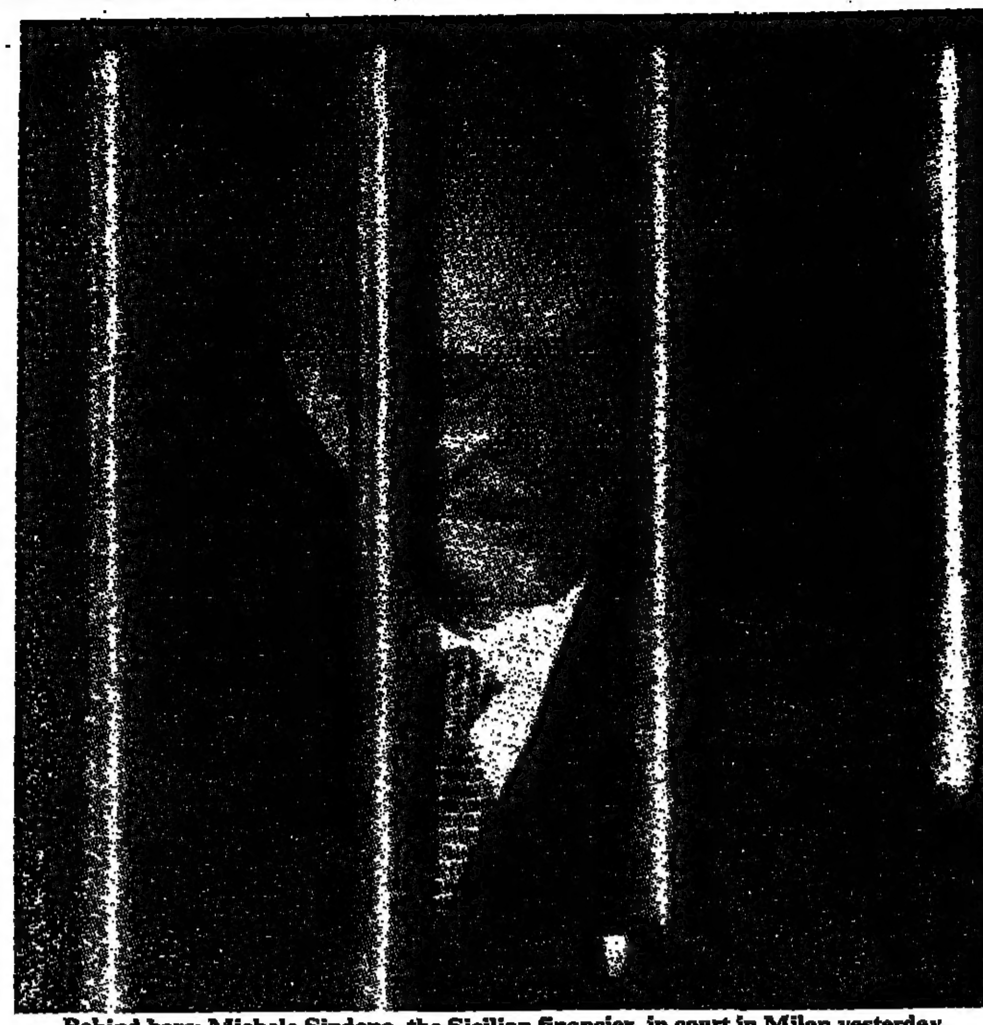
Cries of "Michele, Michele!" from photographers hoping for a dramatic shot of Michele Sindona yesterday marked the entry of the famous criminal bankrupt, alleged accessory to murder and former financial adviser to the Vatican into the Milan courtroom where for the first time he faces criminal proceedings in his own country.

Sindona has been tried in the United States and sent to prison for 25 years by a Manhattan court. He is in Italy because modifications in the extradition treaty between the two countries allow condemned criminals to be "borrowed" to stand trial in Italy even if they have not completed the sentence imposed in the US.

Sindona was smiling and elegant in a black suit, frequently consulting his defence counsel during the opening exchanges.

He faces two sets of charges in Italy. The first arises from the collapse of his banks in 1974 when he was declared bankrupt. The second involves his alleged part in instigating the murder of Giorgio Ambrosoli, the liquidator of the banks, who was shot in July 1979.

The Italian-American killer held responsible for Ambrosoli's death has since himself died, while, so it is said, escaping from an American prison. The second Sindona trial is due early next year: an adjournment was allowed yesterday to December 12 to allow the defence more time on the banking charges.



Behind bars: Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier, in court in Milan yesterday.

Interest in Sindona goes far beyond the technicalities of bankruptcy or even final confirmation of who was behind the death of the highly-respected Ambrosoli.

Throughout his career, from a comparatively obscure beginning in the north-eastern Sicilian town of Patti, where he was born in 1920, he thrust ahead with the help of associates in the political as well as the economic world.

His name was in the lists of the now banned Masonic lodge P2, which brought together in an atmosphere of conspiracy such personalities as the former heads of the secret services of the armed forces, politicians, journalists and Sindona's best-known friend in the banking world, Roberto Calvi, then head of the Banco Ambrosiano, who died hanging under Blackfriars Bridge in London in the summer of 1982. Calvi, like Sindona, had been a close associate of the Vatican Bank.

So far there is little indication whether Sindona is preparing to try to implicate eminent people in public life or whether he proposes a technical defence on the bankruptcy charges. He is said to have made hundreds of pages of notes in his own defence during his two months of solitary confinement in a special wing of the women's prison at Boghera, near Milan.

The principal energies of his defending counsel so far have been aimed at winning a postponement of hearings on the ground that they have not had time enough, especially as some of the documentation is in English. They also ask the court to delay the bankruptcy charges so that they may be combined in the same hearing as the Ambrosoli charges.

Sindona is understood to have written to the court objecting to the fact that he is being tried by the same judges who in July passed sentence on 22 of his associates.

This plea appears to have been ignored. The other two were rejected, though the court allowed an adjournment to December 12 to give the defence more time.

Solidarity in quandary over poll decision

**From Roger Boyes
Warsaw**

Despite the political tension caused by the murder of Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Polish authorities yesterday committed themselves to holding parliamentary elections within the next year.

The Sejm the Polish Parliament, unanimously approved a short Bill disolving Parliament on August 31, 1985. Under the constitution that means the Government will have to set a date for the elections before July 31 and they will have to be held before the end of October.

Although the Sejm is dominated by members of the Communist Party or affiliated groupings, it does not always behave in the manner of "rubber stamp" chambers in the rest of the Sovier block. The authorities have also been considering ways in which the Sejm could become more representative, including new possibilities for independent deputies.

The Solidarity opposition, which called for a boycott of local council elections, has been wondering whether to change its strategy ahead of the parliamentary vote. At least a few key Solidarity planners think that it may be possible to put a substantial and genuinely independent Catholic representation in the Sejm.

The murder of Father Popieluszko more than six weeks ago continues to haunt church-state relations and indeed most of day-to-day politics. Other priests who have been beaten or tortured are now coming forward. One said he was recently assaulted by two masked men, tied to his bed, pricked with a bayonet and burned with cigarettes.

Solidarity is convinced that vendetta squads have been operating in many parts of Poland. In at least one instance, in the Torun area, *it is* sure that policemen were active in the squads.

French Communist hardliners challenged by militant

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A swingeing attack on the French Communist Party leadership was delivered yesterday by a Communist militant in the columns of *L'Humanité*, the party newspaper.

That *L'Humanité* should have agreed to publish such an attack, as part of its daily series of contributions to the debate in the run-up to the party's twenty-fifth congress, was as remarkable as the fact that a militant should have spoken out without hiding behind the cloak of anonymity.

It was essential to break with the hidebound, totally undemocratic concept of democratic socialism, as practised by the present party leadership, if the party was to have any hope of survival, M Jean Ooghe, a member of the party's Essonne federation, argued.

"We are no longer in the situation of 'acute civil war' of 1918, which according to Stalin necessitated 'an iron discipline close to military discipline as the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat'. Yet the present leadership remains for the most part a prisoner of that dogma," he wrote.

"It pretends not to know about the profound movement of questioning and discontent among the mass of party members and militants to whom the leadership intends only to concede the right to 'enrich' the text [of the draft resolution for the party congress] proposed by party headquarters."

Members were being refused their right either to reject policies which had led to defeat or to elect new leaders. The present leaders totally rejected any self-criticism.

"The fight for a new and truly democratic functioning of the party is now the most important item on the agenda," M Ooghe said.

Some Communists felt that the so-called "reformist" movement within the party has come too late, however. "What is happening now is more serious than anything that has happened in the past 40 years. I believe the party is in the process of committing suicide," one senior Communist, who asked for his identity not to be revealed, said in an interview.

"In my view, there are three possible scenarios confronting the party. It could evolve into an Italian-style Eurocommunist party, which I think is unlikely. It could undergo a split, like the Spanish Communist Party. Or it could continue to eschew radical change and pursue its decline into a small, impotent, militant hard core, like the British Communist Party.

"It is just possible that the reformists will succeed in carrying out not a cultural revolution, as Rigout [a former Communist minister] has called for, but perhaps a cultural evolution. But it won't be soon enough. The party will have already gone into an irreversible decline. I think that the hardliners will keep the upper hand and Georges Marchais will remain as general secretary."

● HELSINKI: Finland's Communist Party has lurched closer to a final split, with a move by its Eurocommunist majority wing to wrest local control from Stalinist hardliners (Reuter reports).

Paris to debate Noumea

**From Our Own Correspondent
Paris**

A full debate on New Caledonia is to be held in the French national assembly today, after a statement by M Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, on the present situation and the Government's policies.

M Edgard Pisani, the outgoing EEC Commissioner for Development, who has been appointed as the Government's special envoy to New Caledonia, where the Kanak separatist rebels have said that they would be prepared to enter into discussions with M Pisani on condition that the 17 Kanak "political prisoners" detained over the past fortnight, were released.

M Pisani, who has two months in which to draw up proposals for a referendum on self-determination, is understod to be working on three possible scenarios:

1. A referendum to be held in 1989, as enisaged by the new statute for the islands, in which the indigenous Kanaks and whites of French origin would be asked to vote on three possibilities: maintenance of the present devolved internal autonomy; increased autonomy, but maintaining strong ties with France; total independence.
2. A referendum to be brought forward to perhaps next year, in which whites and Kanaks would have the right to vote on a single question on the issue of independence.
3. In the event of no consensus, the possibility of a division of New Caledonia into two separately-run comminities, one Kanak and the other white, both maintaining links with France.

Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is on a seven-day official visit to France, said in Paris yesterday that he hoped that the Anglican Church, which has strong representation in the South Pacific, would be able to play a constructive role in the reconciliation of the two communities in New Caledonia.

NOUMEA: A French journalist and his companion were shot and wounded on Monday as they investigated a Kanak roadblock erected 15 miles from Noumea (Reuter reports).

Dozens of motorists had been waiting for the heavily-manned barricade at Saint-Louis to be lifted

Russians drag heels on Barents treaty

From Ulf Andenaes, Oslo

Norway and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations here yesterday over the issue of the Continental Shelf in the Artic, trying to decide on a dividing line between the economic zones of the two countries.

No easy deal is expected. The disputed waters consist of 60,000 square miles in the Barents Sea off the sensitive peninsula of Kola, where the Russians have a formidable military presence in the Murmansk region. The area is believed to be rich in oil resources.

Norway adheres to the principle that the shelf should be divided by the median line between the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen and the Soviet island of Novaya Zemlya.

Moscow, however, says the division should be made according to what it calls the sector principle, from the Soviet-Norway land border in a straight line towards the North Pole. It is accepted that oil exploration should not take place until an agreement is reached.

Norway is willing to accept a compromise to eliminate the uncertainties, but the Russians appear to be in no hurry.



Hospital Communion: Mr Schroeder receiving the Sacrament in his ward at the weekend.

Mechanical heart man feeling no pain

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Mr William Schroeder said yesterday that his steel and plastic heart was pumping "just like an old-time thrashing machine".

In a television interview conducted by Dr William Devries, the surgeon who implanted the 10 ounce pump nine days ago, Mr Schroeder was cheerful and said he had no pain or discomfort.

Mr Schroeder, who is 52, was dying of heart disease before the pump was implanted. Yesterday he said his goal was to be the same as he was at 40, and he felt he could live 10 more years. "I really feel I could get out of here, go fishing and watch ball games. *Before the operation I could* barely make it in and out of the house. I was getting weaker and weaker."

He was sitting up in bed in the Humana Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. His doctors said he was "ahead of *schedule*" and his condition has been upgraded from critical to serious.

On Sunday he spent three hours on the portable, 11.4lb compressor which is intended to give him mobility. The machine drives his pump by way of air tubes throught the abdomen. Normally he is connected to a 323lb compressor.

Mr Schroeder is being watched carefully for signs of *infection. Being a diabetic he is* more susceptible to infection.

Asian neighbours broaden defence pact

Jakarta – Indonesia and Malaysia signed a revised security accord yesterday which for the first time encompasses the two countries' navies and air forces as well as ground troops.

The new agreement replaces a 1972 pact which was hammered out to tackle communist insurgents on the common land border in the island of Borneo.

Both the Indonesian armed forces commander, General Benny Murdani and Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, who signed the new accord in the Javanese town of Jogjakarta, said communism was now only one of the problems faced.



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'S FAIR
4, 1985



The Indian election

United Congress faces opposition split as 5,000 battle for seats

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

The Indian general election campaign began in earnest this week as more than 5,000 candidates battle for seats in the 542-member lower house of Parliament, the Lok Sabha or People's Assembly.

On the three days of polling only 513 seats will be contested: the 13 contests in Punjab and the 14 in Assam have been put off indefinitely because of the political troubles there.

One candidate has had a walkover in the single constituency in the union territory of Mizoram, and Congress (I) has thus had its first victory.

In one further seat, the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, polling has been postponed *until* June.

Polling will take place in 12 states and six union territories on December 24. Two states and two union territories will poll on December 27. Four major states will poll on both days, including the one with most seats, Uttar Pradesh. Two states, Meghalaya and Nagaland, in the far mountainous north-east, have their election on December 28.

Counting will not start before December 28.

The ruling party, Congress (I) (for Indira), is fighting for re-election with an overall majority over the other parties. It is the only party which will fight in every region of every state, though agreements with allies in some regions mean it will not contest about 18 constituencies.

The opposition, fragmented into 38 registered parties and countless unregistered ones, has lessened its chances by failing to agree on joint candidates.

The seven parties recognized as national parties are:

Indian National Congress: The old Congress Party split a number of times after Mrs Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1967.

After her death her son Rajiv, the new Prime Minister, was unanimously elected president of the party, which won 352 seats in the 1980 election (holds 339 at present).

Janata: After Mrs Gandhi abandoned the Emergency in 1977 and called elections, the Janata (or People's) Party was put together from six main opposition groups, including former Congress members: the Socialist Party, the Jana Sangh, a pro-Hindu rightist party, and the Lok Dal, itself a combination of smaller parties with a predominantly agricultural base in the Hindi belt, led by Chowdhury Charan Singh.

The government formed by Janata proved unstable and the party spit, leaving a rump consisting mainly of some former Congress "young turks" and the Socialist Party. The party president is former "young turk" Mr Chandra Shekhar. In 1980 the party, when it still contained Jana Sangh, won only 31 seats (now has 21).

Bharatiya Janata Party: After the 1980 debacle the Jana Sangh faction broke away and formed the BJP (Bharatiya simply means Indian). The party, led by Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, still has the support of Hindu chauvinism in the country; the growth of pro-Hindu sentiment has considerably enhanced its electoral chances (16 seats).

Communist Party of India (Marxist): The Indian Communist Party split in 1964, with one group taking a more left-leaning pro-Chinese line while the other remained steadily pro-Soviet. The pro-Chinese group added (Marxist) to its title, and has become the dominant of the two factions. It leads the left front coalitions in power in West Bengal and Tripura, and is the principal partner in Kerala's left democratic front.

The party is led by a moderate, Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, a Kerala Brahmin who was the first Communist chief minister there. In fact the party's recent success in Bengal has depended on its ability to turn itself into a strongly regional party. The Maoists have split off again, creating the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)(36 seats).

Communist Party of India: The pro-Soviet stance of the CPI has led it into coalitions with the ruling Congress parties in some states, but it has at present co-ordinated all its contests with the CPI (M). The leader is Mr Rajeshwar Rao, who has resisted heavy Soviet pressure to support Congress (I) even at risk of splitting his own party (13 seats).

Mr Chandra Shekhar: Leads Janata rump

Chowdhury Charan Singh: Former Prime Minister

Lok Dal: Chowdhury Charan Singh split from the Janata Government allegedly because of the Hindu nationalist slant of the Jana Sangh faction, and became Prime Minister for three weeks before Mrs Gandhi pulled the rug from under him and forced the 1980 election.

He has attracted more minor parties to join him in a party renamed the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party: "Dalit" refers to the depressed classes, "Mazdoor" means the agricultural labourers, "Kisan" means farmer. Unfortunately, the formation of the DMKP came too late for the election commission, and the party has to fight under the old Lok Dal banner (23 seats).

Congress (Socialist): Most people believed the (S) after Congress in the title stood for Mr Sharad Pawer, a former Congress Chief Minister of Maharashtra who split the party and formed a coalition with Janata. The party has very little strength outside Maharashtra, however, and is now in alliance with the Janata rump (5 seats).

Most states outside the Hindi belt have strong regional parties.

The leading ones are:

All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhegam: "Kazhegam" means association, "Munnetra" means progressive, "Dravida" refers to the Dravidian people of South India, "anna" refers to Mr C. N. Annadurai, founder of the Dravidian Association, which became the DMK.

A brilliantly successful film star, Mr M. G. Ramachandran broke away from the DMK to found the AIADMK, which rules Tamil Nadu state. The party has an agreement with Congress and will support Mr Gandhi. Alas, Mr Ramachandran lies in a New York hospital suffering from both kidney failure and a stroke; his absence makes psephological predictions more difficult (three seats).

Dravida Munnetra Kazhegam: The party to benefit from any weakness in the AIADMK in the state is led by Mr M. Karunanidhi, a film scriptwriter; it is now allied to Janata. The plight of the Tamils in northern Sri Lanka makes an exploitable issue, enabling DMK members to call for Indian military intervention (14 seats).

Telegu Desam: Telegu is the language spoken in Andhra Pradesh; "Desam" means country or nation. The party is an astonishingly successful upstart, led by another southern film star, Mr N. T. Rama Rao. The dismissal of his ministry by Mrs Gandhi and its triumphant reinstatement made it look as though the Telegu Desam would make a clean sweep in the elections – the sympathy vote and Mr Gandhi's own personality may well alter that, however. Andhra figured on Mr Gandhi's first election tour this weekend (two seats).

National Conference: The old "Lion of Kashmir", Shaikh Mohammad Abdullah, founded the National Conference as a Gandhian, pro-Indian unity party opposed to the Muslim League. When it came to elections, the National Conference won hands down in the Kashmir Valley, whether supporting Congress or opposing it.

Under the shaikh's son, Dr Farooq Abdullah, the party has split (three seats).

Rashtriya Sanjay Manch: The National Sanjay Platform, founded by his widow, Mrs Menaka Gandhi, holds three seats in the present Parliament. Mrs Gandhi herself will be conducting the best-reported campaign of the election, confronting the Prime Minister

Divisional Court — Law Report December 4 1984 — Divisional Court

Constable's power to detain stopped vehicle

Lodwick v Sanders

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered November 27]

A constable who had stopped a vehicle pursuant to his power under section 159 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 and who suspected the vehicle had been stolen by the driver of it was entitled in the execution of his duty to detain and seize the vehicle and to arrest the driver, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court held, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by the prosecutor from the dismissal of an information against the defendant, Neville Buckle Sanders, that the defendant had assaulted a police constable in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964.

Mr J. D. A. Fennell, QC and Mr Richard Latham for the prosecutor; Mr O. R. Daniel for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that two police officers saw the defendant driving an articulated motor lorry. It was not displaying a vehicle excise licence. The trailer seemed to have neither index plate nor brake lights.

The police caused the defendant to stop the lorry. Police Constable Cairns asked: "Do you own the vehicle?" The defendant replied: "Maybe, maybe not, I am in a hurry."

PC Cairns asked about the excise licence. The defendant's response was to state his name and address. As he did so he started the engine and put the lorry in gear intending to move off.

PC Cairns was, understandably, not satisfied with the equivocal answer he was given about ownership of the lorry the inspection of which neither he nor the other constable had completed. So he entered the cab and took possession of the ignition key to prevent the defendant driving away until all their inquiries had been made.

The defendant grabbed the constable's hand and pushed it tightly against the steering wheel so causing him to release the key. PC Cairns then arrested the defendant for assaulting him.

The whole incident was over in about 30 seconds. The justices concluded not only that PC Cairns had no opportunity of informing the defendant that he wished to see driving documents but also none of saying that he had formed the suspicion that the defendant was at the wheel of a stolen lorry.

The justices were of the opinion that although section 159 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 obliged a driver when required, to stop and further to remain at rest for a reasonable period and provided he would be guilty of an offence if he failed to do so, the section did not empower a police officer to do any act which was an interference with a person's liberty or property to cause that vehicle to stop or remain at rest: that although the defendant had undoubtedly committed an offence of failing to give full particulars, that was not an arrestable offence and the officer had no right to prevent him from moving off for that reason alone and the officer was not therefore acting within the execution of his duty to restrict the freedom of the defendant by removing the key. Accordingly the justices dismissed the information.

One of the questions which arose was how far a police constable was entitled to go in questioning and detaining a suspect for the purpose of detecting crime and bringing an offender to justice and detaining the motor vehicle of which he was the driver.

Section 159 was to be construed as conferring a power upon a constable to require a vehicle to stop.

It was well established that the police had no general power to detain any person for questioning. A constable might ask a question of a person but he could not (a) require that person to stop to be questioned and (b) he could not demand an answer to any question. There were statutory exceptions to that hallowed right of the citizen.

It was a necessary inference of the existence of the power in section 159 and its conjunction with sections 161 and 162 that a driver was under a duty to keep the vehicle at a standstill while, at the very least, a constable had a reasonable opportunity of exercising his powers under those sections. Neither constable had come near to exhausting those powers as the justices' findings showed.

A driver was not, save in circumstances created by statute, obliged to answer a constable's questions but that did not entitle the driver to drive away a vehicle which a constable sought for good reason to inspect.

There was a vital distinction between a duty owed by a driver to keep his vehicle at a standstill and a power in a constable, if such existed, to detain the vehicle against the driver's will. His Lordship was in no doubt that there were circumstances in which at common law a constable had that power.

PC Cairns had unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the identity of the owner of the lorry. That failure made him suspect that the lorry had been stolen. There were questions unasked the answers to which could have either confirmed or allayed the constable's suspicions.

A constable acting reasonably upon a genuine inquiry into the suspected commission of crime who had required a motor vehicle to stop was entitled to take reasonable steps to detain it for such reasonable time as would enable him, if he suspected it to have been stolen, to effect an arrest and to explain to the driver the reason for the arrest.

PC Cairns acted reasonably throughout. If the justices had properly directed themselves they would have held that the constable acted lawfully. Accordingly the defendant should have been convicted and the appeal would be allowed and the case remitted to the justices with a direction to convict.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that it was important to distinguish between a constable's powers and the citizen's duties, and between requiring a driver to stop his vehicle and physically stopping it.

There was no doubt that a person driving a motor vehicle on a road was under a duty to stop when required to do so by a constable in uniform and failure to perform the duty constituted a criminal offence. Having stopped, he was under a similar duty to remain at a standstill while the officer exercised whatever power he sought to exercise.

But it did not follow from that duty on the part of the citizen that the constable had a power to detain him or his vehicle. The officer had a power to "require" a person to stop his vehicle; but there was nothing in the section which justified a construction having the effect that the constable had any power to do more than to "require" the citizen to stop.

The authorities were inconsistent with the proposition that section 159 conferred upon a constable a power physically to detain a motor vehicle once it had been stopped.

If, as his Lordship concluded, the officer suspected or believed that the vehicle was stolen immediately the defendant began to drive it away and if he suspected or believed that the defendant had stolen it or received it knowing it to be stolen, he became entitled to detain the vehicle; and if, as was apparent from the facts found, he had had no time to explain that he was detaining it for that reason before he grabbed the ignition key, then he was acting in the execution of his duty when he did so.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr David Beal, Huntingdon; Southwell Dennis & Land, Wisbech.

Breath test machine's leap year difficulty

Slender v Boothby

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered November 27]

A Lion Intoximeter 3000 which could not recognize leap years and on February 29 1984 produced a print-out dated March 1 was not a "reliable device" on that day for the purposes of section 8 (3) (*b*) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, as substituted in Schedule 8 to the Transport Act 1981, and accordingly a police officer was entitled on that day under section 8 (1)(b) to require a person arrested on suspicion of driving with excess alcohol to provide a specimen of blood or urine for analysis.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by Mr Charles Slender against his conviction by Ampthill Justices of failing, without reasonable excuse, to provide a specimen for a laboratory test when required to do so by a constable, contrary to section 8 (7) of the 1972 Act.

Mr Peter Morrell for the appellant; Mr Michael Fowler for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the appellant was arrested on February 28, 1984 and required to provide two breath specimens under section 8 (1) (*a*).

The Intoximeter's printed statement showed that the first specimen was provided at 23.59 on Monday February 28, but the time and date of the second was shown as 00.01 on Tuesday March 1: the true date of the second specimen was February 29.

The prosecutor concluded that the device was not reliable and required the appellant to provide a specimen of blood, which he refused to do.

The appellant submitted that the basic function of the Intoximeter was to provide an analysis of the amount of alcohol present in the subject's breath, in which respect it was not suggested that the machine had been unreliable.

Although the date error would have prevented the prosecutor proving the appellant's breath alcohol level under section 10(3)(*a*) of the 1972 Act, as substituted, it would nevertheless have been open to him to give oral evidence as to the date of the statement, and accordingly it had been argued the date error was immaterial to the device's reliability.

In his Lordship's judgment the court was not concerned with how a charge of driving with excess alcohol could have been proved. The only question for the court was whether the prosecutor had been entitled to require the appellant to provide a blood specimen, and it was therefore necessary to ask only whether a reliable device had been available at the police station.

"Reliable" meant reliable for the purpose of the Act. Parliament had clearly contemplated that the device should have the capacity to produce the correct date and time, and this device did have that capacity.

If such a machine on a particular day could not produce a correct date but produced, however predictably, an incorrect date, it was not "reliable" within the meaning of section 8(3)(*b*). Accordingly the preconditions to the power to require a blood sample had been fulfilled, and the appeal ought to be dismissed.

Mr Justice McCullough agreed.

Solicitors: Hooper & Fletcher, Biggleswade; Leeds Smith, Biggleswade.

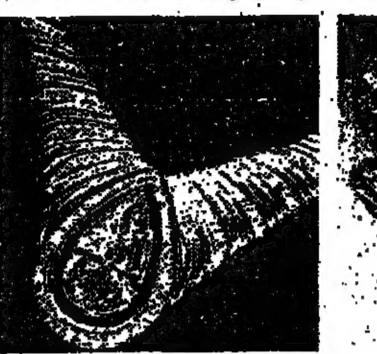
FASHION by Suzy Menkes

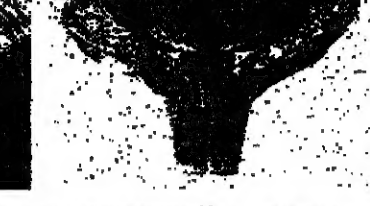
Fine Jewels



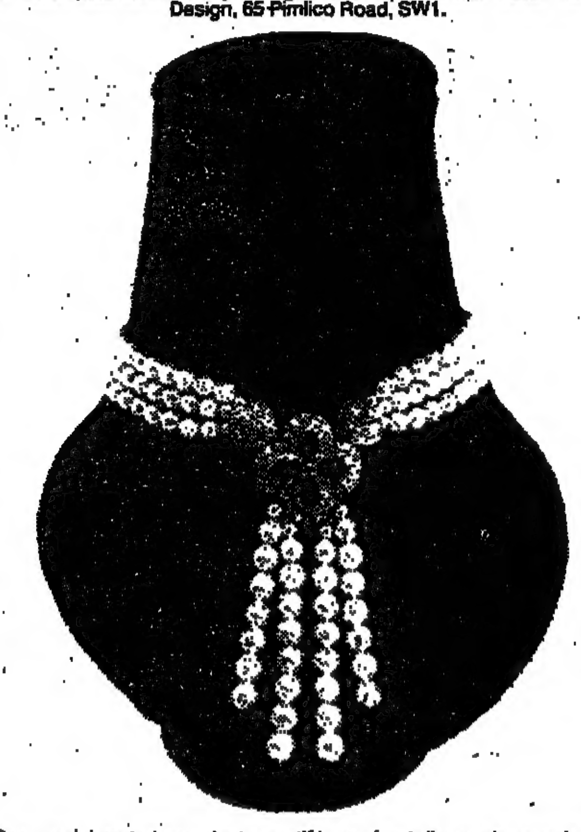
Gems in space: Cartier's important yellow sapphire set in diamonds with air around the stone and in the 100gm 18ct gold chain, £22,025. Round diamond earrings: Both by Cartier from 173 New Bond Street, W1. Raspberry cashmere roll-neck sweater in a wide selection of colours £75.50 from N. Peal, 37 Burlington Arcade, W1.

Hennell's important Art Deco diamond pavé set bracelet in platinum with bold buckle fastening. Originally made by Hennell in 1928. From Hennell, 12 New Bond Street, W1. Photograph by Mike Smallcombe.





Left: big and beautiful pear-shaped 16.38ct diamond in a necklace by David Thomas for De Beers International collection. Right: lotus leaf ring of 14mm pearl set in 18ct yellow gold and diamond from David Thomas Design, 65 Pimlico Road, SW1.



Openwork heart-shape cluster motif in pavé set diamonds mounted in yellow gold, set on a three-row cultured pearl necklace from Garrard, The Crown Jewellers, 112 Regent Street, W1.



Image from nature: Edward Evans White enamel and diamond swan necklace with diamond drop, mounted in 18ct yellow gold, £54,000. Brilliant cut earrings Both from Garrard, The Crown Jewellers, 112 Regent Street, London W1. Black velvet deep V-back dress by Cerruti, £300 from The Beauchamp Place Shop SW3.

On Saturday, a discreet but glittering party is being thrown at Althorp, hosted by the Countess Spencer and with the purpose of showing off a collection of fine jewels. I do not suppose that anyone from Van Cleef and Arpels will be bold enough to propose a toast on the evening to the other well-known Spencer. But it is the Princess of Wales who has brought to the eyes of the *London jewellers a sparkle to* match their ritzy Chrismas windows.

Jewellery has come back into fashion for the rich young. The Princess of Wales has led the trend from the top; from the street it has been fed by lavish splashes of paste.

The result has been a creative surge in "high" jewellery, with new directions in design and new fashions in stones. Colour makes news, with emeralds and rubies, or emeralds and sapphires, used together or in clusters of patterns. Settings look young and fresh, rather than heavy and opulent, and the important necklace is following the strapless bodices and one-shoulder gowns into fashion.

The jewellery is literally as light as air, for space plays an important part in the designs. A succulent pearl-shaped diamond hangs in a gold frame or a trembling cabochon sapphire is suspended as a pendant. Animation is allied to space, so that the gems move delicately with the body and the mounts are flexible rather than rigid.

The big money is on coloured stones. The yellow sapphire is the theme stone of Cartier's new collection. Inspired by a parure of imaginatively-mixed stones – pearls, diamonds and golden sapphire made by Louis Cartier at the beginning of the century – *there are strands of twisted* pearls and brilliants clasping an 87.83 carat sapphire as bright as a cat's eye. The open work gold chain, interspersed with brilliants, holds other sapphires in a gentle grip.

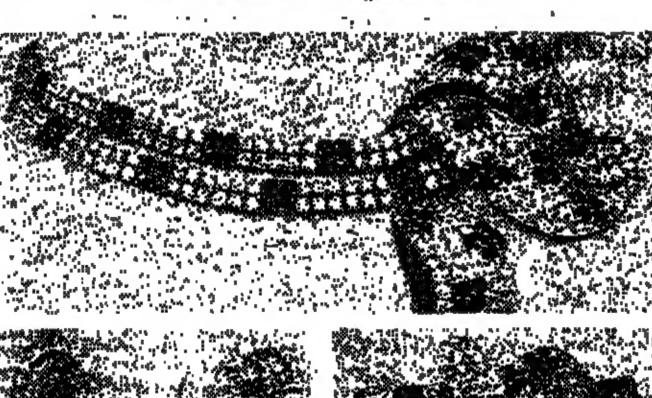
Representational designs, inspired from nature but with a

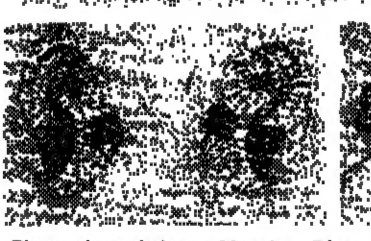


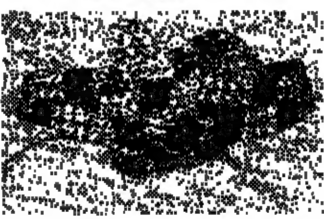
Necklace of diamonds and heart-shaped rubies set in gold, for a parure of necklace, ring, bracelet and ear clips. From Boucheron, 180 New Bond Steet, W1.

harder design edge, are also in fashion: stylized flowers, predatory animals and insects, or *Edward Evans's extraordinary* birds spreading colourful enamel gemset wings at Garrard.

The vogue for coloured stones is expressed at Garrard by recreating a Victorian idea: the first letter of each stone spells out a message. "DEAREST" reads a delicate







Diamond nonchalance: Monsieur Gérard's scarf tie necklace in claw set *diamond and ruby with pavé diamond and ruby motif. Part of a set with* matching earrings and bracelet from Monsieur Gérard, 13a Grafton Street, W1.

chain bracelet set with Diamond, Emerald, Amethyst, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Topaz. (Wartski have the original idea expressed in an antique French bracelet where amethyst, malachite, jacinthe, turquoise, jacinthe and emerald spell out *Amitié.*)

The ultimate representational jewellery must be Monsieur Gérard's casual scarf ties and neck wraps made out of exquisite cabochon sapphires framed in flawless blue white diamonds or flower patterns of rubies in pavé set diamonds. The space left between the gems is again an important part of the imaginative sweeping designs.



Cabochon sapphires set in diamond baguettes and brilliants for a necklace, ring, bracelet and earrings from Van Cleef and Arpels, 153 New Bond Street, W1

The jewellers do not necessarily agree, but I see a definite trend towards cabochon *rather than faceted stones. This* is because cabochon looks much less showy, say Van Cleef and Arpels, who have strings of cabochon sapphires as well as their colourful rubies, sapphires or emeralds set in a sporty double rim necklace of gold and diamonds.

Most modern jewellers today divide their ranges into fine or "high" jewellery and the boutique collections, the latter selling from £500 to £15,000 with watches, and especially the ubiquitous sports watch, as part of the boutique range.

But do the English, as opposed to Arabs, Americans, South Americans and Japanese, buy fine jewellery? Christopher *Goodger of Hennell,* whose company built its reputation on absolute discretion and impeccable service to the English upper classes, says the first time Hennell's old-established customers dusted down their best jewels was for the ball preceding the royal wedding.

Hennell, who specialize in the Art Deco period, now sell some very important pieces, including a magnificent ruby and diamond necklace made in the 1920s for Coco Chanel, and a fabulous tiara originally part of the Romanov royal *collection of Russia.*

Discretion is the better part of value for all jewellers. It is also easier to find collectors in England for fine antique jewellery than for the bolder modern designs (some of which are unashamedly aimed at Middle Eastern customers).

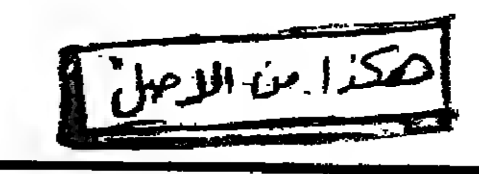
Geoffrey Munn of Wartski says that customers want to identify with well-known craftsmen, but fashions also change in these names from the past. The Castellani and Giuliano revivalist jewellery that was the subject of Wartski's recent exhibition now sells in thousands rather than the hundreds offered 10 years ago.

Designer David Thomas believes that he can sell to the English, offering them *from his* Pimlico Road shop the delicate earrings and bolder rings that educate customers in good jewellery and lead them on towards finer things.

Make-up Clifford Brake for Helena Rubinstein using The Bijoux Colour Collection.

Hair by Clifford Brake for Michaeljohn.

Photographs by John Swannell





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THE ARTS

Galleries

Putting flesh on to oil painting

Willem de Kooning: Painting and Sculpture 1971-83
Anthony d'Offay

Sam Francis in Britain
Warwick Arts Trust

Steven Campbell: New Paintings
Riverside Studios

"All vulgar warmth and amplitude" is an apt description of Willem de Kooning's *Women*. Not this or that woman, but every one of the many women he painted again and again throughout his career. It is paradoxical perhaps that one of the most important representatives of the American Abstract Expressionism should paint women, or indeed anything identifiable at all, but this is precisely what makes De Kooning such a rare artist. The exhibition of paintings and sculptures at Anthony d'Offay's (until January 11), although concentrating only on a short period in the artist's career, brings this well in evidence.

Having become the established leader of the new Abstract Expressionist style in 1948 with a series of black and white paintings, De Kooning proceeded to paint his first woman: big eyed, big toothed, big breasted and infinitely funny, she was both the primeval image of womanhood as well as the ordinary woman in the street. She is also included in the current exhibition, whether with the title *Woman in the Garden* of 1971 or *Untitled V* of 1983.

The latter example is unusual in more than one respect. The colour-scheme is reduced to the three primaries, red, blue and yellow, applied thinly and arranged either in large flat areas or just outlining a breast, a leg, a thigh, a high-heeled shoe, no more. The rest is left to the imagination.

In *Garden* the colours are rich, predominantly fleshy, bringing it closer to the *Women* of the 1950s. "Flesh was the reason why oil painting was invented", De Kooning once declared, almost certainly with Rubens in his heart if not in his mind. The handling of colours is more dramatic too: splashed energetically across the canvas, they create their own random pattern, obscuring the figurative element which seems suddenly of no consequence. The painting thus acquires a new dimension, related to the biographical detail of its actual making: "action painting" it was named, and De Kooning together with Jackson Pollock were its major exponents.

In sculpture too De Kooning is an innovator. His bronzes, whether representing a *Seated Woman on a Bench*, a *Hostess* or simply just heads, reveal an almost frantic handling of the clay. The contours look fluid, as if wishing to burst out of their confines and melt, giving out the same *élan vital* as the paintings.

Less well known and a generation younger than De Kooning, Sam Francis is nonetheless considered among the most important Abstract Expressionist painters. If anything, he is more thoroughly abstract and more purely expressionist than De Kooning ever was, in the sense that he makes his colours alone speak for him. The exhibition at the Warwick Arts Trust (until December 16), although small – it consists of 11 paintings from British collections only – is comprehensive in as much as it covers a wide span in his career, between 1951 and 1974.

The earliest work in the show is the monochrome *Composition in White* of 1951, painted upon his arrival in Paris, where he was impressed by Bonnard and Matisse. Thereafter he promptly proceeded to change to brighter colours, such as the example entitled *Black and Yellow*.

Composition – Japan, painted in 1958 after a visit there, is a serene watercolour on rice paper, whose strongly assymmetrical emphasis is reminiscent of the compositional schemes used in Japanese prints. In later works, such as *Dark Red Dream – Tokyo* or *Untitled L4*, the artist uses even stronger colours as well as new methods of employing them. What singles out Sam Francis's work above all is his total control of colour, handled with such mastery that it appears to acquire a life all its own, independent of the artist's will.

You may well ask what can a painter such as Steven Campbell and the eighteenth-century philosopher David Hume or indeed Bram Stoker's hero from *Dracula*, Professor van Helsing, have in common. Not that it matters in the least as far as titles go, unless an example such as *In the Mist von Helsing gestures as the Head of Hume* (pictured right) requires additional explanation. In the context of an exhibition it certainly does.

The title itself is strange enough, but when considered in conjunction with the painting it becomes strange beyond comprehension. The painting represents a gigantic striding, grimacing youth, half obscured by mist, projected across the whole height of the canvas. Several scampering wild animals, considerably smaller in scale, a tree and the faint contours of what seems the gabled roof of a cottage complete the composition.

Campbell, showing at Riverside Studios until December 30, is essentially a Romantic in that his heroes seem to commune with nature, albeit in an idiosyncratic manner. His canvases are populated by overgrown Tweedledum and Tweedledee-like schoolboys, going places, doing things, although it is never quite clear where or what. There seems to be a lot of action around, yet the characters are stiff, their faces unsmiling and their gestures frozen as if caught in a game of charades.

Campbell's paintings may well be strange, absurd, funny even, grotesque. His is a deeply serious art and I believe that he is one of the most forceful and original artists to have emerged lately in Britain.

Sanda Miller



Concerts

LPO/López-Cobos
Festival Hall

Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* remains for me one of the most impenetrably mysterious pieces of music in the world. Not impenetrable yet somehow intelligible, like the late piano sonatas on which Beethoven worked at the same time, but impenetrable and utterly unintelligible. And after Sunday night's entirely worthy and in many respects profoundly accomplished performance by the London Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra I am little wiser.

In the course of his discursive but often extremely penetrating account of the work in *Beethoven and the Voice of God*, Wilfrid Mellers has a tiny throwaway line that for Beethoven "even liturgical tradition becomes a personal apotheosis". And there, precisely, is the rub: there is something alienating about a treatment at once so vast and so personal of this most universal of texts. In those long, almost hysterical prolongations of the movements – especially the ever-regenerating final section of the Gloria and the extraordinary melting away of the Credo – one senses the composer unable to let go, unable to remain content with the limitations of human expression until his personal vision has not only suggested but has in reality attained the transcendent.

Hence, presumably, the superhuman demands Beethoven makes on his choir, which would suggest that they should have abstained from most normal activities, like speaking and moving, for a week to prepare for the ordeal. The London Philharmonic Choir have other things to do, I dare say, but they sounded splendidly confident in all but the most frighteningly exposed moments, cultivating extremes of shrieking power and soft supplication which should have galvanized the spirit.

In spite of the outstandingly fine solos contributions of Edith Wiens and Anne Sofie von Otter (John Mitchinson was the tenor, and Matthew Best a good bass), the performance failed to take wing, partly because López-Cobos cultivated a smooth, even sound with little light or shade. Tennstedt might tear this piece apart; under López-Cobos it was unbelievably, unconvincingly rational.

Nicholas Kenyon

Labèque sisters
Festival Hall

There will be two important consequences to this riotous Sunday afternoon recital. One is that Christian Aid's Ethiopian Appeal will benefit considerably from the proceeds; happily the audience was a large one. The other is that Katia and Marielle Labèque will have given the sales figures of their latest record a boost, for their programme was about as slick an advertisement for the said product as they could wish.

But the Labèques deserve their success. For one thing, they have gone to considerable trouble to unearth the original two-piano version of Gershwin's *An American in Paris*, which features on the record and was receiving its British première here. Their playing was full of hard-edged, even aggressive swagger, and, if at the end one found oneself missing the brassy orchestra of the final version, that was partly due to the fact that in any case Gershwin's music often sounds uncomfortably marooned between the territories of jazz, easy listening and serious music.

Percy Grainger's Fantasy on *Porgy and Bess* also appears on the new disc, and was consequently played here too. In fact it does not amount to much of a fantasy at all, consisting merely of some rather nice arrangements of the more celebrated songs joined together in a pleasant medley without much rhyme or reason. Once more the playing was extraordinarily spectacular, and Katia Labèque's intermittent vocal emissions testified to the level of involvement.

With Bartók's own lively two-piano arrangement of seven pieces from his *Mikrokosmos* beginning the programme, the intensity of it all threatened to become rather wearing. One thus doubly welcomed the piano duet version of Ravel's suite *Ma Mère l'Oye*, for it showed the Labèques at their most sensitive and subtle, entirely at one with the composer's evocation of innocent childhood wonder.

Stephen Pettitt

London debuts

Flawless marriage

The American baritone Thomas Hampson not only made a remarkable impact during his Lieder recital, but his accompanist Geoffrey Parsons seemed to enjoy his singing as much as did the highly appreciative audience.

Hampson is a flawless artist, managing a near-perfect marriage between the literary and musical content of the repertoire. Two Wolf songs were the most effective: "Abschied" was at once witty and pompous with an engaging swagger in the final bars, and Hampson dispatched "Der Rattenfänger" with a memorable combination of impishness and electricity.

Songs by Barber and Richard Strauss drew upon his serious persona; the light poetry of the latter's "Der Rosenband" and super-legato of "Nichts" ideally fitted the idiom and revealed the widest dramatic as well as vocal range.

The Canadian pianist Alain Lefevre has an obvious penchant for the grand gesture. Schumann's Fantasy benefited from his overtly emotional style, and here left-hand polyphonic details lent the score an original balance. Other works continued the "molto appassionato" vein; Alexander Brott's Suite derives from Liszt and Prokofiev, and was hugely exciting, while Rachmaninov's Second Sonata, though powerfully played, emerged as too diffuse. Lefevre has a striking personality as well as an abundance of technique, and given maturity shows a real promise.

James Methuen-Campbell

The approach of the Swiss pianist Hanni Schmid-Wyss to Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op 2 No 2, seemed to exemplify the reputation of her compatriots for cleanliness and efficiency. Hers was a thoroughly reliable performance, but one in which the cantible could have been several degrees more mellow and spacious and where her daintiness in the Scherzo seemed completely out of place. This may be an early work, but it is no polite one.

Yet this delicacy suited perfectly Schumann's *Scenes from Childhood*, a work familar, in part at least, to most people who have learnt the piano to a modest degree, but one which is relatively seldom heard in recital. Technically it is not the most frightening music to play; yet it takes a musician of Miss Schmid-Wyss's calibre to recall those distant childish emotions with such penetrating sensitivity.

The remainder of her programme was gratifyingly adventurous, though I must admit I would not go very far to hear the music of Othmar Schoeck if the rest of his output is to be judged from the chromatic ramblings and superficial glitter of the Consolation and Toccata, Op 29. Better by far were the Eight Preludes of Frank Martin, pieces which ranged from Berg-like expressionism to Stravinskian brittleness. Miss Schmid-Wyss obviously relished them too. Her playing here was full of fiery commitment, as indeed it had been for Smetana's terrifyingly difficult, if slightly overbearing, *Konzertfantasie*.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Tricking the body

It is very hard to watch a man who is crippled by disease take over an hour to eat his breakfast, even if the painfully-accomplished feat is edited down to a few minutes of television. Last night's Horizon (BBC2) was a difficult programme to watch. It was about Ivan Vaughan, a man in his forties stricken with Parkinson's disease, whose options are to endure the barely controllable shaking of his limbs or to use the drug L-Dopa, which can still the tremor but substitutes other involuntary movements.

The programme was made by Jonathan Miller, as a brief return to television after quitting the medium for medicine two years ago. He explained that Vaughan had invited him to explore his condition and the strategies he had evolved to modify it. As Parkinsonism is a disease which rarely attacks people under the age of 50, the opportunity to study it in a young and otherwise fit patient was one Dr Miller chose to accept.

Miller has a marvellous gift for humanizing his programmes; the intimidating paraphernalia of television barely dampens his spontaniety or blunts the force of his interest. Much of his role in this film was to stand beside Vaughan as he patiently tried to accomplish small physical tasks.

Vaughan's technique for controlling his rebellious limbs was a mixture of focusing and distracting his attention. "Playing grandmother's footsteps with yourself", was Miller's description. It seemed to be a kind of mental self-hypnosis which tricked the body into normal functioning. The disease began to look more and more like a disorder of the will, and the explanation that it was due to a biochemical deficiency did not accord with the evidence of Vaughan's successes.

Miller's curiosity was evidently aroused by the insight which Vaughan's temporary mastery of his disease offered into the relationship between mind and body. It was a pity that the film deliberately chose not to offer explanations or conclusions, for the viewer's curiosity was aroused in turn by the mystery of the affliction.

Celia Brayfield

Pop music

R.E.M.
Lyceum Ballroom

Of all the fine new American bands to gain recent recognition one holds out the highest hopes for R.E.M., a group who rejoice in the live experience and make themselves readily available. That they can inspire an almost feverish live passion at times is one thing; their material and attitude towards it are another. R.E.M. eschew rhetoric and let their music do the talking.

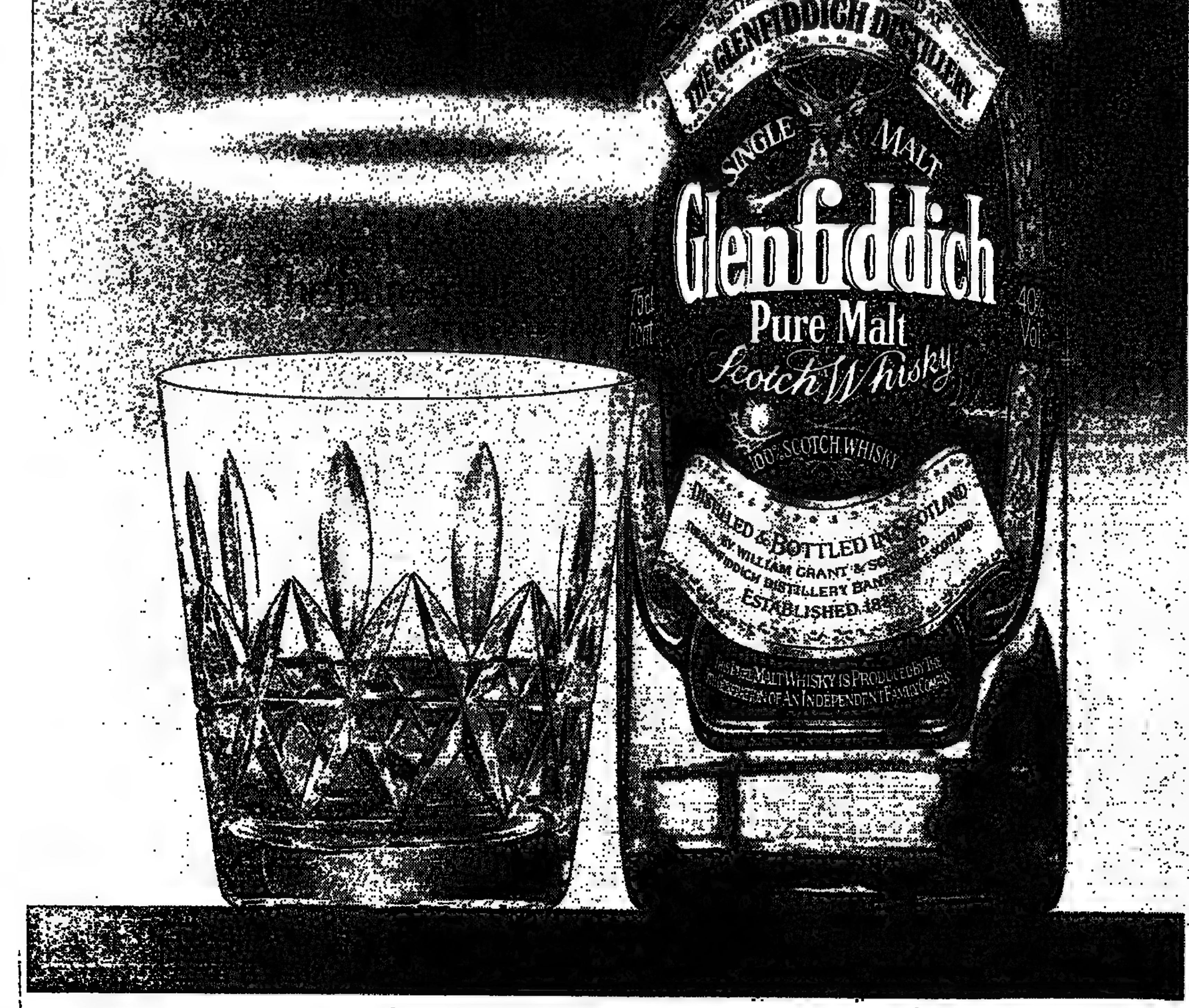
At the Lyceum, the conversation began badly. Atrocious sound on stage and no sense of occasion off it led to a communications breakdown. R.E.M. have been compared to groups from the bedrock of Americana, from the Byrds to the Band, glossy comparisons though fruitless ones. Truer to say they are as fine a bar band as ever emerged from the States – on their night.

Much energy was dissipated before the singer Michael Stipe and his three unruly companions, looking for all the world like four different versions of the character in Roger Miller's "King of the Road", took stock of what was not happening.

Having stuttered through a too-brisk opening, a more enigmatic nature was revealed on the wistful "So, Central Rain" and the macabre new "Auctioneer". Unusually, R.E.M. are not frightened to experiment with unfamiliar songs and offered the pulsating "Driver Eight", "Kensey" and "Windout" for consideration as well as old favourites like "Gardening at Night" and "9-9", examples of Stipes's more panoramic lyrics.

One contrast embraced by R.E.M. lies in the elusive qualities of their sound and the frantic dismemberment it receives. When this works, the guitarist Peter Buck is synchronizing his stagecraft to his playing, and the rhythm section of Mike Mills and Bill Berry locks tight, then Stipe is free to weave his peculiar incantations. When it fails, R.E.M. lose their seams and play too fast and loose. This was such a night, and one not saved by a quirky clutch of encore covers including Televisions's "See No Evil" and "Moonriver". Fortunately, there will be others.

Max Bell



هكذا من الأصل

SPECTRUM

New statistics show a frightening increase in terrorism, particularly in Britain and on the Continent where more than half the incidents now take place. **Caroline Moorehead** reports that fanatics are turning to even more lethal exploits to try to draw attention to their cause

Why Europe is the target for terrorists

It is almost 14 years since the West German Marxist journalist Ulrike Meinhof interviewed Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin about the fire bombing of two Frankfurt department stores, then went underground with them to form the most lethal European terrorist gang of the early seventies.

At first, their objection was only to what they called the "terrorism of things". They struck at empty buildings. In West Germany, as elsewhere, 80 per cent of all terrorist targets were objects. It wasn't until the Munich Olympics of 1972, when Palestinian terrorists shot dead 11 Israeli athletes, that people became desirable as targets. Today more than half the attacks are on people.

It is worth remembering these events. They show how very recent is the phenomenon of world terrorism. They show too how quickly styles change. Today, after a murderous decade, things are once again targets. In West Germany, the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) are attacking defence buildings, computers and multinationals in protest at what they call "psychological pollution".

Targets, methods, groups, all have their cycle: 1969 was the year of the hijacked plane (93); 1980 was the year of embassy and consulate sieges (40); 1983 was that of the car bomb (more than 500 people killed and 600 wounded).



'There are 13 per cent more dead each year'

Because it was the Americans who first spoke up most loudly about terrorism, and who remain targets in 43 per cent of world incidents; and because the Middle East has suffered from the most brutal attacks, Western Europe is often thought to be relatively uncontaminated.

This picture is quite false, as a report from the United States research group, the Rand Corporation, confirms. Since 1980 European countries have been rising inexorably in the league table of terrorism. Today more than half of all incidents take place here.

In bombings alone, France leads the table, with 126 attacks in six years, followed by West Germany (118), Turkey (105), Italy (101), Great Britain (64), Spain (61) and Greece (57).

It was only after Munich that governments began to collect and analyse terrorist data in any systematic way. What they found – 269 separate incidents that year alone – ensured future monitoring.

Today organisations like the Rand Corporation, the Jonathan Institute in America (set up after the Entebbe hijacking), and the International Relations Department of Aberdeen University under Professor Paul Wilkinson have computers endlessly sifting data.

In 1983 there were more victims than ever before – 1,925, double the 1982 figure. More than half of all attacks were on diplomats. And terrorism everywhere is growing with 13 per cent more deaths each year.

Over recent years patterns have emerged in Europe. Most spectacular are the "State terrorists – the Libyans, Iranians, North Koreans and Bulgarians, who send hit squads on international man hunts. Then come the transnational terrorists, members of national and separatist organisations who also work abroad.

Now that the Palestine Liberation Organization terrorist arm has lost its Lebanon base and fallen into political and financial difficulties, its role as foremost terrorist group has been taken over by the Armenians – ASALA (the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) and JCAG (Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide).

Claiming revenge for the 1915 Turkish massacre of Armenians, these groups in 1983 alone carried out attacks in Paris, Brussels, Belgrade, Berlin, Istanbul, Tehran, Lisbon and Marseilles (with aborted attempts in London, Lyons, and Stockholm). Since 1975 they have killed 26 Turkish diplomats, including five ambassadors.

Equally as ruthless are two of Europe's other leading groups – the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Basque separatist group ETA.

ETA has spent 25 years fighting in the Basque country, which has seen 400 killed and 35 kidnapped since 1968, as well as several thousand bombs.

There are also believed to be some 400 Spanish Basque terrorists based in French Basque country.

Observers think that popular support for ETA is diminishing, although both bombings and "revolutionary kidnaps" designed to raise huge ransoms – now steady at some six to nine each year – are likely to continue.

Terrorist operations in Northern Ireland by the IRA and INLA (the Irish National Liberation Army) are in fact somewhat down since their peak in 1972. That year 467 people died – a large part of the 2,345 deaths between 1969 and the end of last year. Since 1977 however the average has settled at about 94 per annum. Terrorist expert Richard Clutterbuck points out that this makes Belfast only a quarter as dangerous as Washington for its homicides, though possibly more perilous when it comes to kidnapping.

Small units on "active service" have regularly crossed to the English mainland. Between 1972 and 1983 more than 80 people were killed here by IRA attackers. Until the Brighton bombing in October the most dramatic incident took place last December, when a bomb went off among Christmas shoppers outside Harrods. Richard Clutterbuck estimates the IRA strength at some 300 people, based in Northern Ireland or just across the border in the Republic of Ireland.

It also claims to have links with Libyan and other international terrorist organizations.

Below the IRA and ETA come the ideological groups, operating widely throughout Europe. They range from the extreme right in Italy to the most recent generation of West German terrorists, the RZ.

Unlike the Red Army Faction they seek to disrupt political life, but not transform the entire capitalist system. Their bombings are usually at night, in deserted buildings.

In the wake of movements like these have come "issue groups", small bands protesting only about one specific policy; animal rights or nuclear power stations.

Because of its unhappy place at the top of Europe's league table, France's position is interesting. Considered somewhat lax in security by other EEC countries (it has not even ratified the European Convention on Terrorism), it suffers from having five borders and numerous disaffected regions formerly under its control.

In 1982-83 France saw 111 international terrorist incidents, leaving 45 dead and 400 wounded. Action Directe, formed in 1979 from the remnants of various groups decimated by arrests, has consistently attacked French, American, and Jewish interests in its campaign against "imperialism and capitalism". Recently, the organization has turned to causes, most noticeably by bombing defence buildings in Paris last autumn to protest about the French troops in Chad.

Alongside Action Directe are the Charles Martel Club (anti semitic neo-fascists), the militants of Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, French Guiana, and the Corsicans, who have in Corsica alone exploded 1,300 bombs since 1982, up to 20 on a single night. France also has Bakunin Gdansk Paris (anti defence industry) and CLODO, the Committee for the Liquidation of Computers. Since 1968, 157 diplomats have been attacked in France.

The last five years have seen successes against European terrorists. Italy, long the terrorist haven of Europe, has finally brought some stability to its streets. Three weeks ago, nine years of political violence in Milan were finally ended when 206 terrorists received 1,206 years in prison sentences. "Repentant" terrorists with lenient sentences and new identities have helped destroy both the Red Brigades and Prima Linea.

Across Europe as a whole, international agreements on hijacking and the safety of diplomats (Bonn, 1978; Venice, 1980; Ottawa, 1981) have contributed to the improvements in links between anti terrorist forces.

Most recently the EEC has reiterated a "commitment to take common action" against terrorism. A black list, similar to that on hijacking, means no diplomat expelled from one EEC country for suspected terrorism can hope to find haven in another.

But the main dilemma remains. Terrorists will attack anything: embassies, stations, hotels, restaurants, trains, or churches, while governments cannot conceivably protect every theoretical target.

NATO can declare, as it did in October, that it intends to step up security of its missile sites in Western Europe; President Reagan can announce that he means to spend £80m a year on protecting American embassies abroad, but not everything can be made foolproof against ideologically inspired suicide bombers.

Mid-year figures for 1984 show that world attacks are already up a quarter on 1983 – and the disease is even spreading to the Third World.

Terrorists are conscious that the public has became almost immune to low level violence – now they are turning to more and more lethal exploits.

LONDON Tough and rapid action by police over Libyan and Iranian sieges believed to be responsible for relatively low number of terrorist attacks. None the less, the capital is highly vulnerable, both to the IRA and because it remains a centre for refugees and exiles.

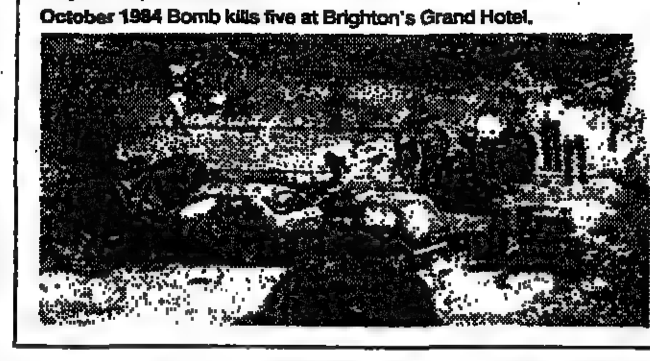
July 1982 IRA bombs in Hyde Park and Regent's Park kill 11 and injure 50. Below: Slaughter in Hyde Park.

Dec 1983 Bomb explodes at Woolwich, nobody hurt. Harrods bomb kills six and injures 94.

March 1984 Two bombs planted in areas frequented by Iranian exiles injure 25 (three others defused).

April 1984 WPC Fletcher shot dead by Libyan gunman firing from Libyan People's Bureau.

October 1984 Bomb kills five at Brighton's Grand Hotel.



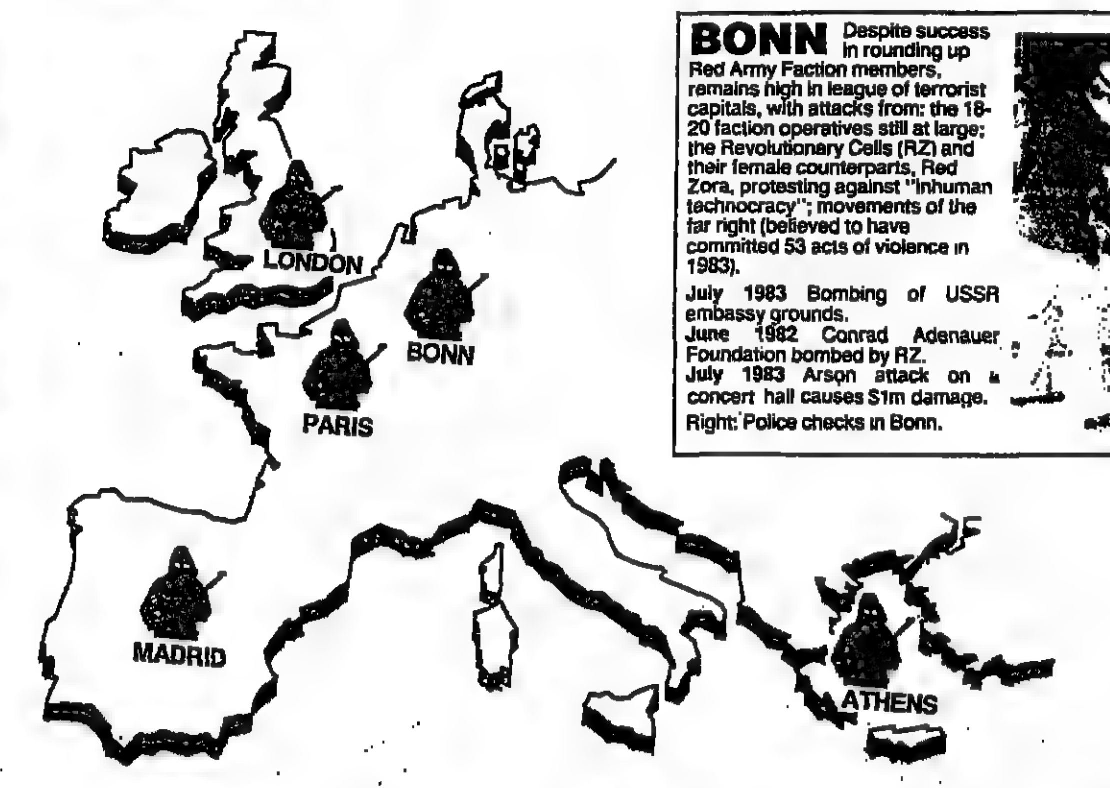
PARIS Currently the most lethal terrorist capital of Europe, with 25 major bombings in 1983. Main groups operating: Action Directe (anti-capitalist); Charles Martel Club (neo fascist); CLODO (anti-computers); Bakunin Gdansk Paris (anti-defence); separatist militants from Corsica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, French Guiana; ASALA and JCAG Armenian groups.

April 1983 Corsican FLNC bomb attacks on four railway stations: Air France departure terminal; suburban bank; town hall.
July 1983 Orly airport bombed by ASALA (right) – seven dead, 60 injured.
February 1984 Murder of exiled Iranian General Oveissi by the Islamic Jihad.









BONN Despite success in rounding up Red Army Faction members, remains high in league of terrorist capitals, with attacks from: the 18-20 faction operatives still at large; the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) and their female counterparts, Red Zora, protesting against "inhuman technocracy"; movements of the far right (believed to have committed 53 acts of violence in 1983).

July 1983 Bombing of USSR embassy grounds.
June 1982 Conrad Adenauer Foundation bombed by RZ.
July 1983 Arson attack on a concert hall causes $1m damage.
Right: Police checks in Bonn.



MADRID 400 people killed and 35 kidnapped by terrorists since 1968. Bombings of banks, multinationals and government buildings. Major terrorist threat comes from ETA and two smaller movements, GRAPO and Catalan Separatist Movement (TL).

Nov 1982 Assassination of General Victor Lago Roman by ETA Militar. Left: his funeral.
March 1983 Spanish aristocrat Diego di Prado y Colon de Carvajal kidnapped by ETA.
December 1983 Murder of Jordanian diplomat Walid Jamal Balkiz, by the Arab Revolutionary Brigade.



ATHENS Possible centre for future terrorist violence because of Middle Eastern groups using Greece
February 1984 Four bomb attacks by the Yellow Organization of Airforce Officers.
March 1984 Assassination of British diplomat Kenneth Whitty by gunmen. Left: Scene of killing.
April 1984 US army sergeant Robert Judd wounded by gunmen of 17th November Organization.

Secrets that keep freedom's flame burning

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

A man named Wilson leaned across the table to me the other day and said that I was very brave. This came as a surprise to me as I do not remember committing an act of heroism since 1967 when I announced loudly that I could not stand the Rolling Stones or Bob Dylan, and lost 30 friends in an evening.

But it transpired that he was referring to a piece I wrote recently in which I said that the Mel Brooks film, The Producers, was one of the most disappointing comedies ever made, a sentiment he heartily agreed with. Of course, this is not the sort of thing you normally say out loud, which is why I have protected this gentleman by referring to him simply as Wilson.

Anyway, Wilson went on to jeopardize his safety further by revealing that he did not care especially for the works of Stephen Sondheim, and, in particular, the song called *Send In The Clowns*.

"Did you know," he said, his voice sinking to a melodramatic whisper, "that there is a secret society of producers at the BBC who are bound together solely by their common hatred of *Send In The Clowns?* I believe they meet in private now and again just to make rowdy fun of this song."

I can well believe it. Although this is supposedly the age of freedom of thought, there is in reality as much conformity as ever. I myself can take or leave Sondheim – preferably leave him – but my least favourite song of the age is that dreadful anthem of individuality known variously as *My Way*, *I Did It My Way* or *Here Comes Frank Sinatra Again*. Yet until Wilson encouraged me to be braver I should not have dreamt of mentioning it in print.

There must be many small secret societies throughout Britain keeping the flame of freedom of thought alive, thinking the unthinkable.

Societies, for instance, of those who cannot stand Winnie the Pooh and still shudder at the sight of honey, of those who come out of Alan Ayckbourn's comedies feeling intensely depressed, or those who would rather go to a funeral of a close relative than experience a play by Samuel Beckett.

There must be, though we do not hear about them, small societies of music lovers who think that music played on authentic instruments sounds totally wrong.

There are people – because I have sat next to them – who think that packed aeroplane meals are rather good and also people who cannot stand wholemeal bread, even though they know it is good for them. There must be people who are longing to place on their cars yellow stickers reading: "Nuclear power? Yes please!"

They dare not say so out loud because conformity rules the other way. Who would dare say, for instance, that their favourite member of the Royal Family is Princess Anne and their least favourite the Princess of Wales? Yet I have met such people.

There are other people who genuinely dislike hot sunshine and dread the arrival of summer, yet it is more than their life is worth to say so. There are people who have never heard of Torvill and Dean (unless they think they are the firm that produces cinema commercials); there are people whose favourite Welshman is Clive Jenkins, and there are even people who welcomed the demise of the steam train, mostly engine-drivers.

All these secret societies, full of people who could not stand the Goon Show, cannot see the point of the Marx Brothers, think that TV-am was at its best in its first two weeks.

There is even a secret society of people who think that nouvelle cuisine is the worst disaster since the invention of the wok. Do you belong to one of these societies? Then please do not write to me. I am having enough trouble disliking The Producers, by Mel Brooks.

But at least there I have authority on my side. When the American humorous writer S. J. Perelman was asked on one occasion if there was a difference between Woody Allen's comedy and Mel Brooks's comedy, he said: "Yeah, Woody Allen is funny".

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 512)

ACROSS
1 Small pieces (6)
5 Welsh emblem (4)
8 Sea air (5)
9 Leave launching pad (4,3)
11 Unclear (3,5)
13 Scheming woman (4)
15 Striker (6,7)
17 Track (4)
18 Maestro (8)
21 Fix (7)
22 Eucharist plate (5)
23 S Yemen capital (4)
24 Withheld (6)

DOWN
2 Muscle (5)
3 Era (3)
4 Imposed by oneself (4,9)
5 Head to wind (4)
6 Sexual art (7)
7 Horn of plenty (10)
10 Immovable spot (5,5)
12 Frolic (4)
14 Unruly child (4)
16 Writing paper (7)
19 Unfitting (5)
20 Drying oven (4)
22 Cooking pot (3)

SOLUTION TO No 511
ACROSS: 1 Caber 4 Rancher 8 Trays 9 Yiddish 10 Ungainly 11 Whoa 13 Quadrillion 17 Ruby 18 Thirteen 21 Crackle 22 Ousel 23 Sheaths 24 Spear
DOWN: 1 Cut out 2 Bhang 3 Rescinds 4 Royal Highness 5 Node 6 Heigh ho 7 Reheat 12 Glorious 14 Umbrage 15 Frocks 16 Antler 19 Ensue 20 Skit



THE TIMES DIARY

Mother land

Izvestiya claims that the Soviet army deserters Igor Rykov and Oleg Khlan returned to Russia from Britain last month because they yearned for the motherland. Extracts just sent to me of an interview they gave 18 months ago to a representative of the Soviet Prisoners Afghan Rescue Committee in Afghanistan suggest they had every reason to stay away. Khlan believed he faced execution for shooting another soldier: "I was cleaning the gun and it went off, killing my friend accidentally. I was worried the authorities would think I had done it on purpose to escape", he said. Rykov said he wanted to make a new start in the West because his wife had written to say she was pregnant by another man. Ironically it was said to be the receipt of a photograph of this daughter from his wife which prompted "homesick" Rykov to give himself up to the Soviet Embassy.

Cracking Mirror?

How long can Neil Kinnock depend on the support of Robert Maxwell and his newspapers? The Labour leader would doubtless be perturbed to know that Maxwell had a hitherto unpublicised meeting with David Steel at Mirror Group HQ last week. Steel went alone, without telling his parliamentary colleagues and, I'm told, hearing the message that Maxwell can no longer afford to ignore his party. Maxwell, admitting to the meeting last Tuesday morning, would only say that "mutually useful discussions took place." Maxwell, of course, faces possible expulsion from the Labour party for using Tory employment laws to evict redundant employees.

Ear ear!

Denis Healey was not his razor-sharp self as he chaired a working group on defence and security at the weekend Avignon conference. A French contribution was followed by an awkward silence as the Shadow Foreign Secretary listened with puzzled concentration to a simultaneous translation on his headphones. It turned out he was tuned to a quite different discussion on cultural cooperation taking place elsewhere in Palais des Papes. "I couldn't understand what sending Claudio Abbado to Vienna had to do with European defence," he said.

● **MPs may have come up with a nice snub to political journalists hoping to hear results on Thursday of a *House Magazine* poll to find the political journalist of the year. Rumour has it one of the front-runners is not just a journalist: he is an MP too.**

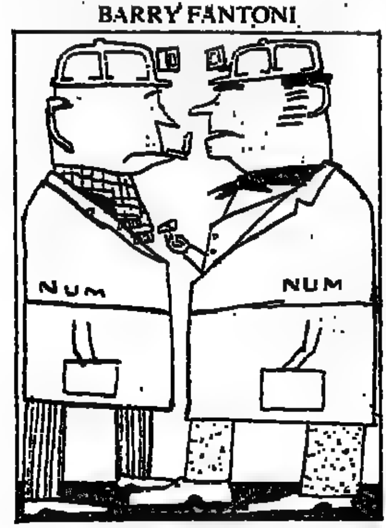
Wrong image

After a banquet at the National Portrait Gallery this summer, Mrs Thatcher asked its director if she might borrow some dozen paintings, among them an oil of the Earl of Stockton painted by Bryan Organ in 1980. The paintings were delivered to Number 10 in October, and the Earl's portrait was given pride of place in the Prime Minister's private study. That was before Lord Stockton's maiden speech in the Lords last month with all its coded criticism. Suddenly Mrs T had second thoughts about who she wanted watching her at work. The painting was discreetly moved last week to another part of the building.

Floored

Plaid Cymru, down to two MPs and split between left and right, may now have to sell off its party headquarters in Cardiff, to make ends meet. I gather that treasurer John Dixon is preparing a report for Saturday's meeting of the national executive and that a move out of the capital and back to "the grassroots in the valleys" is on the cards. The party's financial problems are not all of its making. Four years ago its application to convert the top two floors of the three-storey HQ into lettable offices was refused by the Labour-controlled city council.

BARRY FANTONI



"Why don't we stick our assets down the pit – no one ever goes there?"

Time honoured

Jimmy Allan, British Rail's area manager in Edinburgh, has just received £10 and an anonymous note which states: "Following an autobiographical survey of my early youth my conscience urges me to send the enclosed amount to you as successors to the North British Railway for an unpaid rail journey of about 10 miles in Fife which I made somewhat dishonestly." With BR facing a £300 million bill for electrifying the London/Edinburgh line, every little helps.

PHS

Reform — not abolition

by Reg Freeson

For months, parliamentary, local and national government resources will be squandered on the Government's ill-conceived plans to abolish the GLC and metropolitan counties. Yet abolition will not provide the reforms that are really needed.

Despite multi-million pound propaganda campaigns, elective support for the GLC and metropolitan counties is minimal. Functions, boundaries and relations with district authorities are ill-defined. Problems of finance, urban renewal, transport, housing, enviroment, education and training, youth and community, have been badly tackled.

London has been without strategic roads planning for more than 10 years. GLC sites take even longer to develop. Integrated transport is non-existent. Housing programmes and management are often grossly inefficient. Departments and authorities are uncoordinated. Inner areas decline inexorably – due to poor management (by Government departments, too) as much as inadequate resources. Community and neighbourhood continue to wither. There are some exceptions – such as Tyne and Wear and West Yorkshire – but the inadequacies of action are widespread.

Most Conservatives as well as Opposition MPs want elected local government for Greater London and other metropolitan areas, as do most ministers. The Prime Minister is unpersuaded as yet. But the Government can expect serious embarrassment: back bench rebellions, humiliation in the Lords, losing the arguments, if not the votes, in the Commons.

Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has said: "We need to win over staff affected by abolition – or it will be delayed by lack of cooperation." (*Local Government Chronicle*, July 6, 1984). Given that he has neither won over staff nor obtained cooperation, we have a recipe for chaos in April, 1986.

It is not too late. Within two years, the quangos, joint boards and committees could and should be brought under coherent democratic city government.

The Government's Bill should provide for the necessary review and machinery to this end. A commission on the future of metropolitan government should be provided for with all-party support. Its remit: the creation of new and more effective elected authorities – to concentrate on structure planning, transport planning, urban renewal, coordination of complementary functions and services and applied research.

Such bodies could be smaller than at present (perhaps single representatives from each borough) and would not have the general powers of other local authorities.

There should be a major overhaul of the ill-coordinated shambling machinery which has characterized County Hall for 20 years. Committees and departments could be limited in number according to their major statutory functions. Borough and district authorities might have rights of elective representation.

The commission should report within one year and there should be a commitment by all parties to legislate promptly on the basis of its report.

The commission should thereafter have a continuing role in the future of metropolitan government, overseen by a select committee. Its remit should cover boundaries for metropolitan areas and the districts within them, departmental machinery and committee structure (county and district) with an eye to better coordination of services, development of neighbourhood management and elected neighbourhood / urban parish councils. It should review the machinery of Whitehall departments in relation to local government tasks and functions and make recommendations.

Both Government and Opposition parties should reflect while Parliament engages in the battle about the Bill. There will be no going back on this fight, of course. But whatever changes might be sought, with the Government's huge majority, the GLC and metropolitan counties are bound to be abolished.

For the sake of the body politic, healthy democratic politics and effective renewal and good city management, basic common ground for the future must be struck between the parties.

The author is Labour MP for Brent East.

With the breakthrough in talks over Cyprus, Nicos Devletoglou outlines the suspicions held against Costas Karamanlis

Time to reopen the old Cyprus file



The massive advances of the left in Greece and the characteristic mishandling of the Cyprus issue by successive Greek governments are neither a sudden nor a new phenomenon. The process goes back to before the general election of October 1981, which saw the unprecendented collapse of the right.

It all began with the refusal of Mr Costas Karamanlis to open the so-called Cyprus File and hold a public inquiry into the Cyprus disaster of 1974. Despite the opposition's demand in parliament at the time that the facts be put before the people, the then Greek premier declared it "irrevocably closed" soon after he came to power in July. Yet only in May 1974, news had reached Greece, confirmed by Nato intelligence sources, of a secret meeting between Karamanlis and the Turkish premier Mr Ecevit at Marne, just outside Paris.

The majority of people in Greece wanted then – as they do today – to know what a well-known ex-premier could have possibly had to say to Mr Ecevit, in secret, only weeks before the Turkish invasion in Cyprus and the collapse of the military governments. If, as some insist, no such meeting took place, a public inquiry would have been the proper medium to put the facts responsibly before the people.

In the absence of an inquiry the conspiracy allegation remains

In the absence of an inquiry the principal allegation remains that Mr Karamanlis and other leading political figures, who subsequently formed the New Democracy Party, were involved in a conspiracy which led to the Turkish invasion, the consequent fall of the military government and the election to power of Mr Karamanlis and his party. If it indeed happened it must be judged one of the most successful conspiracies of modern history: the military government fell in the way anticipated, the New Democracy Party swept into office with an overall majority, remained in power for seven years – and its leader and founder, now an old man of 77, even became president.

The allegations have gained some credibility because they make sense of events which have both shocked and disappointed many Greeks and which otherwise lack a convincing explanation. Specifically, they clarify the curious behaviour of the New Democracy Party, both in office and since October 1981, when it lost power to the left-wing Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Andreas Papandreou.

While in office, the New Democracy Party – presumed to be conservative, traditionalist and pro-free enterprise – behaved in such a way as to make the famous U-turn of Mr Edward Heath look like a mundane compromise. Year after year it conducted affairs of state as if it were somehow bound by mysterious and invisible fetters which threw it off course and prevented it from carrying out its natural and most important election pledges.

Coming to power in the bitter aftermath of the Turkish invasion, an event which had revealed the weakness of the military government in Greece, Mr Karamanlis was universally expected to take decisive action against Turkey. He did nothing. Although nominally pro-western, he took Greece out of Nato in protest at the indifference displayed by the West towards the Cyprus issue.

As a result this failure the Turkish Cypriots, who represent 18 per cent of the population, now possess 40 per cent of the island and the Turkish presence remains. The enforced partition has produced all kinds of economic and other absurdities: nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots are still prevented from returning to their homes, a Turkish Cypriot "state" has been declared and little pressure has been applied to make the Turks pay reparations for the extensive war damage caused. Karamanlis – and the Papandreou government thereafter – have done little to counter the increasing demands of the Turks both in Cyprus and elsewhere in the Aegean.

But, of course, if the allegations are correct, how could they have taken firm measures to punish the Turks for the invasion?

A conspiracy of the kind alleged would also explain, in a slightly less obvious way, why successive Karamanlis governments failed to live up to expectations in the economic sphere and why more recently the New Democracy Party has behaved so feebly in opposing Mr Papandreou's brand of radical socialism.

A political group – or administration – that has been party to a conspiracy is obviously inhibited from taking radical action, being at the mercy of those who know the truth. Indeed, a government or a party which constantly fears exposure has an interest in keeping the political temperature down. This would explain the New Democracy Party's dull, lacklustre performance in government and its half-hearted responses to the most controversial actions of the Papandreou government. It remains to be seen to what extent the newly elected leader, Mr Costas Mitsotakis, can effectively re-orient and revitalize the party in time for the next general elections

Although it is commonly accepted that Andreas Papandreou took no part in the alleged conspiracy, and was initially unaware of its existence, there can be no doubt that he is conscious of the explosive nature of the matter. He naturally has access to information denied to the ordinary citizen, and has occasionally referred to the subject. Until very recently Mr Papandreou was pledged to introduce in parliament a public inquiry on the Cyprus File.

A party which fears exposure is inhibited about radical action

It is not in Mr Papandreou's interest to focus the searchlight of public inquiry on the subject. If the conspiracy happened, then his main political opponents are rendered impotent and are bound to remain so. If it didn't happen, it is in Papandreou's best interest to allow the growing speculation to feed on itself. And so it will – unless of course, the New Democracy Party under its new leader breaks loose from its Karamanlite fetters; and, free from the mistakes of the past, takes the initiative.

The author was Professor of Political Economy at the University of Athens until 1975, and is a co-founder of the National Union Party.

A nation remembers its lines

Roger Boyes finds Poland's underground poets leading the people's protest towards spiritual and temporal freedom

Warsaw

You are free, says the warder
and, this time, the iron gates close
behind me.

For almost three years the men in power in Poland have been parading the word "normalization". Ugly as a lizard, the word has been ransacked from the Czechs but what it really means is "forgetting": forget Solidarity, forget the emotions, the leaders, forget that life was, and still could be, lived differently. Solidarity was a hiccup in history.

As after other failed Polish uprisings, it is the poets who have to resist the state-induced amnesia and overcome the shock, shame and withdrawal which followed the declaration of martial law. Gradually a body of poetry has emerged that might legitimately be called the poetry of protest: it peddles the images of arrest, internment and interrogation but its issues are larger. Above all the poets – one could name Ryszard Krynicki, Anka Kowalska, Wiktor Woroszylski, Zbigniew Herbert – want to assert the primacy of moral values over politics. A tradition that runs back at least a century, to the emotional work of Cyprian Norwid, it is now supported by a huge infrastructure of opposition, refined and expanded in the boom days of Solidarity.

The major poets of protest are part of the 1968 generation. Stanislaw Baranczak, Adam Zagayewski – now in the West – and Krynicki, were reacting to the debasement of language by politics and describing with freshness the period of the student protests in March 1968. This generation found a common cause with the shortlived publication of a magazine called *Student* and its supplement *Young Culture*. Film-makers like Feliks Falk and Agnieszka Holland, encouraged by the older Andrzej Wajda, the performers of the Theatre of the Eighth Day in Poznan, the graphic artists of Cracow – all felt, with the poets, that their art could help them to recast politics in an ethical mould.

The years of nervous government that helped create a springboard for Solidarity and the self-doubt of the Communist Party, concealed by armour of martial law, became all too obvious to the poets of protest, Krynicki writes:

The people in power are afraid of heights:
The higher they climb
The more they fear returning to earth.

Down to earth, the poets wait for the return of Poland's leaders. In the first anthology of martial law poetry Leszek Szaruga, a poet himself, writes that "every generation of Poles has to go through our historical routine: conspiracy, uprising, war. From this cultural experience stems the idea of the romantic hero – not an individual as in the ninteenth century but now a whole society".

Religious symbols and allusions pepper the poetry of protest because as Szaruga writes, "God has become the supreme court of appeal". After the moment of hope represented by Solidarity, martial law "obliterated the sense and meaning that human lives had begun to acquire in Poland . . . the only belief that remained was the deeper, prehistorical, spiritual one".

The central question then is how to salvage victory from defeat. The answer is by embracing personal codes of values that can outlast and transcend those imposed by politicans. The poets are not exclusively concerned with the Polish lot: they want to nudge others, especially in the West, about the dangers of totalitarianism.

The poets survive as best they can. Some translate, for the overground or for the underground, some teach. The underground runs a network of clandestine lectures for workers and the lecturers can often be well rewarded. Workers submit their applications to study to the Solidarity organisers who find teachers and work out a curriculum. An underground course of modern Polish poetry might well get 10 classes of about 20 workers: the students contribute to the lecturer's fee.

Survival would be easier if they were more confident that their cause was not completely forgotten by the West. In one of her series of poems, *Smuggled Letters*, Anka Kowalska, a former member of the Kor dissident group, wrote a year after martial law:

Dear friends,
So nothing happened really –
A small row in the family,
The whole world sighs, relieved

Phillip Whitehead

The other victims of pit violence

"There you are", Sir George Sitwell said to the young Evelyn Waugh as they strolled on the terrace at Renishaw, "you see, there's no one between us and the Locker-Lampsons." For him the mines and steelworks between were hidden, "only the heights were golden".

This year the men and women of Renishaw and a hundred similar spots have forced their way into the consciousness of those who long overlooked them.

The striking miners are not the deluded cannon fodder depicted in the media. They want to see their own side negotiating again, and the NCB brought to the table to do it. They don't like violence, and they say so more readily than their president. They don't like the other face of violence either; the violence of language and the violence of the state directed against them. It increases their bitterness, and their determination. That is why they still have the will to win, and will stay out to do it.

We seem to forget in this country that we are members of the same body politic. Do our rulers realize what the Prime Minister's speech at the Carlton Club, rabid with class war, looked like when viewed in a miner's household? We all see the same television, but it is not reflecting back to us shared images of ourselves. Equally, Mrs Thatcher's tone and language in reacting to the appalling death of David Wilkie seemed to come perilously close to linking every striker with that single act.

The death of David Wilkie was a dreadful thing, unanimously condemned as such. So is each and every act of wanton violence in this dispute. Anyone who tries to minimize its consequences debases his or her cause.

The consequences will be felt for a generation, not just in broken bones but in fractured communities. The violence goes both ways, however, and only one is fully reported. Those who suffer from it, and are ignored, become hardened against a sense of what it is doing to others if condemnation is a one-way conduit.

One example must suffice. Consider the case of Mr Ernest Cusworth, a school cleaner who lives in Brampton Bierlow, South Yorkshire, on a council estate just up the road from Cortonwood Colliery. I visited him last week, on the day when every newspaper had front-page coverage of the savage attack on working miner Michael Fletcher.

A fortnight before there had been an equally disgraceful attack on Mr Cusworth. He has nothing to do with the pit, nor the picket lines. He has a simple job, which he enjoys, and the worn look which comes to men in their fifties who have known 35 years of manual work. He seems older and frailer than his 54 years. Just now he looks 20 years older.

On Monday November 12 Mr Cusworth rose early for work. He was still in his own garden when he was hailed from the gate by two men in riot gear who ran up. He went to speak to them, and was hauled bodily over the fence and beaten senseless. Then, with a broken collar bone and multiple bruising, he was flung into a police van and taken to the police station, accused of being a petrol bomber. Mr Cusworth was released that afternoon for medical attention, on condition that he did not press charges.

The alleged assailants of Michael Fletcher were rounded up within hours. At the moment of writing the assailants of Ernest Cusworth are not yet known or charged. His little house is full of Get Well cards from the pub, from the pet shop, from strangers who saw the few reports of the attack on him. No doubt he'll recover, but he will never be able to look at a police uniform again with equanimity. Nor will his neighbours.

His local MP, Peter Hardy, is fighting his case tenaciously. He gets many like it. In the clubs and shops of Brampton Beirlow, as you look out across a landscape that counts half a dozen collieries, the talk is bitter from teachers and magistrates as well as the pickets at the mine. What do these people make of a Home Secretary who appears to justify all police activity, a Prime Minister who seems prepared to turn each mine into an industrial Masada? In this adversity they close ranks against the Government, against the press, against those NUM members (and there are some) who have gone back to work earlier in protest at their executive's tactics.

They may not know how much they have won, not least in busting the reputation of Ian MacGregor. But they know much they stand to lose, if they are defeated by a Government which seems to regard them as the equivalent of shivering Argentinian conscripts on Mount Tumbledown. It took Harold Macmillan to remember that they are something else; men of England, heirs to glory, as much as any member of the present Cabinet.

To link these people with the violence of the few, or their cause with that of terrorists and saboteurs, will not budge them. If you use that rhetoric, you may end up with that reality: Belfast come to Bolsover. This strike will have cost the country more than the Falklands War, that fount of false analogies. It could still be settled within weeks, if courage and conviction were respected rather than reviled, and negotiations reopened. The message should go back to the golden heights: you cannot have both a mining industry and the unconditional surrender of the miners.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

Punish the real school bullies

A naive observer might suppose that the campaign for "anti-racist" education is an example of the British political process at work, doing its best to overcome social evils before they get out of hand. It is worth rehearsing some of the facts.

A prime mover of the view that British schools are intrinsically racist was the black schoolteacher Bernard Coard, who published in 1971 a pamphlet entitled *How the West Indian Child is Made Educationally Subnormal in the British School System*. Coard, a revolutionary Marxist, was subsequently adviser to the ILEA, in which role he did much to propagate the view that the structure of school education must be overturned if "white racism" was to be eliminated. Coard is now in prison in Grenada, accused of conspiring to murder Maurice Bishop.

Coard had the enthusiastic support of the radical educationist establishment, and in particular of Professor Chris Mullard, whose inflammatory utterances have already featured in this column. The lobby which such activists created has been extremely effective, as anybody can see from the guidelines and pamphlets now regularly issued by local authorities.

It is perhaps inevitable that the ILEA, given to advanced buffoonery of every kind, should be at the vanguard of this propaganda war. But it is not alone, as the Brent education committee reveals:

"The white ethnocentric curriculum suggests that white British culture and people are superior to those who are not white. The white ethnocentric school teaches racism to its pupils." "All whites are racists", adds the ILEA in a recent discussion paper.

The source of such attitudes is not concern for fairness and honesty, which is the fundamental premise of a true political process, but venomous hostility, contempt for facts, and the self-intoxicated longing for enemies that characterize the revolutionary consciousness. Berkshire County Council's education committee's "adviser" on multicultural education, Robin Richardson, gives the following exhortation to teachers:

"There are objective conflicts of interest between white and black, North and South, ruler and worker, male and female, oppressor and oppressed. You cannot avoid taking sides. Any attempt to be neutral, even-handed, objective, will promote the interests of the stronger, of the oppressor. This is because there is no such thing as final objectivity, there is only unending struggle. Your commitment should be to justice, not to truth."

And he goes on to add that "your pupils are to engage in war and revolution, yes, but not as cannon-fodder with yourself as armchair strategist."

Like Richardson and Mullard, the activists are now firmly entrenched, not in schools, but in the more influential positions from which schools might be threatened and controlled. Their vitriolic language is fast becoming the official rhetoric of the educational establishment.

Teachers, headmasters, and many education officers are aware of the situation: they know the extent of the untruths put about by the "anti-racist" lobby, and they know too that the leaders of this lobby are concerned to produce not racial harmony, but division, uproar, and hatred of the white majority. Many of their pronouncements are frankly racist in tone, and none are moderated by that tolerant sensitivity to the complexity of things which would entitle them to the authority that they claim.

Moreover, as the case of Mr Honeyford illustrates, they have ways of silencing those teachers brave enough to question them. Mr Honeyford's school was made the subject of an inquiry calculated to cause maximal inconvenience to the victim, not because of a complaint about his competence, academic record, or professional conduct, but because he had written an article criticizing the indefensible bigotries of the anti-racist.

We just have to believe that ethnic minority children are underprivileged in our schools (despite the enormous privileges offered to Asians, which extend as far as ritual slaughter of the animals eaten at meals – a practice deeply repugnant to the majority conscience). We just have to believe that the ethnic minorities have a right to an ethnocentric education of their own, and also that white children have no such right.

In order that these falsehoods should remain undisturbed, Mr Honeyford has been commanded to silence by his local authority. He is not to publish on the subject, and is therefore deprived of the only weapon whereby his career might be defended and his cause upheld.

If the totalitarian elite is successful in silencing him, then it will be a dark day for British politics. While the members of this elite continue to utter seditious and violent denunciations of our institutions, their opponents hesitate to utter even the mildest truth, for fear of being branded "racist". One thing alone can permit a return to reason. Bradford Council's education committee must be disciplined for its arrogant assumption of a right of censorship, so that the anti-racist lobby may be shown up for what it is, without fear of reprisal.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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NOT BY WHIPS ALONE

The decision to raise the cash contribution of middle-class parents to their student offspring has proved sensitive on the Conservative back benches. Today – with one half of his Parliamentary party publicly against him and much of the other half hammering him in private – Sir Keith Joseph has to face his Education Committee. Whatever the outcome, fight or fudge, he will not enjoy it very much.

While Sir Keith tries to rescue himself, others are trying to rescue the Government from the wider effects of this latest political embarrassment. As student grants follow foreign aid and civil aviation, journalists are being lectured on the inevitability of "this sort of thing happening" when the Parliamentary majority is large and the prospects for personal promotion slight. It is argued, rightly, that there is a benefit for the democratic process when recent opposition from the Government benches fills the Parliamentary ground evacuated by an official Opposition paralysed by Mr Scargill.

Yet the Government should be careful of this approach. Mr Francis Pym has been proved correct in his pre-election comment about the danger of a large majority. But the true implications of his prophecy remain neglected.

For too long the Government has lived on its Whips. Currently the Whips' office – headed by Mr John Cope while Mr John Wakeham continues his recovery from the Brighton bomb – is recognized to be one of the best the post-war party has had. But there is a limit to its ability to control restless MPs whose personal political disappointments are matched by dissatisfaction with the performance of ministers who have been given advancement over them.

The senior back-bench "wets" have not made their critique of Government policy any more cogent and they may still be uncoordinated in their attacks. They are, however, unmissable in the Westminster corridors while the Government's committed supporters are much easier to miss – all the more so in the absence of Mr Tebbit and Mr Wakeham.

No one should think that this year has been one of bad management by the Whips. If anything there has been too much Party discipline and too little self-confident persuasion from the centre of Government to its outer circles. The election of Mr Cranley Onslow to replace the increasingly distant Mr du Cann at the head of the 1922 Committee may play a part in improving communications from the outside to the centre. But the Prime Minister's second-term Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr Michael Alison, has not yet managed to emulate Mr Ian Gow's successful communications in the opposite direction.

Mrs Thatcher has to treat her Parliamentary Party with caution, if not respect. She may think that she has only a few dozen MPs and advisers who stand four-square with her views. But she is not the first Prime Minister to be in that position. Nor will she be the last. She should simply use her personal forces to better effect. She should be more ready to take up the dialogue with her own opposition. She should properly engage the views of those who might otherwise see themselves as lobby fodder. It is inauspicious that the 1979 intake of MPs – most of them chosen under the leadership of her predecessor – seem to understand her better than the 1983 entrants, chosen more in her own political image.

There will be more vigorous exchanges between the Tory Government and its back-benchers. At their best these provide the only real political debate in Britain today. But for dull thinking, distasteful atavism and self-interest, there is no fury like that of a Tory back-bencher spurned. The Government should not keep its supporters in a state where they rise at their most rampant to protect the student middle-class. If it continues to do so, every mistake is a minefield – and what does the Prime Minister then do with professional detonators like Sir Keith Joseph?

Some friends of the Government will continue to see the student grants issue as a storm in a teacup – as safe, wearisome and predictable an event as the cliché they use to describe it. But it can be seen as such only by those who want the Government machine to be in no position to fight the real battles ahead. And there are many such battles, whose existence and importance have been masked by the miners' strike. It will take more than a good whips' office to win them.

SETTING THE PACE IN HONG KONG

The Commons will debate the Anglo-Chinese draft agreement on Hong Kong tomorrow and will almost certainly endorse it. The vast majority of local people have made clear they would prefer some kind of agreement to having none at all; and this is the only one there is. Moreover the Hong Kong community has eased the task for MPs by indicating in opinion polls and last week's official Assessment White Paper that they find its terms acceptable.

This is not however to dismiss or diminish the worries which remain. These include, among many others, questions of nationality, land ownership, defence and above all, human rights. Some of these need only clarification, bearing in mind that the draft, though more detailed than many had feared likely, is still only the matrix within which a whole new set of relationships must develop. Others will be more difficult. There already exist in Hong Kong regulations which could be used to curb freedom of the Press given a less tolerant regime than the present one. Can one really see Hong Kong's liberal Press being allowed in 1997 to conduct a campaign against, say, maladministration in Peking?

A forum for addressing such concerns will exist in the Anglo-Chinese Joint Liaison Group which will be set up next year after ratification of the agreement. At one time dreaded by Hong Kong people as a means by which the People's Republic would interfere in the colony's affairs sooner rather than later, the Group now looks like becoming an essential means of communication in the transfer of power.

But this will still leave parliament with an important responsibility. Unofficial members of Hong Kong's executive and legislative councils (Umelco) – in effect the colony's MPs – are demanding local participation in the Group. But they will still need from time to time the support of Westminster as well as Whitehall, if they are to stand any chance of allaying the fears of Hong Kong people – fears which Umelco are explaining to the Government and all major parties in London this week.

Guarantees for the territory after 1997 will remain blurred at the edges at least until Peking has drafted the new Basic Law – a process which is expected to continue for most of the 1980s. But both the full Commons and its Select Committee on Foreign Affairs must meanwhile keep closely in touch with the colony's fears and aspirations and the Government should be generous in allocating parliamentary time.

We must be similarly generous too towards those who, both before and after 1997, cannot face life under Communist rule – however benevolent. Only 20,000 people in Hong Kong have automatic right of abode in this country while many of the two million more with British Dependent Territory citizenship are now seeking similar bolt-holes, if not here then in countries like Canada and Australia. But there are many who cannot afford this kind of insurance against things going badly wrong in post-Deng China. Even though Britain is in no position to open its doors to such numbers we will have to be prepared to treat such an emergency, if it happens, with particular humanity and urgency.

The White Paper on representative government in the colony took a cautious step forward by providing for indirect elections for 24 unofficial members of the Legislative Council next year. This careful measured pace of change satisfies most of the local electorate. But the pace must surely accelerate if a generation of political leaders is to emerge in time to take over from Britain in 13 years. If not, Peking will do it for them and the acceleration could then be quite dramatic.

Psychologically Britain and Hong Kong should look upon 1997 as a consummation devoutly to be wished, not as a chimera to be wished away. Relations between the territory and China – now its second biggest trading partner – are burgeoning, and will continue to do so for at least as long as Peking needs this tiny capitalist enclave on its door-step. But China is also potentially the world's biggest single market and the opportunities for Hong Kong industry – and British industry too – should not be lightly regarded. In that sense the 1997 date should not be regarded as a deadline, but only as one further point in a continuous process of adjustment which has already started.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public spending

From Mr Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham (Conservative)

Sir, It seems to me that you (leaders, November 8) and Mr Plowden (letter, November 15) are right, and Mr Shapiro (November 26) wrong, about controlling public expenditure. It is a messy process at present, for two reasons, I think.

First, there is no overall view of Government expenditure to see whether the functions of Government departments are necessary or to assess their relative importance one to another; nor whether what they do could not better be done by tax incentives. Regional grants are an obvious example.

This week we shall learn the results of yet another departmental review of regional grants from within the Department of Industry. There is no machinery to consider whether the abolition of employer's national insurance contributions in the regions might serve employment better than regional grants, nor any possibility that the Department of Industry might propose that regional grants be dropped.

What is required, I think, is a Cabinet committee, served by a small office, to consider all Government expenditure and its value to society, both absolutely and relatively, between one department and another. Such a Cabinet committee would consider expenditure and recommend priorities, which could then be discussed and agreed by the Cabinet as a whole. And, I think, published.

That process would help to avoid government by shock, such as the increase in student contributions just announced.

And the second reform would be to publish both the public expenditure and the financial statement at the same time, say in February, when the Budget could be presented. Then it would be far easier, and better, to debate whether tax reliefs or expenditure should be preferred. Debate about public expenditure will always be rancorous; but it also must be informed.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORDERN,
House of Commons.
November 27.

Information technology

From Dr Thomas G. Whiston

Sir, I have sympathy with John Burnett's argument (November 21) that the proposed £10m industrial sponsorship for the proposed Institute of Information Technology should not detract from, and indeed be seen in the context of the dire need existing in present centres of excellence in British universities; nevertheless I would suggest that a more urgent requirement needs to be considered.

As noted by John Ashworth (Chairman, IT Economic Development Committee) the level of UK trade imbalance in relation to IT commodities may be in excess of £2bn – and the future suggests much worse.

In such a context (and without rehearsing here the seminal and wide-ranging influences that IT will/might/should have upon UK industrial performance) it seems reasonable to argue for funding commitment at the level of hundred(s) of millions rather than the more modest allocations referred to.

Of course, the £350m Alvey programme is of immense potential importance, as is its twin or dual-funding strategy which seeks and encourages industrial and academic partnership. Nevertheless, some might argue that even that is pump-priming when seen in relationship to the Japanese and USA programmes.

What the real focus of discussion should therefore include is how to raise (significantly – or by order of magnitude?) the level of resource allocation, and, equally importantly, careful examination of the best means of distribution/allocation of such funds. Where it is self-evident that there is a large shortfall in skills and appropriate manpower resource then that should in itself become the most urgent priority, but seen against a much greater scale of commitment.

In an international setting I would make two further points: first, at present there is much discussion of Britain's level of overseas aid to Third World countries and fears of its erosion. If the UK does not get its IT industrial, commercial and manufacturing base right then there will be precious little to redistribute.

Second (and more fundamentally) the majority of Third World countries – and many OECD nations – have suffered tremendously from the deficits and trade imbalances ensuing from Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries); a second and much more structural imbalance is just around the corner with respect to IT.

In such a context unless Britain – and Europe – achieve a much greater presence and adequate performance in this area, unless subsequent trade balances are restored, much global misery awaits. This can, of course, be discussed in several contexts: the "North", the "South" and globally. IIT, Alvey and university new-blood schemes remain only as stepping stones.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS G. WHISTON,
University of Sussex,
Science Policy Research Unit,
Mantell Building,
Falmer,
Brighton,
East Sussex.

Case for silence on infant deaths?

From the President and the Hon Secretary of the British Paediatric Association

Sir, We have read – we could hardly avoid reading – the well-publicized views of Dr Wayte. Even if he were right – and we believe him to be wrong – we feel that he should not have expressed his views publicly. There is much to be said for the old-fashioned virtue of reticence, unpopular though it is today.

Paediatricians have always been aware of the existence of infanticide. There is no means of distinguishing between accidental and non-accidental suffocation at post-mortem examination. But ordinary clinical experience suggests that even a suspicion of responsibility is rare in the parents of infants who die unexpectedly.

To saddle the great majority of innocent bereaved parents with the suspicion of responsibility is to add insult to tragic injury. The cause of the great majority of sudden unexpected deaths in infancy has yet to be determined.

Yours etc,
PETER TIZARD, President,
TIMOTHY L. CHAMBERS,
Hon Secretary,
British Paediatric Association,
23 Queen Square, WC1.
November 29.

Point of departure

From Mr Joe Haines

Sir, In your leading article today (December 1) about former prime ministers you say: "The facts underlying the resignation of Lord Wilson of Rievaulx remain an enigma to this day."

Fact. Had Labour won the general election of June 18, 1970, it was Mr Wilson's intention to stand down after two years.

Fact. On March 1, 1974, when it was clear he would be returning to Downing Street, Mr Wilson told me, the then Mrs Marcia Williams, Dr Bernard Donoughue and Mr Terence Lancaster that he only intended to stay for two years.

Fact. The following March he repeated to his personal staff his intention to retire. Indeed, he wanted to advance the day. Mrs Williams (by then Lady Falkender) quite properly, in my view, dissuaded him from going that summer or at the time of the party conference in October.

Fact. At that conference Mr Wilson instructed me and his principal private secretary, Mr (now Sir) Kenneth Stowe, to draw up a timetable for his retirement, starting at the end of the following February, which would be a model for future retirements from the party leadership (now overtaken, unfortunately, by the electoral college). That document was in his hands early in November. Our projected day for his retirement was April 5, 1976, the exact day of departure. For greater historical accuracy, I retained a copy.

What other facts do you want?

Yours sincerely,
JOE HAINES,
7 Hael Shaw,
Tonbridge, Kent.
December 1.

Student grants

From Mrs Heather S. Buss

Sir, When we "brained-drained" from the USA back to England in the seventies so that our children, like us, would have the privilege of growing up to be British, I little thought that in the eighties I might regret the decision then made in patriotic fervour.

Now, as I, too, look around at the great divide between South and North, between employed and unemployed and, above all, at the frightening increase in all forms of mindless extremism, I feel defeated.

In particular, it seems ironic that we no longer may be able to afford to send our daughter to university to achieve her lifelong ambition without great financial hardship. It is psychologically ill-advised that, as a result of the changes in student grants, an 18-year-old should be given the responsibilities of an adult but not the privileges and have to remain totally dependent on his or her parents.

It is unjust that we have only until October, 1985, to try to adjust our finances, yet again we find ourselves caught in the middle-class economic trap. We look around us and see others with perks such as cars, lower mortgages, private medical insurance and even education, whereas my husband, as a civil servant, receives no such benefits. Nor are we able to manipulate the system as many do who are involved in small businesses.

Even more ridiculous is the situation in which we now find ourselves, where it may well be financially more practicable for me to discontinue my work to change our income bracket; that, in order for our daughter to receive some form of grant, I would voluntarily have to join the growing ranks of the unfulfilled unemployed.

Yours faithfully,
HEATHER S. BUSS,
5 Howard Close,
Fleet, Hampshire.

By any other hue

From Mr Donald Cross

Sir, As a supporter of the Labour Party, I note with interest that *The Times* rose planned for 1985 will have a "pinkish" hue (report, November 27).

Horticulturists still struggle to produce a rose that blooms blue and stays blue.

You will perhaps allow me, Sir, to say that I rarely see you encountering the same difficulty.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD CROSS,
8 Sherwood Close,
Exeter, Devon.

Prospect of VAT on publications

From Dr George A. Weir

Sir, I hesitate to add to the volume of correspondence on the subject of the possible taxation of printed matter, but I feel that a compromise exists which seems to have certain advantages over some of the alternatives. This is to alter the VAT status of educational institutions at the same time that changes are made in the status of printing and publishing.

At present, educational services are exempt from VAT: the change I would propose would be to zero-rate them. Many of your correspondents have rightly pointed out the iniquity of a "tax on knowledge": Sir, such a tax already exists in the form of the VAT which cannot at present be recovered on the inputs of taxed items (such as equipment, telephone bills and the like).

Zero-rating of the educational sector would not diminish the overall revenue from VAT greatly, but would remove the cost implications for scholarly research of imposing the standard rate of VAT on printed matter. Indeed, as a number of educational institutions already play an important role in the preservation of our national architectural heritage, the change in their VAT status would also provide a modest reduction in the cost of funding repairs.

It is illogical to grant favoured tax status to one sector of consumer expenditure at the expense of other forms of activity, and outside education or the purchase of professional books by firms or practices which already fall within the VAT net, the bulk of the printing and publishing market is largely for entertainment: why should I, when I board a train, be taxed on the bottle of whisky which I drink on my trip but not the paperback which I also pick up to while away the hours?

The late Sir Gerald Nabarro succeeded in identifying the anomalies of the old system of purchase tax: VAT, which is fundamentally simpler, should not be allowed to collect a similar bunch of anomalies.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE WEIR,
Webtec Industrial Technology Limited,
4a St Andrew Square,
Edinburgh.
November 21.

From the Presidents of the Association of University Teachers and the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education

Sir, As individual lecturers and as representatives of the two largest professional associations in higher education, we wish to add our voices to the growing tide of protest against the Government's plans to levy VAT on books.

Already, as a consequence of expenditure cuts, students and teachers in our colleges have fewer books than they need. For example, book purchases by university libraries have fallen by 25 per cent over the last five years. In addition, between 1980 and 1983 they were forced to cancel on average 350 periodical subscriptions each, thus reducing the ability of scholars and researchers to employ one of their principal means of communicating and learning about new discoveries and developments in their disciplines. The experience in polytechnics has been similar.

VAT on books and journals will exacerbate dramatically these damaging trends. Whatever system is used for applying the new tax, the resulting price rises and extra administrative costs will inevitably be passed on to educational institutions. The access of many students to knowledge will be significantly restricted, as also will be the access of teachers and researchers to the tools of their trades.

The notional amount in the student grant for book buying has already been eroded by inflation. The burden of a substantial rise in book prices will in many cases fall on parents, a large number of whom are still reeling from the news of the recently announced changes in the student support system, which will increase the general cost to them of maintaining their children at college. VAT is an indiscriminate tax and the poorest students and their families will suffer most.

It is difficult to see what the Government hopes to achieve in pursuing this idea. The potential income to the Treasury from imposing VAT on books is relatively small, while in sheer electoral terms the move could prove to be a major political banana skin.

Apart from a reputation for philistinism, Mr Lawson should realize that there is little to be gained, and much to be lost, from imposing a tax on reading. Books are the intellectual life-blood of any education service. We need a fresh transfusion of resources, not the opening of another wound which may never heal.

Yours faithfully,
RON EMANUEL (President, Association of University Teachers),
BILL HOAD (President, National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education),
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1

From the Secretary ~ neral of the International Publisher Association

Sir, The possible imposition of VAT on books in the UK has been discussed in the columns of your newspaper. May I state the case against changing the present zero-rating on books?

Taxation allows the state to carry out numerous obligations that individuals alone cannot fulfil, such as internal security, defence, justice, general education. The individual has to feed, house and clothe himself without government intervention unless in exceptional circumstances. The easier and cheaper the access to the tools of education, such as books, the better employment the individual will be able to find – and the more income tax he will pay.

Knowledge is already taxed by all the various taxes on other goods that knowledge produces: therefore VAT on books is double taxation on knowledge.

Another argument is that at least all the "pap" should be taxed. But our century has produced too many judges and censors of thought and the written word. Would it be right in 1984 for Britain to begin to listen to such invidious arguments, so far successfully rejected?

British voters should demand that their members of Parliament in Strasbourg request that VAT on books should be zero-rated throughout Europe, following the example of Great Britain, Ireland and Norway.

It is time it was understood at Strasbourg and Brussels that all *supplementary* taxation on knowledge is going to widen the gap between Europe and its major competitors, to the detriment of Europe.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. KOUTCHOUMOV,
Secretary General,
International Publishers Association,
Avenue de Miremont 3,
1206 Geneva,
Switzerland.
November 20.

Conditional aid

From Mr James Mark

Sir, You have devoted more than one leading article recently to aid policy and its relationship (or, as you might prefer to argue, its non-relationship) to the economic development of the Third World. The subject does, indeed, deserve more public discussion than it gets, but I have been depressed and perplexed by your determined accumulation of negative comment, which seems to have no more substantial theme than the argument (true enough as far as it goes) that if we do give aid we ought to ensure that we get value for money.

The reason for my depression and perplexity, I have concluded, is that you leave out of account the main factor: the moral obligation on rich nations to help poor ones, especially when several hundred millions of people in the latter lack the minimum neans of subsistence. This is something more lasting (and therefore more important) than the need to help in times of famine or other disasters. it is a permanent fact of international life. The question is whether or not we are prepared to recognize it as imposing obligations upon us as a nation.

There is no reason why acceptance of such an obligation should close our eyes to the complexities of the development process or the things that go wrong – or, of course, to the need to ensure as best we can that our aid isn't wasted. The political economy of Third World development and the relationships that it involves (as I know from my own experience) are immensely complex.

Third world countries vary enormously in their needs, their will to develop, their claims to help, their political and administrative capacity and their capacity to use external aid. Donor countries use aid for political, commercial or strategic problems and an analysis of their aid programmes shows some very odd phenomena indeed.

International institutions vary, no doubt, in their efficiency, though (despite your criticisms) the International Bank Group, which gets a large slice of our multilateral aid, has a high reputation for the supervision of its projects, and a more valid criticism of the European Development Fund, from our point of view, would be that it is still dominated too much by French aid policy.

It is, of course, right to emphasize the need to scrutinize aid expenditure and to recognize the mistakes that may be made both by our own Government, the relatively new and inexperienced governments with which we deal, and the international institutions.

No doubt we have learned to be more realistic in our expectations than we were a generation ago; we have learned more about the immense changes involved in development and the things that can go wrong. But I trust that, in recognizing the difficulties, we shall not lose sight of the moral imperative without which there would be no aid programme, whatever its weaknesses and, as many of us would say, however inadequate the sacrifice that it represents.

This I think, is what most of the speakers in the Commons debate on November 22 had in mind; it gave the debate a perspective which you do not seem to have established.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MARK,
6 Manorbrook, SE3.
November 27.

Paper pounds

From Mr Robert Carnaghan

Sir, Lord Moyne asks for Scottish notes to be made legal tender in England (November 24). He might be interested to learn that Scottish notes are not legal tender even in Scotland.

Let neither he nor Scottish nationalists grieve over this situation. For while English notes are indeed legal in Scotland (as are Scottish notes in England), they are not, with the disappearing exception of £1 notes, legal tender in Scotland.

No sound currency needs, and no unsound currency deserves, the fiat status of "legal tender".

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CARNAGHAN,
22 Wentworth Close,
Watford,
Hertfordshire,
November 27.

Plight of Soviet war prisoners

From Lord Bethell

Sir, I wish that those who write about the dangers of helping Soviet prisoners of the Afghan resistance would take the trouble and risk of going into Afghanistan, as I did earlier this year. The experience might modify their views.

At one camp that I visited inside Afghanistan there were 15 Soviet prisoners, nine of whom I interviewed. They were being kept in holes in the ground, hardly ever allowed to see the light. Their flesh was dirty and swollen. Several could hardly walk. Others were on the point of nervous collapse. They begged me to help them and they were ready to go anywhere in the world.

Igor Rykov and Oleg Khlan, whom I saw at another camp in the border region, also begged me to help them. They, too, were in an appalling state. The difference was that their captors were ready to release them, or rather anxious to get rid of them. The groups have no facilities for keeping prisoners and former Soviet soldiers are, to put it mildly, unpopular. If I had turned down their plea, I doubt whether they would have survived very long.

The Afghan attitude is quite understandable, given the suffering that the Soviet Army has created. I believe though that the Western world should try to help these unfortunate young prisoners who are also victims of the Soviet Government's policy.

And so Rykov and Khlan came to Britain. They did not choose Britain. They just wanted to be released from Afghan captivity and Britain gave them sanctuary for humanitarian reasons. More than £10,000, all of it from private funds, were spent on rescuing them and looking after them. When I heard that they were drawing social security I stopped it and the sum drawn, £204; was repaid to the DHSS.

As has happened many times before, these two traumatised Soviet boys did not adapt to life in the West. It was always envisaged that they might not. Still, I am proud that Britain rescued them and gave them a chance to live here. It is a British tradition that I hope will continue to be applied to Soviet prisoners in Afghanistan, as to other victims of oppression.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS BETHELL,
73 Sussex Square, W2.
November 30.

'Welfare' benefit

From Mr Mervyn Benford

Sir, To means-test child benefit substantially alters the significance to the state of parenthood. Where once it was a condition recognized through tax allowances applied without discrimination, and particularly favourable near the various tax thresholds, it now completely assumes a "welfare" status it never had before, even as a DHSS benefit (for it replaced tax allowances only as a mechanism ensuring delivery to mothers) and becomes a condition relative to income.

One may not predict the outcomes of such philosophical drift with any certainty. Among the more intriguing would be an explosion of low-income child-bearing, especially if benefits are enhanced by such redistribution, and a complementary reduction in birthrate among middle-income families marginally outside entitlement. Part-time working by mothers to meet high household overheads would be affected by the loss of some £6 to £30 a week. The job may not be worth it, or it may become essential to work full-time.

One trusts that those responsible for what may seem neat, financial tinkering on shallow political premises will ponder more deeply the elements and principles they stir in such an exercise. It certainly has implications for the balance between husbands and wives in household management, reversing the clear principle of the previous change.

There are arguments for redistributing personal wealth, for asking the better-off to surrender some of the built-in privileges they have wrongly enjoyed. The married man's tax allowance is just such a factor. It is an anachronism and its abolition would release millions of pounds for redistribution and could eliminate the poverty trap altogether.

If we are to be asked to probe our consciences and make such sacrifice let it be through such a more valid process.

Yours sincerely,
MERVYN BENFORD,
Hill Cottage,
Lewknor,
Oxford.
November 21.

Cold comfort

From Mrs Audrey Stenner

Sir, Your photograph of the "hanging fridges" of Middlesex Hospital (November 28) has solved a mystery for me.

One evening recently when I rang my daughter a perfectly serious voice told me that she was unavailable because she was out in the grounds with a torch hunting for a sausage. The further explanation that the sausage had fallen out of her window did nothing to dispel my suspicion that the telephones had been taken over by jokers as part of a student rag.

Perhaps this is as eloquent a commentary as is needed on the penurious state of students when a sausage that has plunged from the seventh floor is considered worthy of retrieval.

Yours faithfully,
AUDREY STENNER,
Jessamine House,
Buckden,
Cambridgeshire.
November 28.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 3: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the King George's Fund for Sailors, this evening attended a Reception given by the Fund at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, SW1.
Squadron Leader Timothy Finneron was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Visitor of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation of St Catharine's, was present this evening at a Dinner given by the Trustees at Cumberland Lodge, The Great Park, Windsor.
The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.
December 3: The Duke of Gloucester visited The Royal Smithfield Show 1984 at Earls Court Exhibition Centre, London, today.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
December 3: Princess Alexandra was present this afternoon at the Child Education Concert, "Hansel and Gretel", at the Royal Festival Hall.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Feathers Club Association's gala concert at the Albert Hall on December 10.

The Duchess of Kent will open the first building on the Manchester Science Park and will visit Macclesfield, the Lawn Tennis Association's North-west Training Centre at Handforth, Macclesfield, Cheshire, on December 12. Later, as patron, she will attend a carol concert in aid of the National Society of Cancer Relief at the Anglican Cathedral, Liverpool.

A memorial service for G. W. (Bill) Mackworth-Young will be held at noon on Friday, December 7, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster.

A memorial service for Mr Anthony Shrimsley will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, at 11am today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. R. Ayre and Miss C. S. Sergeant
The engagement is announced between Simon Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs H. W. Ayre, of King Square, Bridgwater, Somerset, and Caroline Sarah, only daughter of Major and Mrs R. Sergeant of Grantley Drive, Fleet, Hampshire.

Mr T. R. Plant and Miss A. O. Kisch
The engagement is announced between Tom, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. R. G. Plant, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and Antonia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Kisch, of Cobham, Surrey.

Birthdays today

The Marchioness of Anglesey, 60; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland, 61; Mr Ronnie Corbett, 54; Sir Patrick Donner, 80; Miss Gemma Jones, 42; Mrs Pamela W. Matthews, 70; Miss Yvonne Minton, 41; Dr A. L. Rowse, 81; Mr J. C. Trewin, 76; the Rev Professor C. J. M. Weir, 87.

Reception

King George's Fund for Sailors
The Duke of Edinburgh, president, was present at a reception given in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, last night. The chairman of the reception was Lady Herbert. During the evening Mr Nicholas Bonham auctioned naval memorabilia. Admiral Sir William O'Brien, chairman of the general council, and Captain Sir Miles Wingate, deputy chairman, were among those present.

Maundy Service

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Maundy Service in Ripon Cathedral on April 4, when the Queen will distribute royal Maundy money, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

Dinners

Guild of Freemen of the City of London
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present at the annual dinner of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London held at Guildhall last night. Sir Peter Gadsden, Master, accompanied by Lady Gadsden, presided and among those present were:
[illegible]

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night at which Mr Paul Power, Captain of Manchester City Football Club, was the guest of honour. Mr Tudor Thomas was in the chair and other speakers were Mr Tony Book, Mr Johnny Hammond, and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary.

RAF Club
The RAF Club Dining Society held a dinner last night at which Mr Clive Thornton was the guest of honour. Mr Leonard Williams presided.

Service dinners

Cavalry Colonels
The annual dinner of the Cavalry Colonels was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club last night. Major-General John Strawson, chairman, presided.

No 1 (County of Hertford) Maritime Headquarters Unit RAuxAF
Past and present officers of No 1 (County of Hertford) Maritime Headquarters Unit RAuxAF, with their ladies, held a dinner at royal Air Force cLub last night to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the unit. Those present included Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, Group Captains P. L. Harris and L. E. Robins and Wing Commander D. W. F. Barrell.

Pissarro family launch for auctioneers

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Pissarro family launched Phillips' first sale of important Impressionist and modern paintings yesterday in an attempt to join Sotheby's and Christie's in the big league.

The sale was run by Joachim Pissarro, great-grandson of Camille Pissarro, the Impressionist painter. He has been newly recruited to run the Impressionist department.

The two big successes of the day were paintings by his great-grandfather. "Le Lavoir dans le pré, Eragny", a sunny summer scene, was sold for £176,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000) to Acquavella, the New York dealers. Sachiko Tuchiya, a Tokyo dealer, paid the same price for a second Pissarro (estimate £150,000 to £200,000), "Jardin à Eragny, Glée Blanche", dating from 1898, a winter garden white with frost.

Pissarro proved less successful at selling Renoir. The most expensive painting he had managed to tempt into his sale was Renoir's "La Loge" of about 1890, which failed to find a buyer and was bought in at £230,000. The sale made £1.2 million, with 39 per cent unsold.

Meanwhile Christie's had some of the best Italian majolica seen on the market for a long time. A Florentine *famiglia gotica* drug jar of the late fifteenth century was sold for £30,240 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) to an unnamed bidder. It has two handles and is boldly painted in blue, manganese, yellow and turquoise.

The same buyer secured a second cylindrical jar with two handles, a Viterbo piece with armorial decoration dating from the mid-fifteenth century. It cost £25,920 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000).

The star lot of the sale, however, a two-handled, oak-leaf patterned jar made in Florence in about 1430-40, failed to find a buyer. It is the earliest and most sought after type, made in the workshop of Giunta di Tugio, but the owners apparently wanted too much for it. It was bought in at £45,000 (estimate £35,000 to £55,000).

Sotheby's held its most successful sale of tribal art since 1978 with only 12 per cent unsold. Pieces had been carefully selected for inclusion in the sale; they had to be both decorative and modestly priced. The star was a Fang wood reliquary figure which sold for £33,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000), but the cheaper, very decorative, jewellery and carved stools were the most popular offerings with collectors.



A Florentine drug jar of the fifteenth century which sold at Christie's yesterday for £30,240.

Latest appointments



Prison post: Miss Jo Fowler, aged 37, who yesterday became deputy governor of Winson Green prison in Birmingham, one of the country's most crowded men's prisons.

Mr I. B. Campbell and Mr R. C. Taylor to be circuit judges on the Northern Circuit.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Pringle to be chairman of the governors of Repton School in succession to Professor Geoffrey Dawes.

Aides-de-Camp

The following have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Queen:
[illegible]

Reserve decision

The Gibraltar Point coastal reserve near Skegness, Lincolnshire, has been declared a national nature reserve by the Nature Conservancy Council.

The reserve, which attracts 200,000 visitors a year, is famous for its large flocks of wading birds, wildfowl and rare plants.

University news

Oxford
Awards and elections
[illegible]

humane letters, emeritus senior member, Cornell program in science, technology and society (Michaelmas Term 1985).
John A Johnson, BSc (Manchester) PhD (Cambridge), reader in mathematics, University of East Anglia (Trinity Term 1985); Ruth B Marcus, PhD (Yale), Reuben Post Halleck professor of philosophy, Yale University (Hilary and Trinity Terms 1985); Shelomo Morag, MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Bialik professor of Hebrew, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Trinity Term 1985).
To a visiting research fellowship: Chai Chun Hwa, lecturer in economics, University of Hongkong, visiting research fellow of the Centre for Chinese Studies (Hilary Term 1985).
As artist in residence: Nicholas E Pope (sculptor 1984-85).

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE
Lord Lindsay scholarship (in PPE): Miss Catherine S Crofts, commoner of the college, formerly of North London Collegiate School.
College exhibition in English: Miss Katherine Dix, commoner of the college, formerly of Birkenhead High School.
PRIZES
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE
Coombs Prize in English: H C Hibbert and L J Wilson; Sarah Smithson prize in modern languages: M J Florence; Kirkaldy prize in biological sciences: H L Davis and K A Tonge; college prize for first in English honour moderations: K Dix, C A Newton, and E S Phelps; college prize in philosophy: M S A Andrew; college prize in law: D S S Neo.

CHRIST CHURCH
John Radcliffe exhibition: P Heyes, former scholar. Wilson scholarship: N Brown, former scholar. Dixon scholarship: P F Jones, DPhil; Ida Mary Henderson scholarship: M Chowdhury, DPhil; A J Larner, BA (Cambridge).

Bath
PA Technology and PA Management Consultants are jointly sponsoring a new chair of biochemical engineering at the university.

Church news

Appointments
[illegible]

The Rev J S Haynes, non-stipendiary priest, St John the Baptist, Westwood, Coventry, diocese of Coventry, to be curate-in-charge, Radford Semele and Ufton, same diocese.
The Rev D L Hollingdale, non-stipendiary curate, Tuckingmill, diocese of Truro, to be non-stipendiary curate, Ollogan, same diocese.
The Rev J Hodgkinson, Vicar, Holy Trinity, Kendal, diocese of Carlisle, to be also an honorary canon of Carlisle Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev M D B Long, Vicar, The Ascension, Hull, diocese of York, to be Vicar, Castle Acre with Newton, Rector, South Acre, and priest-in-charge, Rougham, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev A R Lowe, Vicar, St Hilda's, Shiregreen, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar, Hoxne with Denham St John and Syleham, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev P D Maurice, Team Vicar, Mortlake and East Sheen, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar, Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe, same diocese.
The Rev A W J Magness, curate, St John's, Newcastle, diocese of Newcastle, to be priest-in-charge, Newcastle, St Luke's, same diocese.
The Rev M J Middleton, Vicar, St George's, Jesmond, diocese of Newcastle, to be Rector, Hexham, same diocese.
The Rev E A Morris, chaplain, Coventry Industrial Mission, Rector, Churchover and Willey, and Rural Dean of Rugby, diocese of Coventry, to be Rector, City of Bristol, diocese Bristol.
The Rev J M Truman, Vicar, St James's and St Basil's, Fenham, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar, Chevington, and part-time chaplain of HM Youth Custody Centre, Castington, same diocese.

Unseeded women win championship

Mrs E. Phillips's Surrey team won the English Bridge Union's women's team championship for the Whitelaw Cup at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, over the weekend from an original entry of 54 teams (a Bridge Correspondent writes).

In the semi-final she beat the seeded team of Mrs S. Scarborough and Mrs G. Scott-Jones, runners-up in the recent olympiad, and went on to defeat by 19 points another seeded team captained by Mrs A. L. Fleming in the final after being 29 down at half-time. Results were:

Quarter-final: Mrs A L Fleming bt Mrs J Lodge by 71 imps; Mrs E Phillips bt Mrs D Wade by 62 imps; Mrs E Penfold bt Mrs C Ould by 62 imps; Mrs S Scarborough bt Mrs P Pearce by 76 imps.
Semi-final: Mrs A L Fleming bt Mrs S Penfold, Mrs R Oldroyd, Mrs M Dennison and Miss F Brickwood by 31 imps; Mrs E Phillips bt Mrs S Scarborough, Mrs G Scott-Jones, Mrs B Goldenfield and Miss M Brunner by 13 imps.
Final: Mrs E Phillips, Mrs B Absalom, Mrs E Caplan, and Miss E J Pritchard (Surrey) beat Mrs A L Fleming, Mrs V A Bingham (Kent), Mrs D Williams and Ms S Spence (Worcestershire) by 13 imps.
Whitelaw Plate: 1, Miss S Tick, Miss A Smith (London), Mrs J H Lawson and Miss L Shaw (Middx), 117; 2, Mrs L Heath, Mrs P Southon, Mrs M Wright, Mrs A Rayfield (Surrey), 112; 3, Mrs J Hall, Mrs C Fisher, Mrs S Morris, Mrs D Georgevic (Warwickshire), 109.

Latest wills

Mr Douglas Harry Sinclair Standish, of Chelmsford, left estate valued at £601,275 net. After a number of bequests he left a fourth of the residue each to the Boys Brigade and the RSPCA.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Ageleste, Mr Augustus, of Amersham £382,091
Angell, Mr Percival Ernest, of Brighton £313,671
Ash, Mrs Dorothy Teller, of Bournemouth £347,378
Chisman, Mr Ivor, of Wimbourne, intestate £296,427
Draper, Mrs Margaret Rosina Charlotte, of Norton St Philip, Somerset £245,711
Robinson, Mr James Denis, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, timber agent £239,300
Wareham, Mr Walter Richard, of Iwerne Minister, Dorset £236,175
Scarfe, Mrs Leah Florence, of Barnet, London £243,711

OBITUARY

MR EDWARD JAMES

Patron of Surrealism

Mr Edward James, who died in San Remo, Italy, on December 2 at the age of 77, was a patron of the arts in this country particularly well known for his association with the surrealist movement.

He was the only son of William and Evelyn James, of West Dean, near Chichester, Sussex. His mother, one of the most renowned society beauties of the Edwardian era, was a leading hostess of the Marlborough House set, and her son was Edward VII's godson.

James inherited the West Dean estate on the death of his father in 1912, at the age of five. After Eton and Oxford, his interests turned towards the arts. Initially, he concentrated on writing, setting up his own publishing house, the James Press, which published several volumes of his own verse, and his novel, *The Gardener who Saw God*, as well as the first collection of John Betjeman's verse.

He resolved to use his inheritance to further patronage of the arts. In Paris, the Princesse de Polignac and the Vicomtesse de Nouailles were the leading sponsors of contemporary composers and painters. James befriended them and followed their example. Among those he supported, commissioning ballet scores, symphonies and oratorios, were Igor Markevitch, Francis Poulenc, Darius Milhaud, Henri Sauget, and Jean Francais.

In 1933, he financed a season of ballet in Paris with Georges Balanchine as choreographer. At about the same time, he invited the German composer Kurt Weill, and writer, Bertolt Brecht, to London to devise a ballet chanté, the *Seven Deadly Sins of the Petit Bourgeoisie*. The theme, conceived by James himself, was sung by Weill's wife, Lotte Lenya. Tilly Losch, at that time married to Edward James, and for whom the ballet was designed, was the dancer. By drawing *Brecht and Weill* away from Germany, at that particular time the ballet had the fortuitous effect of saving them, and the designer, Caspard Neher, from concentration camps.

James extended his patronage of the performing arts to include painters, among them Salvador Dali, René Magritte, Pavel Tchelitchew and Leonor Fini. His support took the form of buying an artist's entire output over a limited period. In this way, he gradually accumulated what came to be accepted as the finest collection of surrealist work in private hands.

He also sponsored a lavish surrealist magazine, *Minotaure*, published in Paris by Albert Skira between 1933 and 1939. It is as one of the leading figures in the surrealist movement that his reputation largely rests.

But his patronage was not confined to the arts. Without his support, it is unlikely that the Weald and Downland open air museum at Singleton would exist. Roy Armstrong, who conceived the original idea, could find no donor willing to give or rent a suitable site until he turned to Edward James who, with charactersitic generosity, at once offered a superb 40 acre site at a peppercorn rent.

In the 1960s, James created a charitable educational trust, the Edward James Foundation in which he vested most of his possessions in this country including his Lutyens house, West Dean Park, and the 6,000 acre West Dean estate, together with his collection of modern art. In 1972, the house was converted into a residential adult college for teaching and fostering a wide range of arts and crafts.

A number of the paintings in the James Foundation collection have had to be sold, over the years to provide extra money for running costs.

PRINCESS CONSTANCE MAGOGO

Princess Constance Magogo kaDinuzulu kaCetshwayo kaMpande kaSenzangakhona, who died in Durban on November 21, was a direct descendant of the Zulu royal lineage and a great-aunt of the present Zulu King Zwelithini. She was the first child of King Dinuzulu (1868-1913) and Queen Silomo (of the Mdlalose clan).

Princess Constance was born at the Nongoma royal palace in 1900, after her father's return from exile on the island of St Helena where he had been sent by the British authorities. After her mother's premature death she had the responsibility early in life of caring for her two younger brothers, the future *Zulu King Solomon Maphumuzana* Nkayishana (r. 1916-1933) and Mshiyeni who served as regent from 1933 to 1948.

In 1923 at the request of her brother the king, she abandoned the man she had hoped to wed, and married Chief Mathole Buthelezi as his tenth but principal wife, in order to heal a rift with the Buthelezi clan (the former Chief Mnyamana Buthelezi having been prime minister under King Cetshwayo, her grandfather).

Her son Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is now Chief Minister of kwaZulu, always recalled that she sold her own cattle to pay for his education, and steered him into his present role instead of the legal career he had intended. She was a forceful but charming personality who combined a strong devotion to the Anglican Church (though speaking no English) with a deep attachment for Zulu tradition.

She was widely acknowledged as the supreme authority on Zulu music, having learnt by heart from her grandmothers, the widows of King Cetshwayo, a Zulu musical repertoire extending back to the 18th century. She was also a prodigious performer, with a vocal range of three octaves, usually accompanying herself, until shortly before her death, on the classic *ugubhu* musical bow.

Besides having served as musical adviser for the film, *Zulu*, she featured in many Zulu musical recordings and *broadcasts, and her expertise* was chronicled in numerous specialist journals. Her "Royal Account of Music in Zulu Life", in the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, vol XXXVIII, no 2, and "The Zulu Bow Songs of Princess Magogo", in *African Music*, vol V, no 2, are among the most notable of her contributions.

In August this year, with the help of the British Council, she was presented with a new Suite for Brass Band, based on traditional Zulu themes, entitled "kwaPhindangene" (the name of her homestead). This had been commissioned by her son Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to supplement "Colonel Bogey" and the like, in the local band's repertoire. She heartily approved of it.

MR W. I. WHITEHOUSE

Mr W. L. Whitehouse, RD, FRCS, FRCOG, FIBiol, the obstetrician and gynaecologist, died suddenly on October 30 at the age of 57. He was educated at King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, and at the University of Birmingham, where he graduated MB, ChB in 1950 and followed this with a Diploma in Obstetrics in 1952.

He spent two years in the Royal Navy, later retaining a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve, gaining the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1966.

After several medical appointments he became Lecturer in Anatomy at the University of Birmingham in 1957. There followed spells as a Registrar and Tutor at Hammersmith Hospital, London and as Senior Registrar and Tutor at the Maternity and the Women's Hospitals, Liverpool.

In 1964 he was appointed Senior Lecturer for the Westminster Medical School, and as an Honorary Consultant for Westminster Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. He played a vital part *in setting up the Medical* School's Academic Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and was active as the Sub-Dean of the Medical School. Recently he had been appointed to continue as Sub-Dean of the combined Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School.

As a researcher he had been particularly interested over the last few years in the prevention of human foetal abnormality and death and also in contraceptive techniques. His association with the Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine and the Zoological Society of London resulted in work on animal welfare and husbandry and also on problems of animal reproduction. He introduced laparoscopy to the field of veterinary medicine.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1961, and Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1972. He served on Committees of the Royal College of Gynaecology, the British Medical Association, elected Fellow in 1984 and of the Zoological Society of London, Institute of Biology, elected Fellow in 1981.

He was also a Member of the Society of Apothecaries of London, Member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a Freeman of the City of London.

In demand not only nationally but abroad, Whitehouse lectured, taught and advised in Malta, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, France, and Greece. He was an Examiner in Nigeria and was a Visiting Professor in Iraq, at the Universities Baghdad, Mosul and Basrah. He also formed the *Basrah Medical Journal* and became its foreign editor.

He also taught as a Visiting Professor in the German Democratic Republic and in Poland. His work there was recognized by his being appointed the only Western Honorary Member of the Polish Gynaecological Society.

Whitehouse will best be remembered as an excellent Lecturer and a very able clinician and surgeon.

Captain S. T. A. Livingstone-Learmouth, who died on November 8 at the age of 79, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire in 1960, and in 1974 became the first High Sheriff of the new county of Gwynedd.

Mr John Henry Wright, CBE, who died on November 30 at the age of 73, was Ambassador to Honduras from 1963 to 1969.

Science report

X-ray laser discoveries provoke excitement

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

In much the way that beams of ordinary light comprise a mixture of colours of the rainbow, beams of X-ray used for medical, industrial or scientific purposes consist of a range of different wavelengths that correspond to the colours of the visible beams.

The discovery of the laser, *making it possible to produce* intense beams of any chosen pure colour, has yielded revolutionary inventions in communications, computers and medical technology.

A comparable discovery of a way of producing beams of pure X-rays of only one wavelength or, even more beneficially, of building a machine that could be tuned to deliver one of a wide range of *pure wavelengths would have a* similar impact for industry, medicine and research.

It *is* against that background that three discoveries have provided some excitement in the world of applied physics research. The first is the development of "soft" X-ray lasers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, operated for the United States Department of Energy by the University of California.

Two models have been built. One generates X-rays with a wavelength of 1.55 angstroms from a source of gas formed from hot vaporized yttrium. The other has two wavelengths, 206 and 209 angstroms, formed from faporized selenium.

The wavelengths of the soft X-ray lasers are 25 *times* shorter than visible light (an angstrom is ten-millionth of a millimetre). The Livermore soft X-ray laser works by first shining a powerful pulse of green light from a device developed previously at the laboratory, called the Novette laser, at the appropriate metal deposited over a piece of film the size of a postage stamp.

The energy from the Novette device vaporizes the film and turns the metallic atoms into a highly energized state. As they return to their normal condition they emit X-rays.

The team working with Professor Dennis Matthews, atomic physicist and head of the experimental group, are considering possible applications for the device such as drawing more compact circuit patterns on the wafers of silicon from which microcomputers are made, or taking three-dimensional hologram pictures of structures inside living cells.

The second advance also comes from the Livermore Laboratory. But with that discovery X-rays are produced by a method called "transition" radiation. It is a phenomenon which occurs if high-speed charged particles such as electrons can be made to pass from one material to another having a different index of refraction.

In practice, the apparatus built in conjunction with scientists from Stanford University, California, used a stack of four thin polypropylene films evenly spaced in a vacuum vessel across which bursts of electrons, accelerated to 54 million electron volts, were aimed.

The passage from vacuum to solid material as the electrons penetrated the film generated a forward-direction beam of X-rays, whose intensity and wavelength could be chosen from 35 to 63 angstroms.

The characteristics of the beam are "tuned" by varying the energy of the electron beam, choice of film material and its thickness, and the spacing between the individual foils forming the stack of film.

The third development lies in the claim of scientists at the Thomas J. Watson Research Laboratories of IBM, at Yorktown Heights, near New York, to have generated the world's shortest light pulses.

They have a machine which produces 800 pulses of light a second and each flash lasts only 12 Femtoseconds (12 F for short).

The number of Femtoseconds in one second is 1,000,000,000,000,000. In two seconds light travels from Earth past the moon. In 1.2 Fs, it moves only five microns, roughly one tenth the width of a human hair.

The generation of such short pulses is applicable to "strobelight", or a source of light to be used in apparatus for slowing or freezing.

مكتبة من الأهل



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

New capital needed for a clean BA takeoff

Apart from the bald profit figures, there was not much of substance to come out of yesterday's interim statement from British Airways. This is hardly surprising, even for an airline that is set to relaunch itself later today in a new coat of many colours. (Background, page 22).

With privatization only a matter of months away, not only are Lord King and his fellow directors operating in the shadow of the US Securities and Exchange Commission and other guardians of the prospectus, they are also still negotiating final details of the flotation package with Whitehall.

Lord King made it clear yesterday that he would not be showing his hand in public on such crucial questions as the pre-sale restructuring of the airline's balance sheet until the argument with Government officials has been won or lost. The notional target date for launchng BA on the stock market is still mid-February. Thus there is precious little time left for the airline and the Department of Transport to settle their differences, if the target is to be met.

It is a tribute to the new regime at BA that it is not the P & L account which is causing the problem. Yesterday's figures showed that the six-month operating surplus is £236 million, against £198 million last time. The pretax figure emerges as £189 million, against £150 million. The first half is always BA's best, so the year as a whole will not produce double the half-time outcome – nothing like. Nevertheless it will be more than adequate for stock market sale purposes.

Traffic volume was up by a healthy 11.4 per cent in passenger terms; 9.6 per cent in revenue passenger kilometres.

Freight, mail and cargo, the ancillary businesses, all turned in good preformances. The improvement in yields was less marked at 4.8 per cent, reflecting the fact that BA has been attracting most of its new customers at the low margin economy class end of its aircraft. At around 65 per cent, load factors are pushing the maximum which BA can realistically hope to sustain. Profits growth in future will have to come increasingly from higher prices or falling costs (of which lower interest charges will be the most significant).

The arguments with Whitehall fall into a number of categories. Lord King appears to have won his battle to avoid complicating the actual flotation by trying to lure the small man with shareholder perks such as cut-price tickets. Any such scheme, while laudable in intent and fashionable after Telecom, would be too complex and legally dangerous to be worth risking in this case, BA feels. The BA board would like a broad mix of institutional and private shareholders: the time to give them perks, it believes, is after flotation.

The real battle is over the balance sheet, where progress so far appears to be limited. BA wants to cut its debt-equity ratio from 73/27 per cent now to 25/75 per cent on or immediately after flotation day, implying a fairly hefty injection of new capital. Much, if not all of this would be recouped by the Government in the form of higher sale proceeds. The Government's opening shot has been to say (as ever) "no new money." There will inevitably be an eventual compromise that both parties will swear is satisfactory; but for the time being the two camps are standing their ground.

BA's wish appears to be to see the company valued at £1,000 million, with the Government taking roughly £500 million of net proceeds and the balance going into the balance sheet in one form or another.

Meanwhile lawyers, civil servants and BA itself are working themselves into a lather over the question of potential overseas ownership of the airline. Partly this is the perennial question of whether or not to market the airline's shares in New York and other foreign centres.

It is clear that BA is even more suited as a stock for the American market than is BT, and it seems inevitable that a larger chunk of the issue will be reserved for foreigners than the 13.7 per cent of Telecom which was underwritten abroad last weekend. This is where the complications begin.

The post-war treaties which govern most of BA's international operations are based on the assumption that "substantial ownership" and "effective control" of the airline resides in Britain. The argument now raging is over how to draft the articles of association so as to prevent a putative loss of control by British interests. The spectres of non-voting shares for overseas buyers and shares which entail a loss of voting rights at the board's whim raising their heads. They are sufficiently important to have been on the agenda of yesterday's BA board meeting.

Lawyers are divided on what constitutes effective control. The one certainty is that there will be a "golden share" for the Government to block unwanted takeovers, but that by itself is not enough. BA did confirm yesterday that the plan remains to sell 100 per cent of the airline.

The Times securities conference

In two years the Stock Exchange will have been transformed in ways far more radical than either the Stock Exchange Council or the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, imagined when in July last year they did their deal: the abolition of stockbrokers' minimum commissions in exchange for the Government's calling off proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court. Winds of change in the Stock Exchange and the City at large are blowing from other directions too.

Our leading firm of chartered accountants, Peat Marwick, have therefore joined with *The Times* in arranging a one-day conference to consider "New Rules in a Changing Securities Market." The conference, which has attracted a dazzling array of expert speakers, will be held at the InterContinental Hotel on February 5 next.

The intention is to analyse current developments in the operation and regulation of the securities markets. Speakers will review changes in the rules and practice affecting public offerings of securities in the light of new legislation (The Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 1984), the issue of a revised Stock Exchange Yellow Book, and the Government White Paper on investor protection. They will also examine the current realignment of City organizations.

The conference is addressed to the City-brokers, bankers, market-makers, dealers, accountants, lawyers and other professional advisers, to directors and senior executives of listed companies; and to proprietors and advisers of growing companies who may be considering going public.

Would those wishing to attend (cost £150 plus VAT) or who would like more information, please contact: Mrs. P. D. Austin, Peat Marwick, No. 1. Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

Argentina and banks agree $16bn loan refinancing

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina has reached an important agreement with its foreign creditors to refinance $16 billion (£13 billion) of its $45 billion debt. It will receive close to $5.5 billion in fresh credit to meet balance of payments deficits next year.

The president of the Central Bank Señor Enrique Garcia Vasquez, announced details of the accord yesterday in Buenos Aires after he returned from three weeks of negotiations with the 11-bank steering committee of Argentina's 300 creditor banks. He said the deal would open the doors to a $1.4 billion standby loan Argentina is seeking from the International Monetary Fund.

The banks have agreed to refinance $11 billion of public sector debt and $5 billion of private debt falling due between 1982 and 1985. Those loans will be rolled over for 12 years with a three-year grace period.

The banks will also contribute $4.2 billion of fresh loans with a 10-year maturity, and a three-year grace period.

An additional $1 billion will come from official lending agencies of the creditor nations and $270 million from the IMF.

The agreement comes aftern nearly a year of sometimes acrimonious negotiations in which Argentina sought to renegotiate its crippling debt burdens without having harsh austerity measures imposed by the IMF.

It is an important political achievement for President Raul Alfonsin, who had vowed to have the debt problem under control before he celebrates a year in office next Monday.

The deal includes what Argentine officials said were more lenient terms than those obtained in a frustrated negotiating effort by the outgoing military government last year. Señor Garcia Velasquez said "friendly nations" had intervened to make the agreement possible.

However, the accord is likely to draw criticism from Argentina's powerful Peronist labour unions, most of which are completing internal elections to renew their leaderships.

Señor Eduardo Scui, a Peronist economist linked to the unions, predicted yesterday that the Government's renogotiating strategy would result in a profound recession next year".

Señor Garcia Vasquez denied charges that the conditions Argentina had accepted were recessionary, and said that an agreement with foreign creditors "will make the rules of the game clearer in Argentian and open the way for investment."

The $16 billion loan refinancing will carry an interest rate of 1-3/8 over the London interbank offered rate (Libor). The new $4.2 billion loan will accre interest at 1-5/8 over Libor, or 1-1/4 above the US prime rate.

ECGD puts up charges for costliest projects

By John Lawless

The Export Credits Guarantee Department yesterday moved to stem potentially potentially large losses that would result from a sustained recovery of sterling's value during the coming year.

The government insurance agency – which will end 1984 about £400m overdrawn from the Treasury-held Consolidated Fund substantially increased premiums it charges to large contractors bidding for big projects overseas.

This means that, if a British company wins a £100m order to build a power station, perhaps the cost of protecting itself against adverse exchange rate movements during a lengthy tendering period will be up to £4m.

Large contractors such as Davy and Babcock, whose efforts generate many thousands of jobs in Britain's subcontracting industry, have told the Government that his move will seriously reduce their competitiveness.

The increase could not have come at a worse time. The level of project business worldwide is at a post-war low.

Since the so-called "tender to contract" (TTC) insurance policy was introduced in 1977, it has been an unintentional subsidy.

In its first three years, the ECGD lost £44m. The rate of loss has slowed but it is believed to have cost the agency almost another £30m since then.

It was intended to more or less break even, with the ECGD knowing it would pay out heavily when the pound is on the rise, and gaining when it is declining in value.

However overseas customers have been demanding that the benefits of devaluation must be passed on to them.

There used to be a flat rate fee of £5,000 which will now be 0.1 per cent of the sterling value covered. Additional charges made to those who win bids go up from between 0.3 to 1.05 per cent to 2.5 to 4 per cent – regarded as the bare minimum by the ECGD.

The ECGD has TTC under close review and will make a decision whether to keep it in the spring. With private insurers certain not to be interested in taking on the big-risk project business, British contractors could face an almost impossible bidding situation

World Bank 'should have more capital'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The World Bank should be given more capital to enable it to increase lending and play a broader role in promoting adjustment in developing countries, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, said yesterday.

Delivering his first big policy speech on the role and future of the international financial institutions, the Governor defended both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank against recent criticisms and rejected the case for fundamental reform. But he advocated a number of changes along the lines of "controlled evolution".

Mr Leigh-Pemberton, who was giving the Jane Hodge Memorial Lecture at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, said that without further capital the World Bank could find itself a net taker of funds from developing countries within two or three years.

Although its main activity should remain long-term project lending, the Governor said that broader policy-based lending was an important adjunct and the World Bank's role in assisting structural adjustment should be encouraged.

He also recommended giving further consideration to establishing a banking subsidiary which might help to encourage co-financing and advocated closer co-operation with the IMF.

Leigh-Pemberton: call for more development aid.

Greater staff interchange, joint missions, and common research could help to achieve this, although the Governor said it would be wrong to push the two bodies too closely together and risk compromising their distinct responsibilities.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton's main recommendation for the International Monetary Fund was a stepping up of its surveillance role. "Over time it would be helpful to confidence if fund surveillance could be extended effevely to the whole membership, one consequence at least being the opportunity to eliminate some of the restrictive practices which have developed

Currys court dispute unresolved

By Cliff Feltham

High street rivals Dixons and Currys took their £248 million two-month takeover battle into the High Court yesterday, but after an all-day hearing the outcome is still unresolved and the case will go on again today.

Dixons was seeking to unshackle itself from an injunction obtained by Currys on Friday night, preventing it from declaring its bid unconditional and thereby giving it victory.

Currys is protesting that one of its shareholders, Scottish Amicable, wanted to change its mind and withdraw its acceptance of the offer in respect of a small but crucial parcel of shares, but was prevented from doing so by Dixons' merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell.

At that time, withdrawal would have pushed Dixons back below the 50 per cent they needed to claim victory.

Trading in the shares of both Currys and Dixons was suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

It is not likely to be resumed until the case is over.

● ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA: The group is paying an interim dividend of 35 cents (same). Pretax profit totalled R378.6 million or £172.8 million (R350.4 million) for the six months ended September 30 last. Earnings per share were 107.8 cents (106.7) excluding share of retained profits of associates or 152.7 cents (145.5)

Telecom boosts shares

Share prices scaled new peaks yesterday, inspired by the success of the British Telecom flotation. The FT-SE 100-share index rose to a record 1191.7, 10.4 points above Friday's close.

This was without any help from the soaring share price of the newly quoted British Telecom, which becomes a member of the index only from today. Johnson Matthey plc is being dropped from the index to make way for BT.

Market report, page 19

Dominion rise

Dominion International, the natural resources, property development and financial services group, has increased pretax profits for the half year to September 30 from £2.6 million to £3.1 million. Turnover rose to £17.5 million from £13.6 million. The group is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 2.2p

Tempus, page 19

Store stake

Great Universal Stores is being allowed to maintain a 12.7 per cent stake in Empire Stores (Bradford). Last year a monopolies investigation found a merger would act against the public interest, and the government ordered GUS's stake to be cut from 26 per cent to below 10 per cent. But the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday the reduction of GUS's stake to 12.7 per cent removed the material influence GUS is not allowed to buy further shares.

Beer profits

Matthew Brown, the Blackburn-based brewer has increased pre-tax profits to £7 million in the year to September 29, up from £6.4 million. Turnover rose from £37.3 million to £44.3 million. A final dividend of 6.412p makes 8.162p for the year against 7.42p last time

Tempus, page 19

Offshoot sold

Blackwood Hodge, the troubled earthmoving and construction equipment distributor, has agreed to sell its Cummins Diesel Sales and Service offshoot in Britain to Cummins Engine Company for £3.3 million. Discussions on the sale of Blackwood's larger corresponding business in Australia to Cummins are continuing.

Tempus, page 19

Collins uses new method of funding

By Philip Robinson

William Collins, the publisher, has raised £7 million with a non-interest bearing deep-discounted unsecured loan stock. This type of funding is believed to be among the first of its kind to take advantage of corporation tax cuts announced in the last Budget.

The group, where News International, the owner of Times Newspapers Ltd, has a 41.68 per cent stake, has placed £9.9 million on the loan with Investors in Industry (3is) as part of a restructuring of bank borrowings and provision of further medium-term loans.

The deal has been struck at an interest rate equivalent to 11.7 per cent.

The £7 million will be repaid in full after three years which enables 3is to defer the tax on its income until the end of the third year and because the Budget has indicated that corporation tax at that time is likely to be around 35 per cent.

For William Collins the funding allows it to have immediate cash and use money in the business which would otherwise go in interest payments. It can also offset against tax over the three years the discount between the loan raised and the proceeds received.

A spokesman for 3is said last night: "the reduction in corporation tax promised over the next three years makes these deep-discounted bonds particularly attractive at this time".

Turnround at Massey

Massey-Ferguson made a net profit of US $4.4 million (£3.6 million) for the third quarter ended October 31, against a net loss of $11.9 million in the same period a year ago.

Mr Victor Rice, chairman and chief executive, said the fourth quarter was traditionally poor for the industry and he did not expect any real pick-up in sales in the period.

Net income for the first nine months of Massey-Ferguson's financial year was $14.2 million on sales of $1,131 million, compared with a net loss of $41.1 million on sales of $1,173 million in the same period in 1983.

'Vendor placings' study

By Our City Staff

The National Association of Pension Funds has asked its standing committee to examine the principle of whether big corporations should issue large numbers of shares via a "vendor placing" to pay for acquisitions.

This method of raising cash involves issuing new shares to the vendor of a company which are immediately placed with institutions for cash.

Normally, companies issue shares which represent only single figure percentages of the total shares in issue.

However, a new record will be struck by the Dee Corporation if proposals to issue 113 million new shares go through. These will raise £180 million to pay for the International Stores and increase Dee's share capital by more than 40 per cent.

The deal was the third vendor placing in a short time

Several fund managers argued that such large sums should be raised by the traditional route of a rights issue which treats all shareholders alike and allows those who wish to maintain their percentage stake in the company. However, a split now seems to be emerging between those managers of pension fund money and the large insurance fund managers.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord ....924.9 up 7.6
FT- A All Share ......571.94 up 11.68
FT-SE 100 ....1191.7 up 10.4
Bargains: figure unavailable because of British Telecom late trading.

Datastream USA .....106.49 up 0.26

New York
Dow Jones Average .1184.51 down 4.42

Tokyo
Nikkei Dow ....11,513.58 up 74.94

Hongkong:
Hang Seng ....1122.26 down 5.84

Amsterdam: ....178.2 up 0.7

Sidney: AC Index ...740.1 down 8.9

Frankfurt:
Commerzbank ....1097.4 up 7.5
Brussels:
General ....157.40 down 0.21
Paris: CAC ....181.2 up 0.2
Zurich:
SKA General ....314.90 up 0.80

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:
British Telecom p/paid .....92p+43p
British Telecom f/paid ....172p+42p
Coin Industries ....55p+10p
Jonas Woodhead ....38p+6p
Telcomputing ....375p+35p
Sumrie Clothes ....88p+8p
Metal Sciences ....13p+1p
Alpine Drinks ....19.5p+1.5p
Wight Collins ....290p+22p
Body Shop Int ....470p+35p

FALLS:
Zygal Dynamics 50p–25p
Espley Trust 13p–3p
Vinten Group ....193p –28p
SelecTV 12p–1p

GOLD

London fixing:
am $327.70pm-$329.50
close $330.20-$330.75 £275.75-276.25
New York:
Comex (latest) $330.55

STERLING

New York:
$1.1975
DM 3.1112
London:
$1.1945 down 50pts
DM 3.7250 (+0.0025)
SwFr 3.0675 (+0.0075)
FFr 11.3875 (–0.01)
Yen 296.50 (–0.75)
Index: 74.5 (–0.4)
Dollar in New York:
DM 3.1165 (+0.4)
Index: 143.3 (+0.4)

INTEREST RATES

London:
Bank Base: 9¾–9½
3-month interbank 9 13/16–9¾
3-month eligible bills 9⅝–19/32
buying rate
US:
Prime Rate 11.25–11.50
Federal Funds 9 5/16
3-month Treasury Bills 8.40–8.36
Long bond yields
101⅞–101 11/16

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Money was tight yesterday. It opened on 9⅞-⅝ per cent, but eased to 9½-¼ per cent by 10 am.

That level held for the rest of the morning. Money became more comfortable in the afternoon, with a rate of 8½-6½ per cent established towards the end of the lunchtime period.

As the authorities piled up their assistance to the market, so rates eased further, and 6-3 per cent shortly before the close gave way to 4 per cent offered for the finish.

The periods had a quiet session. At the longer end, they reflected a degree of unease about the predicament of the pound, fighting to hold a foothold above $1.19 in the foreign exchange. So rates from 9 to 12 months went about 1/16 firmer during the morning.

There was less concern at the end of the day, and rates mostly regained their overnight positions.

Base Rates %
Clearing Banks 9½-9¾%
Finance House 10½%
Discount Market Loans
Overnight: High 9½ Low 4
Week fixed 9½-9⅜

Treasury Bills (Discount %)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9¼
3 months	9⅛	3 months	9⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)

1 month	9[illegible]	2 months	9[illegible]-9¼
3 months	9⅞-9[illegible]	6 months	9[illegible]-9[illegible]

Trade Bills (Discount %)

1 month	10[illegible]	2 months	9[illegible]
3 months	9¾	6 months	9[illegible]

Interbank (%)
Overnight: open 9½-9⅞ close 4

1 week	9⅝-9½	6 months	9⅞-9[illegible]
1 month	9⅝-9½	9 months	10[illegible]-9[illegible]
3 months	9[illegible]-9¾	12 months	10[illegible]-9[illegible]

Local Authority Deposits (%)

2 days	9⅝	7 days	9⅝
1 month	9½	3 months	9⅝
6 months	9¾	12 months	9[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds (%)

1 month	10⅛-9⅞	2 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10	6 months	10⅛-9⅞
9 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¼-10

Sterling CDs (%)

1 month	9[illegible]-9⅝	3 months	9½-9⅝
6 months	9[illegible]	12 months	9[illegible]

Dollar CDs (%)

1 month	9.05-8.95	3 months	9.20-9.10
6 months	9.60-9.50	12 months	10.20-10.0

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Dollar		call 9-8	
7 days	9-8¾	1 month	9[illegible]-8[illegible]
3 months	9⅝-9¼	6 months	9[illegible]-9[illegible]
Deutschmark		call 5⅞-4⅞	
7 days	5[illegible]-5[illegible]	1 month	5⅝-5½
3 months	5¾-5⅝	6 months	5⅝-5½
French Franc		call 11-10	
7 days	10⅞-10⅝	1 month	10⅞-10¾
3 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	6 months	11⅜-11⅛
Swiss Franc		call 2½-1½	
7 days	2⅜-2⅛	1 month	2¼-2⅛
3 months	2¼-2	6 months	2⅛-2
Yen		call 6½-5½	
7 days	6½-6⅜	1 month	6[illegible]-6[illegible]
3 months	6[illegible]-6[illegible]	6 months	6[illegible]-6[illegible]

GOLD

Krugerrand* (per coin):
$340-341.50 (£284-285.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$78-79 (£65-66)
*Excludes VAT

ECGD

Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 3 October 1984 to 4 November, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A day of thin trading ended with the dollar continuing its gains of recent days.

Sentiment continued in its favour with no strong positions likely to be taken this side of Christmas.

Dealers were a little unwilling to mark the dollar up any higher for fear of triggering intervention by the Bundesbank to prop up the Deutschemark.

The dollar closed at DM3.1140, after moving ahead of 3.12 (3.097).

The pound ended at 1.1945 against the dollar (1.1995) after slipping back to 1.1885 fairly early.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range December 3	Market rates close December 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.1890-1.1968	$1.1940-1.1950	0.01-0.05c disc	0.10-0.07c disc
Montreal	$1.5740-1.5830	$1.5820-1.5830	0.18-0.23c disc	0.44-0.51c disc
Amsterdam	4.1801-4.2075f	4.1975-4.2075f	1⅛-1⅜c prem	4-3⅞c prem
Brussels	74.50-75.00f	74.80-74.90f	5-10c disc	12-21c disc
Copenhagen	13.3500-13.3800k	13.3650-13.3750k	1¾-2¾ore disc	6¾-6⅞ore disc
Dublin	1.1933-1.1990p	1.1955-1.1965p	40-57p disc	143-162p disc
Frankfurt	3.7668-3.7300m	3.7200-3.7300m	1⅛-1⅛pf prem	3⅝-3⅛pf prem
Lisbon	198.00-199.50e	198.85-199.40e	195-520e disc	675-1715e disc
Madrid	206.30-206.80p	206.35-206.55p	40-60p disc	135-165p disc
Milan	2291.00-2305.00lr	2294.50-2296.50lr	8-11lr disc	25-29lr disc
Oslo	10.6800-10.7300k	10.7150-10.7250k	3-3⅝ore disc	8¾-9½ore disc
Paris	11.3580-11.4040f	11.3825-11.3925f	¾-1⅝c prem	2⅜-4⅛c prem
Stockholm	10.5200-10.5500k	10.5350-10.5450k	1⅜-2⅛ore	5⅜-6ore disc
Tokyo	295.25-298.75y	96.25-296.75y	1-¾y prem	2⅞-2⅝y prem
Vienna	26.02-26.15sch	26.36-26.11sch	4⅛-3⅛gro prem	13½-10½gro prem
Zurich	3.0510-3.0725f	3.0625-3.0725f	1⅛-1⅛c disc	3⅝-3⅛c prem

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.4 at 74.5 (day's range 74.6-74.4).

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina peso	167.89
Australia dollar	1.3967-1.3996
Bahrain dinar	0.4480-0.4520
Brazil cruzeiro	3379.56
Cyprus pound	0.7490-0.7590
Finland marka	7.6950-7.7350
Greece Drachma	150.85-152.85
Hongkong dollar	9.3511-9.3614
India rupee	14.52-14.72
Iraq dinar	0.3775
Kuwait dinar (KD)	0.3605-0.3645
Malaysia dollar	2.8809-2.8860
Mexico peso	220-245
New Zealand dollar	2.4578-2.4650
Saudi Arabia riyal	4.2330-4.2630
Singapore dollar	2.5920-2.5981
South Africa rand	2.2140-2.2201
United Arab Emirates dirham	4.3669-4.4065

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	0.9985-1.0000
Canada	1.3250-1.3255
Netherlands	3.5135-3.5155
Belgium	62.55-62.65
Denmark	11.2000-11.2100
West Germany	3.1145-3.1160
Portugal	166-166
Spain	173.25-173.50
Italy	1924-1927
Norway	8.9710-8.9810
France	9.5325-9.5375
Sweden	8.8300-8.8400
Japan	248.10-248.25
Austria	21.86-21.88
Switzerland	2.5650-2.5670

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel

World Bank moots $1bn Africa fund

By Michael Prest

World Bank officials are urgently discussing with leading donor countries the practicality of raising an emergency $1,000 million (£830) fund for Africa, Mr Moeen Qureshi, the bank's senior vice-president for finance, said in London yesterday.

But Mr Qureshi, who has been on a European tour in recent weeks, stressed that far from being merely charity, concessionary loans from the suggested fund would only be made to countries which agree to policy reforms.

Although the fund, which bank officials prefer to call a "facility", has still to be proposed formally to various governments, it is likely that the cash would be provided over three years and that the call will be made on donors only once.

Mr Qureshi met Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, on Friday and held talks with Treasury officals yesterday. The British Government is understood to be sympathetic to the idea but is uncertain about how easily it can make a contribution.

The Overseas Development Administration sources say that they are unlikely to commit themselves until a formal proposal is received. They also want to know whether the bank will launch another initiative to set up a supplementary fund for the ill-fated seventh replenishment of the International Development Association.

But the Africa fund, if it comes to fruition, would be a departure in several respects. Cash will not be provided pro rata to economic size, as is the case with normal World Bank funds. Recipients may have to buy goods from the fund donors and conditions attached to loans could be the turning point in inducing policy changes in Africa. Malawi, Uganda, Guinea, Togo, Zambia and Senegal could be among early beneficiaries.

The fund is the direct outcome of the World Bank's report entitled *"Towards Sustained Development in Sub-Saharan Africa"* published earlier this year. The report identified a transfer gap of $2,000 million. The fund has been well received by the Nordic countries, Australia, Canada, France, Italy and Holland. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait are also sympathetic.

● Watney Mann & Truman Brewers: Mr Geoffrey Parsons has been appointed managing director of Watney Combe Reid & Co.

Billiton UK: Mr Peter Meredith, head of commercial division has been appointed to the board.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric tonne.

SUGAR
Mar 144.0-144.2

COCOA, RUBBER, COFFEE, GAS OIL, LONDON METAL EXCHANGE (Unofficial prices; Official turnover figures; Prices in pounds per metric ton; Silver in pence per troy ounce; Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report), COPPER HIGH GRADE, STANDARD CATHODES, TIN STANDARD, TIN HIGH-GRADE: [illegible]

Nov 2222-15
Jan 2220-2200
Vol 1404
Tone

GAS OIL
Dec 226.50-26.25
Jan 226.75-26.50
Feb 226.50-26.25

LEAD
Cash 330.00-331.00
Three months 329.50-330.00
T/O 6,000
Tone Easier

ZINC HIGH-GRADE
Cash 698.00-702.00
Three months 694.00-698.00
T/O Nil

ZINC STANDARD, SILVER LARGE, SILVER SMALL, ALUMINIUM, NICKEL: [illegible]

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz. [illegible]

Vol 193
Tone Quietly steady

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on December 3: [illegible]

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET: [illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
180	119	Aberdeen	155	● +1	7.5	4.8	
86	56	Ailsa	66	+1	1.9	2.2	
673	436	Alliance	673	+3	20.7	3.6	
115	88½	Amer	111	..	3.8	3.3	
268	218	Ang Amer Sec	265	..	7.6	2.9	
70	53½	Ang Int	55	● ..	9.3	16.5	
600	384	Ang Int Ass	475	..			
159	115	Ang Scot	159	..	4.0	2.5	
382	310	Ashdown	382	..	10.3	2.7	
141	96	Atlanta	133	−1	1.8	1.2	
101	75	Atlantic Assets	88	+1	0.7	0.8	
93	67	Bankers	81	−1	3.0b	3.7	
[illegible]							

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Do 'A'	790	..	40.3	8.2	11.6
Electra	108	..	5.1	4.7	20.8
Eng Assoc	93	..	4.3	4.6	13.2
Exco	643	..	17.8	2.2	80.5
Exploration	60	..	4.5	7.5	9.6
First Charlotte	10½	..	0.1	8.7	95.6
Frost (J J & D)	78	● ..	4.0	5.1	11.6
Goode (D & M)	45	+1	1.8	4.0	7.4
Henderson Admin	500	..	16.7	3.1	10.6
M & G	673	+5	31.4	4.7	38.6
Martin (RP)	385	● +5	17.3	4.5	8.7
Mercantile House	282	+8	17.1	5.9	7.4
Mills & Allen	325	..	20.0	6.2	10.0
Smith Brothers	108	+2	7.1	6.7	4.5
Yule Catto	196	..	7.9	4.0	9.0

WALL STREET

New York (Agencies) – Stocks were steadily extending their losses in active early trading yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 6 points.

Declining issues were 3-to-2 ahead of advances.

Mr James Joyce, associate research director for Prescott Ball & Turben, said "despite the continuing down trend in interest rates, the stock market remained weak as investors focussed on the slowing economy and on the negative implications of proposed changes in the tax laws.

"Thus, we can probably expect drifting markets for some time."

International Business Machines was off ¾ at 120⅝; General Motors up ⅜ to 75;

	Nov 30	Nov 29		Nov 30	Nov 29		Nov 30	Nov 29
AMF Inc	15	14⅝	Exxon Corp	43⅝	43	Philip Morris	81	80
AMR	32⅝	32⅝	Fed Dept Stores	50	50	Phillips Petrol	43⅝	43⅝
Allied Corp	34⅝	34⅝	Firestone	16⅝	16½	Polaroid	27⅝	27⅝
Allied Stores	49¼	49	Fst Chicago	19⅝	19⅝	PPG Ind	32⅝	32⅝
Allis Chalmers	7⅛	7⅛	Fst Interst Bncp	41⅛	42⅝	Procter Gamble	57⅝	58⅛
Alcoa	35⅛	35⅝	Fst Penn Corp	5⅝	5⅝	Pub Ser El & Gas	26⅝	26⅝
Amax Inc	17	17	Ford	45	45⅝	Raytheon	37⅝	39⅛
Amerada Hess	25	24⅝	GAF Corp	23⅝	21⅛	RCA Corp	34⅝	35⅛
Am Brands	63⅝	62⅝	GTE Corp	39	39⅛	Reynolds Ind	71	70⅝
Am Broadcast	59	60⅛	Gen Corp	32⅞	32⅝	Reynolds Metal	31⅝	31⅝
Am Can	49	49⅝	Gen Dynamics	65⅝	65⅝	Rockwell Int	29⅝	29⅝
Am Cyanamid	46	46⅝	Gen Electric	55⅝	56⅛	Royal Dutch	48⅝	49⅞
Am Elec Power	20⅝	20⅝	Gen Foods	53⅝	53⅝	Safeways	26	26
Am Home	50	50⅝	Gen Mills	50	50	SFE Sopac	34⅝	34⅝
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝	Gen Motors	74⅝	75⅛	SCM	43⅝	42⅝
Am Nat Res	37⅝	37⅝	Gen Pub Util NY	11⅛	11⅛	Schlumberger	38⅝	38⅝
[illegible]								
Corning Glass	68	67⅝	Morgan J. P.	74⅝	75	Abitibi	29⅝	29⅝
CPC Intl	40⅝	41	Motorola	31⅝	31⅛	Alcan Alumin	35⅝	35⅝
Crane	33⅝	33⅝	NCR Corp	25⅝	26	Algoma Steel	17⅛	17⅛
Crocker Int	25⅝	25⅝	NL Industries	11⅝	11⅛	Bell Telephone	35⅝	35⅝
Crown Zeller	30⅝	30⅝	Nabisco	52⅝	51⅝	Can Pacific	48⅛	48⅛
Dart & Kraft	83⅝	83⅝	Nat Distillers	25⅝	25⅝	Cominco	13⅝	13⅝
Deere	28⅝	28⅝	Nat Med Ent	22⅝	22⅝	Cons Bathurst	15⅝	16
Delta Air	37⅝	37⅝	Norfolk South	56⅛	55⅝	Gulf Oil	16⅞	16⅞
Detroit Edison	15⅝	15⅝	NW Bancorp	23	23⅝	Hawker/Sid Can	18	18
Digital Equip	103⅝	104⅝	Occidental Pet	30	29⅝	Hudson Bay Min	6⅝	6⅝
Disney	58⅝	58⅝	Ogden	27⅝	27⅝	Imasco	46⅛	46
Dow Chemical	28⅝	28⅝	Olin Corp	30⅝	30⅝	Imperial Oil	42⅝	42⅝
Dresser Ind	20⅝	20⅝	Owens-Illinois	39⅝	39⅝	Int Pipe	31⅝	31⅝
Duke Power	28⅝	28⅝	Pacific Gas Elec	16⅝	16⅝	Mass-Fergsn	1.40	3.45
Du Pont	46⅝	46⅝	Pan Am	4⅝	4⅝	Royal Trustco	17	17⅝
Eastern Air	4⅝	4⅝	Penney J. C.	49⅝	50⅝	Seagram	49⅝	49⅝
Eastman Kodak	71	71⅝	Pennzoil	43⅝	43⅝	Steel Co	19⅝	19⅝
Eaton Corp	49⅝	50	Pepsico	43⅝	43⅝	Thomson N 'A'	47	47⅝
Emerson Elect	67⅝	67⅝	Pfizer	39	38⅝	Walker Hiram	23⅝	24⅝
Evans Prod	3⅝	3⅝	Phelps Dodge	13⅝	13⅝	WCT	14⅝	14⅝

● Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Access Satellite Int 5p Ord (150a)	190−8
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	185+6
Alida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	165
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	88
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	107+2
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	233+3
Brit Telecom 25p Ord (130) 50p pd	93
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	143
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	145+10
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	166+1
Gabicci 5p Ord (78a)	96−3
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	250−1
Instem 10p Ord (145a)	203+18
Klark-Teknik 5p Ord (85a)	115
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	178+10
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	108
PSM Int 25p (140)	156+1
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	75
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½
Shares Drug Stores 10p Ord (140a)	190
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	146
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	117
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	125
Wardle Storeys 10p (132)	170+1
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	114

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

● NISSAN has signed a £50m leasing contract with Forward Trust Group, Midland Bank's leasing arm, to finance the first phase of its British car manufacturing plant at Washington Tyne and Wear.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Adam & Company	9½%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	9¾%
Continental Trust	9½%
C. Hoare & Co *	9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

COMPANY NEWS

● PWS INTERNATIONAL: An interim dividend of 3p, payable on January 31, has been declared. Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) show a turnover of 5,215 (3,784) and operating expenses of 4,678 (3,801). Provision for bad and doubtful debts was nil (357). Pretax profit totalled 691 (159). The shares slipped to 368p down 22p.

● DEWHURST DENT: Result for the half-year to January 19 last (figures in £000) show group turnover of 7,673 (6,641) and trading profit of 170 (103) before depreciation 145 (127). The group net profit was 26 (11) and earnings per share were 0.25p (0.11p).

● CARDIFF PROPERTY: The company is pay a final dividend of 5.75 per cent MKG (8.5 per cent) for the year September 30 last. Results with figures in £000 indicate a turnover of 222 (117), pretax profit of 29 (26), tax at 18 (10) and extroadinary credits at 34 (41). Earnings per share were 0.6p (1.2p). Shares rose to 160p up 7p.

● BREMNER: Results for the half-year to July 31 last show turnover (exclusive of VAT) at £1,671,525 (£1,707,458). Trading loss was £76,794 (£69,256) and interest received nil (£47,511). Net loss amounted to £44,293 (£21,745). An interim dividend of 0.5p (same) is being paid. Shares slipped to 55p down 1p.

● JOHN MENZIES: Terms have been agreed for the sale of the group's financial leasing subsidiary John Menzies (Leasing). The changes in capital allowances and corporation tax in the 1984 Finance Act have an adverse effect on the value of leases with tax variation clauses and a provision is required to cover the diminution in value. The net reduction in reserves arising on sale will be about £600,000 less than that required to set up various provisions. The group will benefit from the sale by repayment of some £8.6 million in borrowings.

● ESPLEY TRUST: The directors of Espley-Tyas Development Group and Michael Paul Investments of Leeds have agreed terms under which Espley's interest in the development known as the Interchange Centre, Gateshead, can be purchased by Michael Paul Investments before the end of this year. The arrangements mean that Espley's construction division ceases to be the contractor. The agreement follows Espley's publicized intentions to disengage itself from development activity.

● LEIGH INTERESTS: The group has declared an interim dividend of 1p (075p). Results for the half-year to September 30 last (figures in £000) show sales of 12,090 (11,032 – restated), pretax profit of 415 (304) and tax at 187 (158). Earnings per share were 2.3p (1.5p). Shares rose to 111p up 2p.

● CHAPMAN INDUSTRIES: The group has exchanged contracts with G–P Inveresk Corporation for the purchase of Inveresk Stationery Ltd (ISL) at the same time Chapman Indusries (cg) has exchanged contracts for the sale of two divisions of ISL, H J Chapman (HJC) and Printers Supplies and Equipment (PS and E) to Cartwright Brice and Co (CB). Following are the considerations: CI purchase of ISL for £12.5m sale of HJC and PS and E to CB for £7.425m with net cost to CI £5.075m.

● VINTEN GROUP: An interim dividend of 1.05p (0.91p) has been declared. The directors also intend to recommend an increased final dividend of 2.10p per share (1.89). Results for the six months to September 30 (figures in £000) show turnover of 12,344 (11,977) and pretax profit of 939 (1807). Tax totalled 376 (648). Earnings per share were 2.69p (6.17p).

● SOUTHWEST RESOURCES: Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) indicate a turnover of 3,663 (1,300) and pretax profit of 1,195 (513). Tax was nil (10). Earnings per share were 3.67p (1.98p). Shares slipped to 65p down 1p.

● FMC: Results for the 26 weeks to June 30 last (24 weeks to October 15, 1983), with figures in £000, show total sales of 217,325 (200,323), group trading profit of 1,010 (773), pretax profit of 540 (104) after interest 498 (741) but including related company profits of 28 (72). All the ordinary share capital is now owned by Hillsdown Holdings.

● LYNTON HOLDINGS: An interim dividend of 2.42p (2.2p) is being paid. Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) show rental income of 1,906 (1,601). Pretax profit totalled 702 (882) after interest payable at 477 (451), administrative expenses at 419 (345) and associated trading loss at 157 (167) but including investment property income at 1,443 (1,315). Earnings per share rose to 4.77p (4.44p) and shares were 321p up 1p.

In the New Year, *The Times* will publish daily a revised and extended list of unit trust prices and insurance bonds and funds. For the time being we shall continue to publish daily (save on Mondays) the present list of unit trust prices but in order to relieve pressure on space, insurance bonds and funds will appear only on Saturdays.

● ROSEHAUGH: A dividend of 3.36p (2.87p) has been declared for the year to June 30 last. Results with figures show a turnover of 26426 (14600), gross profit of 5748 (3567) and pretax profit of 3403 (2177). Shares rose to 595p up 5p.

● BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) show investment income at 3,184 (2,366), interest recievable at 731 (496) and expenses at 102 (102). Pretax profit totalled 3,813 (2,760). Earnings per ordinary share were 1.68p (1.1p). An interim dividend of 0.45p (same) has been declared.

● HUMPHRIES HOLDINGS: Results for the six months to September 30 last (figures in £000) reveal a turnover of 5,582 (6,666), trading loss of 44 (235 profit) and pretax loss of 141 (106 profit). No interim dividend is being paid.

● OCEANA DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for the half-year to September 30 last show gross revenue at £20,716 (£34,736), pretax revenue at £10,583 (£24,400) and tax at £5,108 (£9,042). Earnings per share were 1.04p (2.91p). Net asset value per ordinary share was 67.1p (66p as at March 31 last).

● DELMAR GROUP: Results for the six months to September 30 last indicate that the final dividend will be not less than that paid for the year to March 31 last (1.68p net). With figures in £000, turnover totalled 1,334 (1,066) and pretax trading rose to 107 (53). Earnings per share were 1.03p (0.63p).

● WILLIAM MORRIS FINE ARTS. The company has conditionally agreed to acquire the business and stock of Leyland Paint and Wallpapers for £1.6m cash, plus stock at valuation, which is not expected to exceed £1.7m. The Morris board is proposing to consolidate the ordinary shares into 20p shares in order to finance the acquisition.

● DRESDNER BANK: The parent bank's partial operating profit, excluding trading results, totalled DM648.7 million (£174.85 million) in the first 10 months of this year (DM704.3 million). Balance sheet total at the end of October was DM87.28 billion (DM85.27 billion at the end of 1983) and business volume totalled DM90.01 billion (DM87.58 at end-1983).

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Three Month Sterling					
Dec 84	90.20	90.23	90.20	90.22	279
Mar 85	90.35	90.35	90.28	90.33	213
Jun 85	90.16	90.19	90.16	90.18	48
Sep 85	90.00	90.02	898.99	90.02	19
Dec 85	89.74	89.77	89.74	89.77	150
Previous day's total open interest 6100					
Three Month Eurodollar					
Dec 84	90.56	90.60	90.54	90.60	607
Mar 85	89.97	90.06	89.95	90.06	1889
Jun 85	89.50	89.59	89.48	89.60	278
Sep 85	89.09	89.17	89.06	89.20	39
Dec 85	NT			88.83	
Previous day's total open interest 11314					
US Treasury Bond					
Dec 84	71-27	72-03	71-21	72-00	384
Mar 85	71-02	71-10	70-26	71-07	476
Jun 85	NT				
Sep 85	NT				
Dec 85	NT				
Previous day's total open interest 1734					
Long Gilt					
Dec 84	109-08	109-20	109-04	109-19	1163
Mar 85	108-19	108-28	108-15	108-27	85
Jun 85	NT			109-12	
Sep 85	NT			111-12	
Dec 85	NT				
Previous day's total open interest 3133					
FT-SE 100					
Dec 84	118.80	119.05	118.60	118.80	180
Mar 85	118.90	118.90	118.90	118.75	1
Jun 85	NT			119.15	
Previous day's total open interest 871					





هكذا من الاصل

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares surge on back of Telecom

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Yesterday was one of the most remarkable days the stock market has ever witnessed. As, after months of expensive publicity, shares of British Telecom finally made their debut, the market surged confidently to a peak and what must be the most unlikely takeover rumour of the year circulated.

The BT launch had all the razzmatazz expected of the world's biggest share flotation so far. And, fittingly the opening price – 97p – was well ahead of even the most confident forecasts made as the market waited for the mid-afternoon (to coincide with Wall Street) start of trading.

Harvard Securities, the licensed dealer, called the shares 85p ahead of the stock market opening.

The 97p partly paid price was held only for seconds. In hectic trading, BT fell to 92p and, as the initial flurry eased and activity settled down, held around the 93p mark.

"Absolute pandemonium" is how one dealer described the scenes which greeted the BT launch. One jobber sported a Buzby outfit, others wore BT "hard hats". Many were forced off the floor and onto their benches so great was the crush.

But, despite the crush, many dealers were mere spectators. Trading in the shares was not exceptionally heavy "but it was well worth while for the market staying open longer", said one dealer.

Amid all the BT excitement, the FTSE 100 index jumped 10.4 to a 1,191.7-point peak. Johnson Mathey, to be replaced in the index by BT, achieved a 5p gain to 73p.

The FT 30 share index closed 7.6 higher at 924.9 points. Both the FT 30 index and the FTSE will today include BT at a fully paid 173p starting price.

The strange takeover story involved British Petroleum and Midland Bank. Midland shares jumped 18p to 357p. Sources close to BP and Midland thought any such deal unlikely. The strength of Midland dragged other bank shares higher.

The takeover struggle at Bath & Portland Group continues, with C H Beazer last weekend sending out a correction to its offer document after falling foul of the Takeover Panel. And there is a chance of more corrections to come, with Bath & Portland's bankers, Hill Samuel, complaining of another inaccuracy and a breach of takeover rule 15 (2) in the formal offer.

Meantime, B & P's share price slid backwards yesterday, down 17p to 268p, as some investors heard advice to take profits. C H Beazer is bidding 236p a share for the quarrying and construction group. The Beazer share price rose 2p to 374p.

Scapa Group, the engineering outfit, keeps up its strong run, rising 8p to 41p yesterday to another peak for the shares. Last week, the company revealed a 61 per cent jump in half-year profits, and said the second half should be even better.

Coin Industries, maker of slot-machine equipment, gained 10p to 55p following a tip in a City newsletter. Coin came to the market back in September 1983 and has had a rough time ever since.

The shares were launched at an offer for sale price of 100p and have not seen that level for many months. The first full-year set of figures, announced two months ago, showed a heavy fall in profits and a dip in sales volume.

An investment tip also helped Automotive Products, the car component supplier. Quilter Goodison, the stockbroker, put a buy tag on the company some days ago, and the price has subsequently moved steadily from 54p to last night's closing of 66p, having touched 68p at one stage.

Quilter now reckons the share price looks vulnerable in the short term, but still thinks the shares should be held for long-term prospects. The broker has, in fact, trimmed its profit forecast for the full year from £6 million to around £5.5 million, saying: "We've warned all along that AP wouldn't do too well in the second half, and the company will be showing the effects of the recent British Leyland strike in the year end figures".

For AE the old Associated Engineering group the car strike was better timed. With a September year-end, AE will not show the damage until the firs-half figures next year.

Full year, 1983/4, figures are due next week, and City men expect a good result. Analysts are going for around £18 million at the pretax level, against the £5 million chalked up last time.

Wight Collins Rutherford Scott, the advertising agency, benefited from a mention in a City tipsheet. With a narrow market in the shares, the price quickly rose 30p to 298p.

Another agency, AGB Research, kept up its strong run, rising 7p to 254p, as observers wait for news on the takeover front. Saatchi & Saatchi, that world-famous advertising group, is thought to be watching AGB very closely.

Beer shares, preoccupied by the Bass figures on Thursday, were flat despite the 12.4 per cent increase in output in October.

Savoy Hotel's low-voting "A" shares were 4p stronger at 385p. Some market men remain convinced that a deal over Trusthouse Forte's 70 per cent plus stake is imminent.

Body Shop International, the franchise business selling a wide range of beauty preparations ranging from seaweed and birch shampoo to carrot moisture cream, continued to bid for the share of the year award.

Placed at 95p by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbroker, the shares surged a further 35p to 470p.

USM-listed Telecomputing is still benefiting from last week's better-than-forecast results. The company, which develops computer software products, estimated full-year profits of £350,000 at the time of its market debut last June. In the event the figure came out at £403,015. The shares rose 35p to 375p yesterday.

But Zygal Dynamics, which makes computer terminals and printers, got an unfriendly mention in the weekend press, and the shares slumped 25p to 50p, a long way down from the June rights issue price of 92p.

Instem Computer Systems, which joined the USM only last month at a placing price of 145p, raced another 16p up to 201p as tipsters continue to back the shares.

Expect news tomorrow of a link between two quoted investment trust groups. Word in the market is that a merger is on the way, but those closer suggest the two will form a new management company to handle both sets of funds, now approaching £1 billion.

Mr Peter Temple at Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, is one analyst not impressed by Whitbread's American build-up. He describes the takeover of the Buckingham Corporation as "a high risk move", and worries about the extra promotional costs the brewing group will have to incur. Whitbread was unchanged at 189p

Gloom deepened over Cape Industries yesterday ahead of today's interim figures. The shares traded at a record low of 55p, down 3p on the day, and market men waited for news of more losses in the group's insulation businesses. Analysts at Simon & Coates and other stockbroking firms were looking forward to nothing better than a token dividend this time beside a pretax loss of £500,000 or more for the nine-month period – Cape is changing to a March year-end and is giving nine rather than six-month figures.

TEMPUS

Diversification policy pays off at Dominion

Mr Max Lewinsohn's policy of spreading Dominion International's interests and activities quite widely to avoid overdependence on one source of revenue has been amply justified. Yesterday's interim results were suitably embellished with the profit and loss equivalent of swings and roundabouts. In the final analysis, Dominion gained more on its roundabouts and pretax profits duly rose from £2.6 million to £3.1 million.

The big loser was the financial services division where the businees linked with friendly societies was severely hit by the provisions of the Chancellor's Budget. No friendly society linked business was written off until September and, although trading is again picking up, the impact was sufficient to send divisional profits down from £1.3 million to £950,000.

There was some compensation in the shape of the good performance from the lease/purchasing business. Dominion will also be watching the progress of its 25 per cent stake in Intex, the automated financial futures exchange. Response in the first two months of operation has been good but, as with much of Dominion's activities, the benefits lie in the future.

In the property development division, the British housebuilding activies had a very good first half as both volumes and margins improved. The performance was much needed since the US residential properties had a terrible time. The Houston development has been struggling to break even but it has now plunged into the red and substantial rationalization will be needed to put it back on a more profitable track.

The Natural Resources division saw pretax profits more than double to £1.2 million. The improvement came from the established production in the US as the benefits of the acquisition and exploration programme filtered through. The group has extensive exploration and development interests elsewhere but there will be little contribution to profit for another three years and once again it is a case of wait and see.

This uncertainty about the short-term growth prospects underpins the share price, down 4p to 91p yesterday. The City remains very wary about what is still a very young industrial holdings group and until it can demonstrate that the recent profits growth can be sustained, many institutional investors are not prepared to include Dominion's shares in their portfolio.

There is additional profits potential in both the natural resources and financial services divisions but more tangible evidence of a contribution will be needed before the shares should be bought.

Blackwood Hodge

All the news being issued by Blackwood Hodge, the troubled earthmoving and construction equipment distributor, seems to be good at the moment.

A few days ago the group announced that its Canadian subsidiary had achieved pretax profits of £700,000 in the nine months to the end of September, reversing losses in the corresponding period last year of £2.1 million.

The group also revealed yesterday that it had succeeded in persuading Cummins Engine Company to pay £3.3 million, or some £300,000 more than book value, for its distributorship of Cummins products in Britain. Negotiations about the larger disposal to Cummins of the corresponding business in Australia continue.

None the less, Blackwood Hodge is still not yet out of the woods; living from day to day at the grace of its bankers and still weighed down by an enormous burden of debt.

The latest disposal will reduce net debt to around £54.5 million, which after last year's heavy write-offs is still nearly 50 per cent higher than shareholders' funds.

Moreover, the Cummins diesel engine distribution business in Britain and Australia have traditionally been quite profitable even in bad years.

Blackwood is selling under duress because Cummins wants to cut out the middle man in its business and the sale will take quite a chunk out of the group's precarious profits recovery.

So the latest developments at Blackwood Hodge leave its shares at 24p looking as speculative as ever. The group is not going to be able to trade its way out of its present predicament and will need a substantial injection of new equity at some stage if it is to survive in the long term.

Meanwhile the agreement with the bankers to keep facilities in place is up for renegotiation again in April.

Matthew Brown

In the traditional battle between the regional brewers and the majors, Matthew Brown has fared well. Inspired by a strong management, it has been expanding if not aggressively then certainly effectively in recent years. With the added attraction of its own Slalom lager, the company has earned its market rating

Yesterday's full-year results will not have disappointed the company's followers. Pretax profits of £7 million were broadly in line with expectations and earnings were boosted by a tax charge lower than at the interim stage.

Turnover in the second half was substantially up reflecting recent acquisitions, including T and R Theakston, now safely in the fold. The profit growth has not matched this increase in sales and one of Matthew Brown's main tasks will be to improve Theakston's performance. The addition of another strong brand name from Theakston, Old Peculier, can only help the group's cause

The way forward now is for Matthew Brown to maintain and even expand its market share as it continues to push up volume.

With the group firmly based for further expansion the group is well palced to register further profit growth. The shares eased up 2p to 224p on the announcement of the results and in the context of a sector which seems confident at the moment, Matthew Brown looks good value.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
1	Biddle	
2	Dalgety	
3	Cosalt	
4	Desoutter	
5	Christies Int	
6	Booker McConnell	
7	Beresford (SW)	
8	Brown (John)	
9	Boots	
10	Consson	
	BUILDING AND ROADS	
11	Breedon & Cloud Hill	
12	Tarriff	
13	Tarmac	
14	Barratt Devs	
15	Cement-Roadstone	
16	Carr (J) Doncaster	
17	Trent	
18	Lovell (YJ)	
19	Leech (William)	
20	BPB Industries	
	DRAPERY & STORES	
21	Grattan	
22	W W Group	
23	Freemans	
24	Menzies (John)	
25	Steinberg	
26	Foster Bros	
27	Peters Stores	
28	Empire Stores	
29	Milletts Leisure	
30	GUS	
	ELECTRICALS	
31	Crystalate	
32	BICC	
33	Oxford Instruments	
34	First Castle Elec	
35	Int Signal & Control	
36	Ferranti	
37	Grosvenor	
38	CASE	
39	VG Instruments	
40	Pressac	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares at new peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 26. Dealings End, Dec 7. § Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 17.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio
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DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
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BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
349	250	Gerrard Nat	324	●	-3	17.1	5.3	9.6
66	45	Guinness Peat	57		..	0.9	1.5	21.0
183	121	Hambros	153		-2	8.3	5.4	16.0
18	9	Do (50p)	£15		..	82.9	8.4	13.6
360	235	Hill Samuel	319	●	+5	15.4	4.9	8.9
78½	48½	HK Shanghai	77½		..			
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	233			16.1	6.9	12.2
178	124	King & Shaxson	172	●		11.6	6.8	14.6
460	320	Kleinwort Benson	353		+3	17.9	4.5	10.0
542	422	Lloyds	517		+5	34.9	6.7	4.3
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	56		..	3.8	6.8	10.9
42	24	Manson	25		..	1.4	5.7	9.6
418	404	Mercury Secs	418		..	16.4	3.9	8.8
429	277	Midland	357		+18	36.4	10.2	8.9
250	193	Nat Aust Bk	245	●	-5			
598	420	Nat West	574		+12	36.2	6.3	4.5
72	57	Ottoman	£70		..	450	6.4	10.7
196	144	Provident	190		+1	13.6	7.1	8.1
100	72½	Rea Bros	81		..	1.8	2.2	26.2
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17½		..			
246	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	234		+2	12.1	5.2	7.3
908	625	Schroders	713		..	23.6	3.3	12.0
370	260	Seccombe M	335	●	+5	28.6	8.5	11.0
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	66	●		6.4	9.7	6.0
579	442	Stand Chart	464		+5	40.0	8.6	6.5
783	612	Union	733		..	48.6	6.6	12.0
58	42	Wagon	58		+1	3.9	6.8	15.7
38½	23½	Wells Fargo	£37½		+½			
255	195	Wintrust	220		..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
205	136	Fleet	180		-1	7.1	3.8	13.8
280	170	Haynes Publishing	288		..	17.1	6.1	19.2
173	138	Home Counties	138		-2			
173	141	Independent	141		..	12.0	4.6	..
514	380	Int Thomson	489		..	14.0	2.9	18.2
755	410	Link House	750		-5	22.4b	3.0	18.2
242	152	Liverpool	222		..	15.9	7.1	10.4
600	290	News International	590		..	12.1	2.4	..
855	540	Octopus	850		..	13.7	1.6	34.2
175	148	Portsmouth Sund	155	●	..	5.7	3.7	8.0
348	265	Utd Newspapers	313		..	20.7b	6.6	11.7
159	73	Webstars	137	●	+3	4.4b	3.2	16.3

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

Technology boost for Strathclyde

Gerald Ronson honoured

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Technology boost for Strathclyde

By Our City Staff

A scheme which pays up to 80 per cent of the cost of retraining workers whose companies introduce new technologies is being developed by Strathclyde Regional Council.

Eight companies are now having 158 staff trained at a cost of £233,000. A further 70 companies have applied to join the scheme.

The assistance is available to firms in Strathclyde with up to 500 employees, but if trainers are under 25 there is no limit to the size of the company. The £750,000 cost is being shared by the council and the European Social Fund.

The companies which have been helped include Glenfield and Kennedy of Kilmarnock. Its manageing director, Mr Denis Richmond, said: "A total of 115 employees will gain new skills during out two-year training programme. Strathclyde will provide financial assistance towards the cost of 20 of these employees each year.

"Without the help it would have taken more than three years to train each employee in new skills from the internal revenues generated by the company."

Mr Charles Poskett of British Leyland's Albion Plant in Scotstown, Glasgow, said: "We are embarking on a major investment programme in the coming year involving the purchase of a number of computer numerically controlled machines and other facilities.

"The grant has enabled us to provide quality training

Gerald Ronson honoured

Mr Gerald Ronson, chairman of Heron International, was yesterday named 1984 "Businessman of the Year."

The award, sponsored by Hambros Bank in aid of joint British cancer charities, was presented at a lunch attended by Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leading personalities from industry, commerce and the City.

The citation praises Mr Ronson's "vision, determination and sheer hard work" in bringing Heron from modest beginnings to become "one of largest and most influential private companies in Europe."

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Debtor nations climb a down escalator

By Stephen Lewis

Falling interest rates and a slowdown in US growth are creating new problems in the less developed countries

Interest rates are falling in America. This should be good news for borrowers of dollars everywhere, and possibly for borrowers of other currencies as well if central banks in Europe and Japan take advantage of lower US rates to ease their own credit policies.

Historically, high interest rates have contributed to a worldwide surge in debt servicing costs since the US Federal Reserve, in October 1979, accorded an overriding priority to curbing inflation. The Fed's policy has imposed a heavy burden on borrowers, especially those who are not beneficiaries of extensive US domestic tax breaks.

One group of borrowers has been hit hard by tight money policies in the industrial countries. These are the sovereign borrowers of the non-Opec (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) less developed country (LDC) area. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has produced a detailed survey, "Extended Debt of Developing Countries", of the non-Opec LDC debt situation. This estimates that external debt interest payments by this group of countries increased by almost 250 per cent between 1978 and 1983.

Part of this increase can be attributed to the growth in these countries' total outstanding debt, which rose by more than 100 per cent over the 1978-83 period. The remaining increase reflected the impact of higher interest rates and a widening of interest spreads against borrowers. Furthermore, non-Opec LDC debt would not have risen so steeply if borrowers had not been confronted with the sharp upturn in their interest bills which threatened to deplete their foreign exchange holdings.

In 1983, there was some slight easing in the financial pressures on the non-Opec LDCs consequent on a decline in US interest rates from the summer 1982 peak, although the burden remained heavy. The OECD calculates the saving to these borrowers last year, solely as a result of the interest rate decline, at $9 billion.

The survey says: "This major reduction in interest costs was particularly crucial for the major debt-problem countries. Indeed, in retrospect it seems difficult to imagine that their debt problems could have remained manageable in 1983 without the fall in floating interest rates."

With each percentage point cut in interest rates "saving" more than $2 billion of non-Opec LDC external interest payments in a full year, other things being equal, the further fall in dollar interest rates which has occurred since September holds out the promise of some amelioration in these countries' plight.

However, their financial managers must have the feeling that they are running up a down escalator. Even in those years, as in 1983, when interest rates fall, the increase in their outstanding debt, in part the result of capitalization of interest arrears, adds to their interest bill faster than the decline in interest rates reduces it.

The OECD estimates that a fall of 2½ percentage points in average interest rates would have been needed between last year and this to offset the impact on the non-Opec LDC interest bill of the increase in these countries' debt which has occurred over the past year.

In fact, US dollar short-term interest rates so far this year have averaged 1¼ percentage points more than in 1983 as the US Federal Reserve responded to the strong US economic expansion in the spring by tightening its credit stance. A rise in the non-Opec LDC interest burden is virtually assured for this year, with the upward trend in their interest payments set to persist into 1985. The most recent decline in US interest rates will slow this process but has so far signally failed to reverse it.

The reduction in US interest rates is, therefore, likely to be given no more than a muted welcome by the non-Opec LDC debtors and their captive creditors; the commercial banks. Their hopes will be further dampened when they consider that the fall in nominal US interest rates has by no means been matched by a similar decline in the real interest burden.

After three successive months in which US producer prices have fallen, it is not surprising that many US commentators who had been looking for an upturn in inflation in 1985 are now expecting inflation to be stable next year at about the present rate. With inflation expectations being revised downwards, nominal interest rates have subsided, but the real cost of borrowing is broadly unchanged.

Interest rates have subsided but the real cost of borrowing is broadly unchanged

Moreover, steep borrowing costs appear at long last to be restraining the rate of expansion of US economic activity. The growth rate of US real gnp slowed to 1.9 per cent in the third quarter of 1984. There has been little evidence of a pick-up in activity in the October statistics. In one respect, the US slowdown is a healthy development because it will help to curb US demand for imported goods and bring about, at the least, some deceleration in the rate at which the US balance of payments current account deficit is widening.

Nevertheless, for the non-Opec LDCs it is a decidedly unhealthy turn of events, dependent as many of them are on exports to the United States and to the other industrial countries. If the cooling of the US economy is not offset by a powerful upturn in the economies of the other industrial countries, the trading positions for the non-Opec LDCs are likely to worsen.

Latin American trade and debt exposures

	Total exports* $ bn	To US%	To industrial countries %	Outstanding debt ($ bn)†	Interest due ($ bn)
Argentina	7.9	9.4	40.0	43	4.2
Brazil	21.9	23.2	62.3	94	10.2
Chile	3.8	28.3	74.5	19	2.0
Columbia	3.1	29.0	78.5	11	1.0
Mexico	21.2	58.1	85.8	90	12.0
Peru	3.3	33.3	68.5	13	1.2
Venezuela	16.2	29.1	55.9	35	4.2

*1983 †end-1983

Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics 1984 and P & D estimates.

The table shows the export totals of the seven leading debtor-countries in Latin America, together with the proportions of their exports going to the United States and to industrial countries and the amount of their outstanding debt and interest payments. Of the countries listed in the table, Colombia and Venezuela stand out as having rather large exports relative to their debt interest payments, with a significant proportion of their exports going to the United States. These are the countries which stand to lose out most, in relative terms, from the present combination of a weakening US economy and declining US interest rates. Their absolute position, however, is more secure than that of some other Latin American countries.

Mexico, for example, not only starts from a position where its debt is more than four times its annual exports but also is dependent for more than half of these exports on the US market. Consequently, while the Mexican debt rescheduling agreement in September represented a significant step in the ordered treatment of the international debt problem, the terms of the agreement might well be severely tested if the US economy fails to provide a buoyant market for Mexican exports, which chiefly comprise energy products.

Argentina, by contrast with Mexico, has a low exposure to US markets. Indeed, Argentina's exports to the Eastern bloc (23 per cent of its total exports in 1983) far exceed its export sales to the United States. The proportion of Argentina's exports going to the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries, is rising rapidly, having been as low as 8 per cent in 1979.

This may well have been a significant factor reducing the leverage of Western creditors over Argentina. Of the Latin American countries which have sought debt rescheduling, Argentina is the only one which has yet to submit finally to some form of creditor surveillance of its economic policies.

There has been a reduction in international debt tensions since the summer when it was feared that the Latin American government leaders, gathered at Cartagena, Colombia, might move towards the formation of a "debtors' cartel." International bankers are entitled to take some satisfaction from having defused this threat, at least for the time being, through their support for long-term rescheduling arrangements for the main non-Opec LDC debtors. The recent decline in US interest rates, will also give marginal relief to the debtors.

Nevertheless, the slowdown in the US economy will make it much more difficult for the LDCs to sustain their exports. This, in turn, could endanger the balance of payments assumptions on which rescheduling packages have been based.

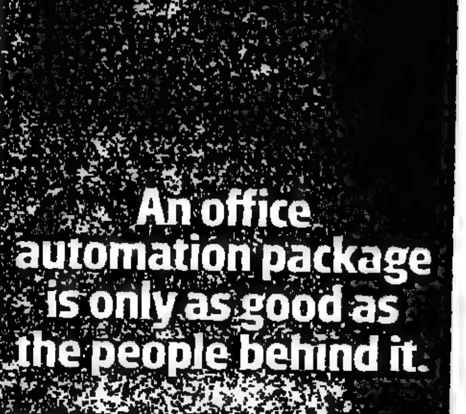
A slowdown in the US economy will make the world's debtor countries more strident in their calls for a radical approach to solving their debt problems.

The author is a partner in the stockbroking firm of Phillips & Drew.











Suter succeeds in buying Francis for £15.5m

By Jeremy Warner

Suter, Mr David Abell's air conditioning and hairdressing equipment group, yesterday announced that shareholders representing 52.6 per cent of Francis Industries' shares had accepted its £15.5 million takeover bid.

Suter already held 4.8 million shares in Francis, the packaging and motor components manufacturer, and the acceptances bring its holding of shares to 95.5 per cent.

Most of those who accepted opted for the cash alternative offer made available by Robert Fleming & Co, Suter's merchant bank adviser. Out of acceptances totalling 5.9 million shares, holders of about 4.4 million shares opted for the cash.

The course of Suter's bid for Francis has been eventful. Suter first started building up a stake in September last year and then made a hostile bid in March which was ultimately defeated.

Agreed takeover terms worth nearly £18 million were then hammered out in early October but these were withdrawn by Suter last month when Francis said it would fall short of a profit forecast it had made.

Suter later revised down its cash alternative offer to 132p a share and made a new share offer worth 11 of its shares for every 10 Francis shares. Suter said at the time that an estimated £350,000 shortfall on the profits forecast of not less than £2.35 million for 1984, should be rejected in the value of its offer.

APPOINTMENTS

Institute of Purchasing & Suppply: **Mr Ken Snooks** has been named president; Mr Haydn Griffiths has been elected chairman and Mr Alan Phillips deputy chairman.

I. J. Dewhirst Holdings: **Mr James A. R. Dewhirst** has been appointed vice-chairman in succesion to Mr Michael S. Dewhurst. **Mr Anthony Vice**, of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, has become a non-executive director. **Mr Scott S. Beattie** is now financial director.

Plessey: **Lord Pennock of Norton** will become non-executive deputy chairman from January 1.

Century Power and Light: **Mr R. J. Wells** has been appointed a director.

N Brown Investments: **Mr Alan M. Dean** becomes chief executive on January 14.

Mintex: **Mr J. V. Bedford** has been appointed managing director and chief executive.

May & Baker: **Dr Keith Humphreys** has been elected chairman. He succeeds **M Jean-Marc Bruel**.

Harland & Wolf: Mr Charles Perring has been elected non-executive director.

Credit & Guarantee Insurance Co: **Mr U. Magnusson** has been appointed a special director.

Telephone Rental: **Mr P. A. Moore** has been made managing director and succeeds **Mr R. A. Sly**, who has retired, but will remain on the board.

Tome Martin Metal Group: **Mr K. Krannich**, managing director of Toma Metall, Düsseldorf, **Mr I. C. Craig**, managing director of Avon Metals, Gloucester, and **Mr J. C. Gee**, director of Tom Martin Blackburn, have been appointed to the board.

Lloyds Bank: **Mr P J Bareau** has been made a general manager in the group headquarters.

Background to the news

British Airways takes new image on board for trip into the nineties

British Airways today launches a new look to take it into the next decade. The change of image extends from aircraft livery to the colour of the airline's cups and one of the main aims of the exercise is to make life simpler for the customer.

The woman responsible for overseeing the transition is Mrs Jennifer Coutts Clay, British Airways' controller of corporate identity.

She explains: "This is the official image that we present to the world. It is the way that we communicate. As with individuals, all companies seek an identity. Not all companies achieve it. If a company takes the question of corporate identity seriously it embarks on a life-cycle of design planning, which is part of the marketing strategy of the company.

"Any design strategy has a period of usefulness. It starts off usually with a grand impact when it is inaugurated, and then it develops and grows and takes on a life and existence of its own. It becomes familiar to the outside world and it stands for everything that the company stands for and represents. Eventually it becomes out of date and it needs to be rethought, reviewed and recast."

Why is this corporate identity change needed now?

"We know that we have made changes and the trade now knows it. Our new corporate identity is a way of stating how we are planning for the 1990s. There is no point in making a number of changes if you are unable to communicate.

"Some changes have, indeed, already taken place. Training of cabin crews is now helped by such people as the Royal Ballet School. Food is healthier and more emphasis is given to making it look more attractive. The main transition, however, will take approximately two years, which will give the public time to adjust.

"I think we have seen many examples of dearly loved identities phased out too quickly. People get attached to official images that they come to regard as part of their own life."

Jennifer Coutts Clay: The way to communicate

British Airways is confident that its new corporate identity will please its customers. Two key points appear to be simplification and British internationalism.

"Everything will be clearer for the customer. Take Seattle airport as an example of what can be done. There you do not have lots of signs and words in different languages. When you move from the aircraft to the taxi you simply follow silhouettes on the walls of people with their noses pointing towards baggage claim or whatever. This helps people to get from A to B in a complicated airport.

"We want to maintain pride of origin and, at the same time, identify with different segments of markets overseas. We hope to develop that line of thinking through our corporate identity stage. This is not an imperialistic statement – it is a public service communications statement.

"In past years, because of the nature of our history, we have obviously absorbed different strands from companies and corporations that made up British Airways. It is difficult for people in some parts of the world to differentiate our airline from others. Airlines tend to copy each other. We have hangover identity from the past. Now things will be structured in such a way that things will be simpler for passengers to follow."

British Airways asked people what they wanted. It has consumer councils all around the world and more than two dozen working groups representing all employees. It also has a regular pattern of communication via *British Airways News*.

Then it brought in Landor Associates to produce design proposals. These were approved by the British Airways Board. Mrs Coutts Clay's job as controller of corporate identity is to ensure the implementation of the design proposals across the airline.

The new concept includes everything from aircraft and ground vehicle livery to tickets and catering equipment – the shape and colour of cups, cutlery and glassware. Personnel clothing is an extremely important component.

"People carry the memory of the uniform in their minds. If a passenger at an airport does not know where to go, he asks someone in uniform.

"Passengers want flight deck technical crew to look authoritative. Cabin crew are rather anxious now to look less formal, more welcoming and friendly and as though they belong to customer service."

Whoever ultimately designs the new uniforms will have to produce a wearable concept – one that can be adapted for winter or summer and for local routings. British Airways has found, for example, that Indian passengers appreciate the Indian cabin crew wearing saris.

The cost of the revamp will, in the main, be absorbed by the constant need to update and refurbish. Replacement will, to a large extent, be part of a constant maintenance cycle.

Mrs Coutts Clay feels that it is appropriate that British Airways should be leading the way with a new look which will propel it into the 1990s.

"Of course other airlines want to know what we are doing, but I think it would be a shame if they copy us exactly. More and more airlines are emerging, and once the trend towards privatization develops I think that others will want to develop their corporate identity in such a way that they do not just look like one of the gang as they did in the 1970s, when the International Air Transport Association was extremely strong."

British Airways feels that the passenger of the next few years, faced with a choice of carrier, will look for distinctiveness – something which is different from the crowd. The fact that it is contemplating a programme of this enormous scale will, it feels, show the world that it is capable of moving ahead.

Mary Gostelow

Costain link clears way into China

Costain, the mining and contracting group, has secured a passport for potentially lucrative work in mainland China through a get-together with Hopewell Holdings, a building and property group with substantial interests throughout the Far East.

Costain and Hopewell are setting up a jointly-owned company, Hopewell Costain, based in Hong Kong, to carry out joint projects in the colony, China and Macau.

Mr John Wells, Costain's finance director, said: "This link gives us a passport for opportunities in mainland China."

Costain hopes to be able to pick up work for development of a new power station in China being handled by Hopewell. Costain was the contractor for the £50 million Island Eastern Corridor motorway in Hong Kong.

Mr Wells could not place any figure on business which might flow from the new development. "We have high hopes but it really is too early to say just at the moment."

Costain's increased involvement in the Far East follows a recent decision to trim its activities in Canada. Its 48 per cent stake in its Canadian offshoot is being sold to raise around £23 million.

Spanish Government sells Rumasa stores offshoot

Madrid (Reuter) – The Spanish Government is to sell the Galerias Preciados department store chain, part of the troubled Rumasa business empire group, Organizacion Diego Cisneros.

No price was announced, as the sale was based on a complex deal under which Cisneros will take on part of Galerias's debt, increase its capital and introduce a profit-sharing plan.

Galerias Preciados, with 10,500 workers and annual sales of 60 billion pesetas (£290 million), was the flagship of Rumas, which comprised almost 700 companies and 17 banks before the Government expropriated it in February 1983, saying its impending collapse would cause a national economic crisis.

The Cisneros group is getting what many Spanish businessmen see as the biggest white elephant on the market – Galerias Preciados has never managed to match the merchandising expertise of El Corte Ingles, Spain's top department store chain.

The Rumasa group made a loss of 9 billion Pesetas (£44 million) last year.

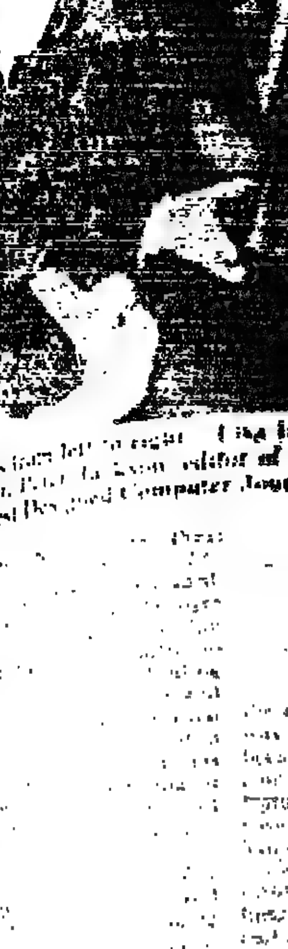
Output record for wheat

In a year which has seen famine sweep Africa, world wheat and coarse grain production and the amount of grains given under the Food Aid Convention have reached record quantities, the International Wheat Council reports.

The council, an international secretariat which monitors world cereal suppy and demand on behalf of its member countries, estimates that wheat production this year will total 509 million tonnes. Output in 1983 was 496 million.

Farmers are also reckoned to have grown 789 million tonnes of coarse grains – barley, oats, rye and maize – compared with 690 million tonnes last year. The council says the outlook for 1985's harvests is also good.

The size of the harvest has enabled producing countries to give a record 10.4 million tonnes under the Food Aid Convention.



Law of the keyboard: page 24

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Maxi-help from the micro: page 25



Winners from left to right – Lisa Israel, Computer Journalist of the Year (news); Paul Chave, Computer Photographer of the Year; Peter Jackson, editor of *Microscope*, Computer Journal of the Year; Jim Dansie, art director of *PC Magazine*, Best Designed Computer Journal of the Year; and Caroline Berman, Computer Journalist of the Year (features).

Our first Press award winners

The first UK Computer Press Awards, sponsored by *The Times* and Hewlett-Packard, were announced at a Claridges dinner last Tuesday by Jan Leeming, BBC news reader, to an audience of 140 leading industry figures, publishers and editors. The awards were started this year in recognition of a British computer press that has expanded to such a size that it exerts a very real influence not only in business and industry but also in the home.

The managing director of *The Times*, William Gillespie and David Baldwin, managing director of Hewlett Packard, who both presented the awards, emphasised the importance of establishing standards of quality and excellence in each of the five categories.

Winner of the Computer Journal of the Year category was *Microscope*, a fortnightly magazine for the microcomputer industry, published by Sportscene Specialist Press. Editor Peter Jackson collected the award for his journal which was selected by the judges because of a very effective combination of news and feature stories, good design, strong photographs and excellent overall presentation.

Computing and *Personal Computer News* were the other finalists in this category which had over 90 journals that could have qualified.

Lisa Israel, a reporter with *Computer News* received the award for Computer Journalist of the Year (news). Her three front-page lead stories on the plans by IBM and British Telecom to establish a joint communications service were praised as well-researched, well-presented and well followed-through.

Computer Journalist of the Year for features writing went to Caroline Berman of *Computing* for three features which, in the opinion of the judges, were topical, interesting and covered important issues. They included features on rogue computer training schools and how companies make money from computer scrap.

The journal which was selected as the Best Designed Computer Journal of the Year was PC Magazine which according to David Driver, Design Editor of *The Times* and one of the judges, was visually exciting, had an effective use of headlines, typography and illustrations and stood out in a category where the overall standard was suprisingly high.

The final category was Computer Photographer of the Year with entries from both freelance and staff photographers operating within the computing field. Freelance Paul Chave's winning entry was a multi-exposure picture of an aircraft cockpit mixed with a flight simulator described by one of the judges as a photo that would stand out in any photographic competition.

Prizes in the awards included two HP110 portable computers with Thinkjet printers for the individual journalist awards, cases of champagne for the winning journal and £1,000 of camera equipment for the photographic award. All the winners also received an inscribed plaque.

The strong response by computer journals and journalists entering the first UK Computer Press Awards convinced both *The Times* and Hewlett-Packard that it will become an annual event.

Plastic people and giant TVs: Japan's view of 2000

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

Tokyo

An electronic notice board above the bus station in Shinjuku in the centre of Tokyo tells the waiting shoppers how long, to the second, they will need to wait before Japan's technological exhibition Expo 85 is launched next March. The shoppers are not surprised by the precision and neither is the rest of the world; they have come to expect it.

The last few weeks have been of significant importance to the Japanese society in its attempts to maintain that reputation. Japan, which for so long has been accused of developing technologies derived by others, is attempting to take the lead internationally and share research.

An international conference last month was hosted by Japan's Institute for New Generation Computer Technology (Icot), the coordinating force behind the country's project to develop the so-called fifth-generation computer. Computers that will reason with the same mental processes as the human brain have been the envy of computer scientists for decades and of science fiction for as long. However the Japanese intend to develop them by the end of the decade and are prepared to spend more than £300 million on the fundamentals. The Icot scientists have already developed one machine which is capable of "inferring" and another which has a data base founded on relationships between data, similar to the thought mechanisms of the human mind. They are far from being perfect but they represent the first significant steps towards the reasoning computer.

But the barriers which Japan is preparing to leap are not all technological. It, like the other developed nations which attended the ICOT two-day conference realise that there will be as many social problems to solve as technical ones. That is why the Expo 85 show is important. It will exhibit to the world how the Japanese have been able to harness all the modern technology for the benefit of its people and will act as a forum to educate the Japanese who are not familiar with the latest advances. Despite their success in the electronics and computer fields, the Japanese are no more equipped to deal with the changes imposed by the computer age than is any other nation. They do, however, have an advantage. They recognise the problems and in true Japanese fashion are addressing themselves to them. Hence the importance of the spring exhibition.

About £2,000 million has been devoted to the project. On a 250-acre site in Tsukuba, the Japanese science city, the six-month exhibition will attempt to attract 20 million people. The theme is "dwellings and surroundings – science and technology for man at homw."

Like the ICOT project, it is meant to attract the attention of the world. The location is ideal for that purpose. Tsukuba Science City is a complex of about six towns 40 miles north-east of Tokyo. It embraces two universities, 31 government-research institutes, six governmental enterprise facilities and seven private-research institutes. The exhibition will be housed in the centre of this complex. The 41 countries and the 38 international organisations that have already committed themselves to visit and play a significant part in the exhibition will be exposed to Japan's idea of the computer age in the twenty-first century.

The NEC corporation and Fujitsu plan to install large television projectors and computers to show the new role to be played by these electronic machines in the next century and how they will have significant impact on even the most modest existence.

Sony will also demonstrate the advances made in television. The company has erected a gigantic (25 x 40 metres) television screen with resolution higher than home colour television sets. The technology is fundamental to public displays of computer-based information in the twenty-first century, which by then will be derived from a fifth-generation computer. Though the Japanese want to attract the attention of the world's thinkers and its decision-makers, it is modest minds at which the project is aimed. Typical of that theme is the approach which the exhibition will take to robots.

Japan is one of the most prolific users of robots in the world. The lifetime employment policy of most of the large companies has meant that there is no resistance to technological advances in automation. However the robot at Expo 85 is to be given a new image. Gone are the metallic jerking models used in the factory, to be replaced by robots covered in plastics and fabrics and designed to be pleasing to the human eye.

About 50 of these computer-controlled robots will entertain and welcome the visitors to the Fuyo robot theatre at the exhibition. The Fuyo group is a partnership of Japanese companies coordinated by the Fuji Bank. One of the main technical advisers to the computer robot project has been Canon, the office equipment and camera designers.

Nobuyoshi Asai, the secretary general of the Fuyo project, wants to attract the microcumputer generation of today to the robot show. It is they who will run the twenty-first century

The robots will perform to a potential audience of 1,000 at a time. Each of their movements and positions will be controlled by a minute electronic navigation system.

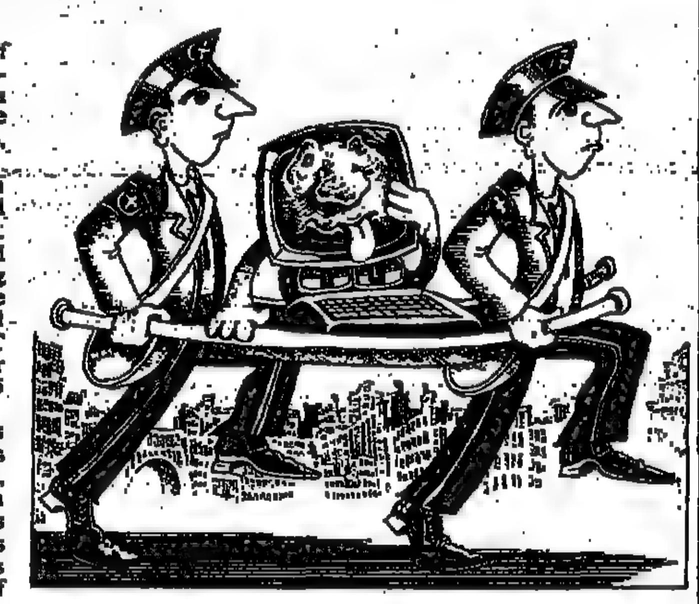
The robot show, like the exhibition, is meant to be entertaining, but the theme is more serious. It reflects the issues which all of the developed nations will need to address in the coming decade.

Professor Gene Gregory, at the Institute of Comparative Culture at Sofia University in Tokyo, has been studying this phenomenon and in a paper outlining the Japanese approach to innovation, he concluded: "Increased wealth creation depends on improved technology. It follows automatically and necessarily that those enterprises which adopt as their central purpose maximising value added in production will ultimately succeed in the measure that they effectively and efficiently manage technological advance".

Computers are at the forefront of that added value. Applications are the most important feature of the Japanese computer controlled robots of the next century.

What the retailers said when they looked at the Spectrum

By Ralph Bancroft



The Sinclair Spectrum, one of Britain's top-selling home cicros, has taken a hammering in a micro reliability survey. The No. 1 seller, the Commodore 64, has not fared much better.

retailers said that more than 25 per cent of Spectrums sold were returned to the shops. Most of these were confirmed as faulty. The only leading micros to come out of the survey – relatively unscathed – were the Acorn Electron, BBC micro and Amstrad. Their return rates were all around 5 per cent.

The survey, by Business Decisions, questioned a cross section of 100 retail outlets, including branches of High Street multiples such as Boots and W. H Smith as well as independent retailers. It was held in October on behalf of Aspect Advertising, Acorn's advertising agency. Even taking into account any bias that may have crept in (for example, only retailers that sold at least one of Acorn's products were included in the survey) the figures it came up with tell a depressing tale.

The survey found the proportions of micros returned in the last six months were Spectrum 25.4 per cent, Commodore 64 13%, Amstrad 5%, BBC micro 5%, Electron 4%.

Three-quarters of the returns were because of faulty machines, while the remainder were because of customer dissatisfaction.

The figures compare unfavourably with those quoted by the manufacturers themselves. In the run-up to Christmas last year the percentage of returns claimed by manufacturers during the warranty period was Sinclair 5%, Commodore under 1%, Acorn under 5%.

Returns to retailers could be expected to be higher than the number of machines sent back to the manufacturer because retailers are often able to put faults right themselves. Even so there would appear to be a wide disparity between the results of the survey and the figures put out by the manufacturers.

Sinclair doubts the figures produced in the survey. An official said: "to comment properly we would need to study the report in detail. Our own return rates are very substantially lower; well over 40 per cent of computers received by us from retailers have been found with no faults."

Commodore said that it would prefer to see more of the survey before making a full comment.

The advertising for home computers often conveys the impression that they can do all sorts of wonderful things at the press of a button and helps account for the 25 per cent of computers returned because of dissatisfaction rather than technical faults. Many buyers found that having just bought a micro, they then had to buy a cassette player or disc drive before they could do anything with it – which seemed like buying a car only to discover that wheels were extra.

The British microcomputer industry has had it easy. But, as the levels of returns to shops and the number of computers gathering dust in toy cupboards and wardrobes bear testament, the golden days are over.

As the computer market has matured so has the buying public. A manufacturer in any other line of business would soon disappear if its products had dissatisfaction rates similar to those quoted.

The British companies have perhaps a year in which to get their house in order. Otherwise, they could find themselves going the same way as the motorcycle, hi-fi, television and video industries as the Japanese continue their own entry into the home computer market.

Commodore's US victory

From Geof Wheelwright, Vancouver

The volatile North American home computer market has yet to recover from the shock of last year's Christmas price war.

To the victor the spoils – the victor, in this case being Commodore, and they are a lot smaller than they were at Christmas, 1983. The home computer, as a fad phenomena which fuelled the American market last year, seems to have largely run out of steam with micros now having to justify themselves in the same way as any other home appliance.

These justifications are based on price, performance or both.

Commodore, which is widely selling its 64 micro at close to $200 (£164) is pretty much unchallenged on price in the lower end of the market while IBM, with its refurbished and more compatible $1,000 (£820) plus PC Junior, is tackling the higher end performance section of the market.

Apple running pretty close to IBM in that section, with advertising budgets for the Macintosh which seem to run as high as any Californian Redwood tree, and Apple's IIc providing a surprisingly popular extension in the life of the IIe market.

Coleco Adam, Tandy's ever ageing colour computer, and Jack Tramiel's cut price Atari computers provide three of the few alternatives to Commodore. This massive shakeout seems to have come about just as much because of an identifiable change in attitude towards micro-computers as because of the suicidal price war in 1983.

Either a home computer is a toy – in which case it has to be good for gaming and cost very little (hence the supremacy of the 64) or a home computer is a working tool in which case it has to be able to handle a variety of sophisticated business tasks and probably be compatible with the office computer (hence the resurgence of interest in the quasi-compatible PC Junior).

This new realism has made it tough for anyone to introduce a machine in the vast price canyon which now lies between the Macintosh PC Junior market and the 64 market. One of the few existing machines swimming around in that gap is Apple's IIe – which still remains a big seller due to a huge existing software base.

Unlike the UK, where names like Acorn, Sinclair, MSX and Amstrad are heavily advertised in what is still a healthy competition, home computer advertising in North America seems to have fallen off heavily. Commodore seems quite happy with its position as market leader, and Apple and IBM are doing the only appreciable advertising in their attempt to grab the serious home user.

IBM's PC Junior advertising campaign and marketing strategy are particularly interesting as they seem to have grabbed a leaf from Apple's book. In addition to introducing a real typewriter style keyboard for the machine, IBM has also added a morse option to the PC Junior and offers a colour painting program that looks very much like the matt paint for the Macintosh.

Dubbed "colour paint" the

continued on page 25

link clears ... to China

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How the temp moved up

It was the typewriter that first took women into office work. Nearly a century later, opportunities in the new technology are luring them away.

This was also the pattern among speakers at a conference in London of the Industrial Society to tell women about the new careers, with practice demonstrations on Commodore micro-computers.

Jane Joslin graduated in law at 21 and then became a temp. This led to a managerial job in the specialized field of providing computerized financial data to people investing in the stock market.

Ten years ago Jane's job did not exist, but her department has grown rapidly from three to 16, ranging from a PhD and an archaeology graduate to people with experience of business, banking, stockbroking. Personality and ability to communicate were more important, she said, than keyboard or computer knowledge.

Sally Appelbe was a secretary until a word processor arrived in the office. She was "totally hooked". Soon she was super-



By Sally Watts

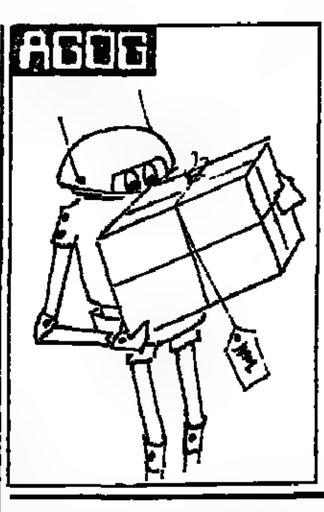
vising WP staff, then worked with systems and is now in customer support, with good pay and a company car.

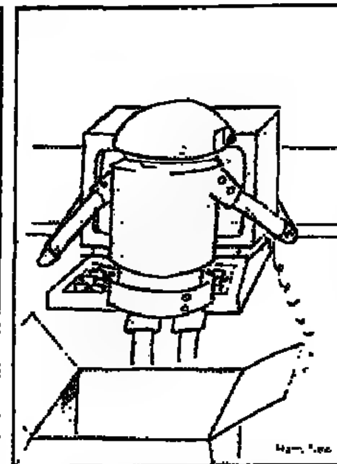
She demonstrates equipment at exhibitions and in offices, helps companies choose the technology best suited to their needs, is involved with installation and training staff to use it, and takes her turn at manning the "hot line" for irate customers.

"My best asset is a logical mind. If something goes wrong I sit down and work out why", Sally said. Adaptability, an inquiring mind, plus ability to sell, organize and cope with pressure are also necessary. "Support is a big job of the future, but you don't see it advertised so send in CVs and sell yourself."

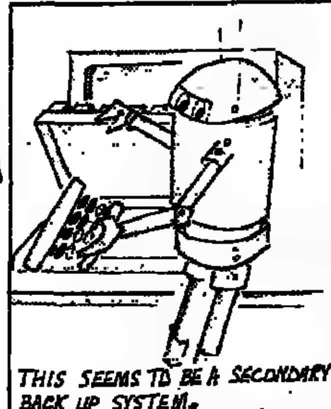
This element of chance was brought out by Aileen Bradley and Gail Wellington who work in sales/marketing and design/development of micro-computers. This young, dynamic industry has no established career patterns or qualifications.

"Doors are opening all the time. Companies don't mind whether you are a man or a woman. If you are good you will get ahead quickly or be stolen by another company – there are just not enough good people."









Learning to love the micro jargon

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ For the first-time user of a small-business micro, one of the most time-consuming and *confusing tasks is wading through* hundreds of jargon-filled user manuals, dealing with the gleaming new hardware, accompanied by all of the attractive "free" software. Sanyo, who are currently aiming hard at the new user with its MBC 550/555 and souped-up "dash 2" models, have come up with a new teach-yourself giveaway package, which should make life simpler for the novice

Getting Started, the self-tuition package consists of two audio tapes, a data disc and reference booklet, which take the user *through the basic steps needed* to start working with some of the software bundled with the micro, such as Wordstar, Calcstar and Reportstar. The audio tapes are sychronized with the speed of the operating system, and, used with the demo-data disc, let the operator start work almost immediately. It will be given away free with all new machines, and those who have already bought Sanyo machines will be supplied with a pack on application.

China calling

■ Advanced direct-dialling telephone systems are to be installed in all Chinese coastal cities open to foreign investment within two years as part of the republic's effort to bring its post and telecommunications up to date by the end of this century. The programme-controlled digital system, already installed in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province, will operate in Xiamem from the end of the year and in all other cities, including Shanghai, Giangzhou and Shenzhen, by 1985, and six others in 1986. Residents of Tianjin, Shanghai, Zhuhai and Fuzhou can now dial directly to cities throughout China and the rest of the world. The ministry of telecommunications is to instal telegraph machines for individual customers in all special economic zones and designated open cities next year

Austrian research

■ A large-scale programme for research into new developments in micro-electronics, to be subsidised by the Austrian federal government, has been initiated. Twelve fields of research are to be covered, in the course of which areas will be explored which it is hoped will furnish innovations of both technical and economic interest. These fields include semi-conductor technology, micro-processors, communications science, computer graphics and the processing of measurement data. Subsidies are to go to Austrian enterprises which collaborate with recognised research institutes and which, at the same time, take into consideration social factors.

Buzzing Bell

■ Bell Canada International is expanding its activities in Europe by moving into the potentially lucrative European independent computer maintenance market. The company, part of Bell Canada, the telecommunications, energy and printing conglomerate, has acquired General Computer Systems (GCS) one of Britain's leading computer maintenance firms. The British company has introduced a number of successful marketing concepts, including "Bus Stop", which brings computer repair to the High Street, and "Transat", a customs and engineering service for overseas companies exporting computers to Europe.

As a result of the broadening of its activities, GCS has had a compound annual growth of 35 per *cent over the last three years, but* despite its increased growth, was short of capital to finance further expansion and was on the point of seeking a listing on the USM when the BCI approach came.

Auto recipes

■ A computerised recipe service for food shops has been introduced in Sweden by KF, the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society. Now being tested in one of Scandinavia's coop stores, the system is expected to be extended to some 100 retail outlets throughout the country after proper evaluation. Connected to the KF data centre in Stockholm, the equipment in the grocery store consists of a push-button keyset, a display and a printer. After pressing the start button, the customer is offered 12 groups of foodstuffs on the display: meat dishes, fish dishes, sandwiches, desserts and beverages, and, through a series of numeral key selections, arrive at the chosen dish in a matter of seconds.

If the customer so desires, he or she can obtain a neatly printed recipe, complete with instructions.

UK events

Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, SW1, Thursday to Sunday (061-456 8383).
CADCAM International Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 8-10 (01-637 3699).
Which Computer?, NEC, Birmingham, January 15-18 (01-891 5051).
Micro Show, Leisure Centre, Swansea, January 17-29 (0202-304641).
High Technology & Computer Education, Barbican, London, January 23-26 (01-930 1612).
Apricot & Sirius Computers Show, Kensington Town Hall, London, February 5-7.
International Trade Show for Home Computers and Software, LET, Olympia, London, February 17-19 (0932 777000).

Overseas events

Mini/Micro Computer Exhibition and Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, January 13-16.
Computer Exhibition – Computer Thai, Bangkok, Thailand, January 23-26.

● *Compiled by Personal Computer News.*

A legal advantage for Britain

By Philip Leith

One of the proposed advantages of expert systems has been that they can give complex advice in complex areas. Since just such a complex area is the law – predicting what the outcome of a case will be – interest has been growing in the building of legal-expert systems, which will have several advantages over the current legal-information retrieval systems.

The first advantage is that rather than simply retrieving pages of legislation and case precedent, such systems will provide lawyers with an interpretation of those laws. And since interpretation of the law is the most basic legal process, the systems will be of enormous benefit to solicitors who need information on how to handle the slightly exotic case. Access *to legal-expert systems should* improve the quality and the cost of legal consultation.

The second big advantage is that these legal-expert systems will be able to give different kinds of advice. The importance of this aspect was pointed out by Professor Brian Niblett, who is both a barrister and Professor of Computer Science at Swansea.

Professor Niblett foresees that one could build one expert system with legal advice most suitable for the prosecutor in a case, and a seperate system more suitable for the defendent.

Some experts also believe that advice might be available to the person in the street but most in the research area think to expect tort advice from a television set is optimistic.

Britain was late in becoming involved in the field of computers and law, the earliest project being sponsored rather surprizingly by the UK Atomic Energy Authority. However, there are signs that Britain might well become one of the countries foremost in the new field.

Queen's University in Belfast, for example, which has been involved in designing legal information retrieval systems for some time now, has recently been awarded a new post in advanced information technology and law. Queen's itself, now intends to expand its computing and law research into the building of high-powered, useful expert systems for lawyers.

This indicates the interest which lawyers have in the area of computers and law. Of course, the legal profession has always suffered the problems of *"information excess" and has* been a prime target as users of high technology.

In 1946, the year that ENIAC, the first modern, electronic computer was operational, one lawyer wrote: "Today the lawyer works substantially as he worked before the industrial revolution. Only automated legal research will save him from playing one of the most confused, ill-paid and unsatisfactory professions in the world of tomorrow."

Work into legal expert systems has been undertaken at the Open University and Imperial College for several years. The latter have been using a Prolog-based system, while the former is using the more traditional expert-system programming languages.

Imperial College has also been working in collaboration with the Department of Health and Social Security on an Alvey-funded project; the DHSS, though, is hoping not only to acquire legal expert systems but also systems which can, for example, give advice on how to investigate claimants.

Most of the academic teams involved in research in legal computing have now come together with Technology and Law Ltd – the research and development arm of the Law Society – to present a joint application to the Alvey directorate for research funding. If funded by Alvey, this combined project would result in Britain having the largest, most advanced and probably best-funded computing and law-research field in the world.

Given the support which the lawyers have already given to the use of computers in their offices it may not be long *before Britain captures a reputation* as the foremost exponent of the field.

The author is a senior lecturer at the Open University.

What makes a good processing manager?

Question: Could you give a profile of a good data processing manager?

Answer: A manager of any speciality still has be a competent manager and this rule applies to computer specialists. However, there are some points to avoid. One of the main failings of computing people is to grow stronger roots than visible branches. By this I mean that competence in a tricky technology should not prevent a good data processing manage from understanding the policies being forged in the highest reaches of the organisation.

There is a great need for computing people to operate in the risk taking parts of any business. They show that (supported by the newer forms of computing) they can participate in improvising systems as well as formalising systems. There will always be a shortage of people who can cover all the span of desirable characteristics in a data processing manager.

● This week Workshop looks at what makes a good data processing manager, program size and the BBC micro, the Japanese "fifth generation", asks if there is any educational value in home computers, back pains from word processing and the MSX standard. Hedley Voysey will answer questions in this column on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

WORKSHOP

Not such a silly idea

To my consternation, I have learnt that my daughter is already writing programs which are too large to run on the BBC Micro at her school. Since I was intending to buy her such a machine for home use I am asking if this idea is now a foolish one?

Probably not. Your daughter is very likely writing programs with more enthusiasm than skill. Some study of the ways in which these programs can be compacted will probably resolve the problem. It is true, of course, that the standard "vanilla" model of the BBC is cramped for main store. However, there are several ways of expanding the unit.

It might be worth considering the purchase of a "compiler" to translate BASIC statements into machine code form. You should be warned that programing enthusiasts can always consume as much storage space as is available, since the rule is that their ambitions expand to consume resources completely.

Puzzled by Japanese

As a regular user of databases I am puzzled to hear that the Japanese are building 'database machines' in the Fifth Generation computer project. *What are they trying to do that is new?*

First, overall system performance is improved if a speical purpose computer is brought into play on some functions. For instance, the handling of queries to the database can be speeded up by using some parallel processing which treats the database as a honeycomb of cells. Secondly, a bunch of special processors can be used by tuning *each to a particular* function. The connection with advanced 'intelligent' computer systems is that a 'knowledge' base for use with an expert system is a database plus rules for operating on it.

Proper responses to users' queries can be better made if some dialogue is carried out to clarify questions. Questions about available cargo ships might be improved it 'supertankers' were not included in the search, for example.

These explorations of active database systems are important to the handling of general office files. The contents here are often difficult to classify, but knowledge about them can help in using them via computers.

Homing in on future

I do not wish to be a spoil-sport but can you suggest any real educational value attaching to home computers?

It is easiest to help if I assume you are dealing with the young. Although there is little value in the passive use of computers, it is quite a different matter when the young take to building software for themselves. Communication skills are developed by youngsters who write and present their own plays and news sheets. Similarly, the sound and visual opportunities offered by home computers can be a stimulant to ideas presentation and communication.

Many students benefit from the habits necessary in computing that demand the dreakdown of 'large' ideas into many small pieces. Although it would be glib to claim that they instantly learn how to manage complexity and so forth, it seems that computing is a good was of learning by making mistakes – without coming to much harm in the process.

It is especially useful if they invent projects which need to be split up among several people. Of course, there are other ways of developing these skills, but the home computer can be a compelling invitation to go a bit further.

Processing is a pain

Since acquiring a computer I am spending many hours doing word processsing. Despite using a typist's chair I still suffer from some back pains. Is there anything I can do about this?

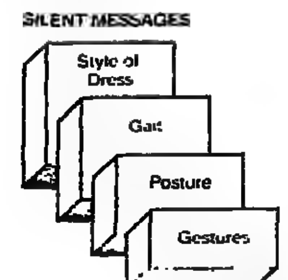
It might be a good idea to check the relationship of your screen and keyboard to your posture. If you are either craning to see the screen or unduly bending down to the keyboard, then you may be aggravating a back problem. My preference in chairs is one without a back support, but which gives a tilt to the seat so that my knees rest on a pad. This strange design works well for me, but I cannot promise that it will please you.

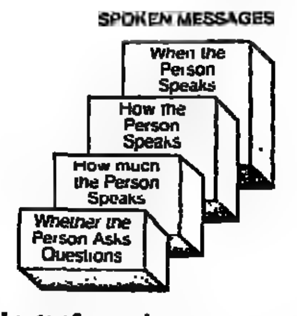
Present for the future

Is it reasonable to buy a computer for a Christmas gift which is based on the MSX standard? Will this approach overcome the problems of exchanging software between machines.

The Japanese suppliers supporting the MSX standard certainly hope that a large pool of software will be attracted to fit it. However, in looking at what is in the shops for 1984's lucky youngsters it would appear that there are plenty of alternatives to the MSX standard which already have ample software available to them. While all the MSX products are of a good standard it seems that none of them is sufficiently outstanding to overshadow those non-MSX products which are popular in the home computer field.

How to be a mind-reader





Playing games: The ins and outs of mental processes

By Geoffrey Ellis

For an American party-goer, the ownership of a portable PC is becoming a passport to social success as a new craze, Mind Prober parties, sweeps through the microchip society.

The latest thing, in this land of constantly changing fads, the parties use a specially written software package, which gives personal assessment to any of the guests who participate in a session of question and answers. Written by a clinical psychologist, James Johnson, the questions, all of which have been scientifically researched, give surprisingly truthfull assessments of the subject, offering a personal printed report on the attitude towards work, stress, sex (or, for the under-18, school) and personal relationships.

Not only are Mind Probe parties the season's hit, but several radio stations are now subjecting their chat-show guests to an intimate scrutiny while actually on air.

All of this, while providing fairly harmless fun for the participants, has a more serious background, because much of the program was based on information originally gathered for Johnson's busuness packages, sold under the Human Edge label. These packages, the Management, Sales, and Negotiation Edge were built up by a team of behavioural psychologists, business experts, and programmers.

The answers to the questions posed, are treated in the same way as those in Mind Prober, after careful analysis, the computer offers a recommended course of action, enabling, in the case of the Negotiation Edge, the negotiator, to gain a psychological upper hand over their opponent.

Future offerings will include a programme based on research by Donald Michie. Mind Prober, which comes with an explanatory booklet, is at present available for the IBM PC, Apple 11, Commodore 64 and Macintosh, with prices starting at £19.95.



هكذا من الأصل

Cutting the risks of air collisions

By Frank Brown

A British firm's novel use of personal computers is helping to reduce the risk of aircraft collisions.

The computer services company Scicon has developed a simulator-based system for training air traffic control (ATC) personnel which is half the cost of conventional ATC simulators and more versatile.

Called Director ITS (Integrated Training System), it can simulate any air traffic control area in the world, and virtually any civil or military air traffic situation.

The system comprises a number of personal computers interlinked by a local-area network. Some provide training in basic ATC skills. Others drive ATC radar consoles that give more advanced students realistic experience in dealing with tricky air traffic situations.

For example, up to 100 aircraft of different types can be flying in different directions at different speeds and heights at the same time in an area containing 32 airfields.

Simulations are created and monitored by instructors using PC-based supervisor consoles which enable them to 'fly' the aircraft as well as program every facet of the exercise.

The use of personal computers interlinked by a local area network speeds system design and eliminates the need for a special computer room. It also provides considerable flexibility in meeting training requirements.

The first commercial Director ITS system was operational within six months of being ordered.

Installed at Bailbrook College, Bath, the aviation training centre run by International Aeradio (IAL), it is used mainly for training foreign students.

Its various consoles can be used for individual or group training, and can be programmed so that each student can learn ATC techniques using a simulation of his country's airspace.

IAL has trained more than 300 students from 13 countries in a whole range of air traffic services operations since the beginning of the year, and over 5,000 since Bailbrook was opened seven years ago, 95 per cent of them from overseas. Scicon is scheduled to deliver a system to the Irish Army Air Corps next month.



Operators simulate air traffic on a Director ITS

Micros and health: how they have changed the lives of the disabled

By Chris Naylor

Most people, when they think of computers in medicine, probably tend to think of the very esoteric applications, such as computerized brain scanners, or the very mundane, such as automatically producing repeat prescriptions. But anyone attending the conference of the British Computer Society's Primary Health Care Group in Oxford would have had their eyes opened.

For what was most remarkable was the extent to which small micros can make unusually large contributions to health and well-being without being either esoteric or mundane. So much so that Dr Alan Bailey of BUPA made the observation that he was "surprised that GPs can't prescribe computers".

What led him to this observation was a presentation by Frank Ellis on behalf of the disabled. Mr Ellis lost his eyesight in his mid-twenties and says: "If it had happened 20 years earlier I'd probably have become an unemployed basket weaver". As it is, because of computers he is able to make a living.

The same applies to Geoff Busby who is seriously deformed, having little use of his hands or feet. "But," says Mr Busby, "it doesn't matter what I look like. I've 18 years experience in computers and am a member of the BCS". So he can make a living by operating a computer keyboard using his nose.

And it is not just the ability to work in the computer industry that helps the disabled. Even that much-maligned game Space Invaders has its place in medicine – "it can help in developing hand-eye co-ordination where it was previously lacking," Mr Ellis claims.

The spectrum of computerized aids for the disabled is wide – from environmental control in which a disabled person can use a computer to control such items as the radio, TV, lighting, doors and heating to communications.



Disabled Robyn Frankham, aged 10, is obviously delighted to use a miniature keyboard.

But more help is needed. Though the Government's micro electronics programme (MEP) has provided some help, specifically in the form of four special education micro resource centres for educating the disabled, Mr Busby told the meeting: "You doctors have to exert more pressure to get more action from the Government" because the difference is between a disabled and useless person and one whose life has purpose and meaning.

It is not just in this country that the ubiquitous micro can help provide better medical care. Dr Mandil of the World Health Organisatin (WHO) pointed out that there is "not a nation in the world, down to the tiniest island protectorate, which does not have a computing capability now" and that if this capability is harnessed to medicine the benefits can be enormous.

"Technology," he claims, "has removed our ready-made excuses for inaction. There is no excuse left for avoiding beneficial courses of action."

He cited Egypt, which has developed micro-based systems for epidemiological work; Thailand which is providing micros to ease the administrative load on its small population of practicisng doctors; and China which, with one quarter of the world's population to care for, has turned to WHO for help in computerising its 105 medical libraries.

"It is important," Dr Mandil says, "to realize that, theoretically it is possible to have access to health services for every citizen of the world by the year 2000".

But, in particular, he makes the point that: "Health is wrongly seen as a social service. People ignore the effect that health has on the economy and development of a country. Maybe, one of the very important objectives of computers is to show that health is an important determiner of the economy of nations."

If nations could see that a healthy population made for a healthy economy then, maybe, they would be prepared to put more effort into keeping their populations healthy and it could be that computerised analyses could produce this evidence. If that can be shown to be true then it will be the biggest breakthrough in medicine we have ever seen".

A boost for Michie's 'expert'

By Rory Johnston

Expert systems work in the UK and US could be given a substantial boost by the acquisition by a major software distributor of Professor Ronald Michie's rule-induction package Expert-Ease.

Professor Michie, one of the world's leading figures in artificial intelligence, received a serious setback when his previous distributors went bankrupt but now with much broader distribution and a greatly reduced price it is likely to have wide impact.

Human Edge Software of California has just signed a deal with Michie for the distribution rights to Expert-Ease, including an agreement to cut the price drastically from $2000 to $695. Expert-Ease will be distributed in the UK by Thorn-EMI Computer Software, Human Edge's agents, at about £700. Thorn EMI has just launched Human Edge's principal range, which is a set of programs aiming to help people sort out inter-personal relationships in selling, management and negotiating.

The purpose of Expert-Ease, Professor Michie explains, is to get around the most serious bottleneck in the development of expert systems – that of getting human experts to encode the rules by which they work. Instead, Expert-Ease gets the experts to give examples of the decisions they make.

Software, rolling off faster than ever

The process of producing software is a long and tortuous one that can involve years of analysis, testing and debugging as programmers work to perfect each line of code.

Now a Colorado software company, KRM Software Development, has come up with a code generator said to allow novice computer users to generate up to 6,000 lines of program code daily and so produce software in days rather than months or years.

However, at a cost of £250,000, the package is not exactly aimed at the mass market. It is called Escape which, to stretch an acronym, stands for English Sentences Applications Programs Easily.

In essence, it enables inexperienced users to type in conventional sentences which the computer translates into source code. One sentence, for example can be transformed instantly into 30 lines of compiled BASIC.

The chief advantage of Escape, says sales and marketing director Jeremy Spratt, is that end users and data processing personnel can sit at a terminal together to work out the ideal application program. "It takes somebody with no formal experience only two to three weeks of half-day training sessions. Skilled Escape programmers can produce 30,000 lines a day," claims Spratt. Escape is the brainchild of 41-year-old programmer Kenneth Martin who now finds himself head of a company turning over $35 million.

Mr Martin developed Escape after four years hunched over a terminal at which he generated 500,000 bytes of BASIC. His system is now in American hospitals and universities and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department which used Escape to monitor security arrangements during the Olympic Games.

KRM is now looking for sales in the UK primarily from such vertical markets as local authorities, fire and police departments, and multi-nationals.

The hardware requirements are for a Prime mini, which was the computer chosen by Martin when he wrote the program.

The cost of the Prime, which is the size of a domestic deep freeze unit, is of course separate to the £25,000 outlay for the software and adds around £30,000 to the investment.

Once the first copy has been sold, clients can obtain second and subsequent copies for £5,000 each.

The program itself is protected so that unauthorized attempts at copying it results in users being locked out and having to obtain a new password from KRM who will want to know reason why.

Each copy of Escape is also configured for a specific Prime computer. The protection, says Mr Martin, has never been cracked.

Let's stop blaming the poor computer

By Celia Kemsley

A coroner recently blamed the suicide of an 86-year-old woman on a computer which sent a final demand for rates. He said: "This lady was caught up in a system which she did not understand and which had not been explained to her and the computer was inexorably going through the next process".

Another involved party said: "The problem is that a computer chucks out a list of names and addresses of people owing rates and it is hard to tell one from another."

It seems that the computer, which cannot defend itself, is an easy scapegoat for what is the basic human inability to communicate. The computer amplifies our deficiencies, our lack of thought and planning.

Most of us do not take the assertive approach. We do not stop to think what it is we really want, we wait to see which way the wind blows and drift in that direction. We do not bother to clarify our objectives, firstly with ourselves and then with those involved. Thus we leave ourselves open to misunderstanding which can be the roote cause of fear, insecurity, resentment and isolation.

The computer is an instrument of communication. If you know what you want to say and how you want to say it the computer will help you do so efficiently and speedily. What it will not do is help you to think for yourself. It will not reason all the subtleties of a situation. Words have unique power to affect people's beliefs and attitudes.

The written word lacks the external influences of facial expressions, gestures, and intonation which can lead to misunderstanding and frustration. To be successful we need to know something about the people with whom we are trying to set up a dialogue. The computer may be able to help us do this by planning the key points of reference.

The computer is not a monster, it is a tool. People are afraid of the unknown and unfamiliar and thus happy to blame the computer. We hear stories of electricity bills for unbelievable amounts, of visitors to an exhibition having to wait because the key to the computer room was lost and the entry system was computerized.

An understandable reaction is to accuse an inanimate object or to attack as a means of defending oneself against something feared. We should, however, start to look at ourselves, at the way we function, the way we communicate. The computer can speed up the routine chores, so let's put our efforts into human relationships.

Commodore's US victory

continued from page 23

Apple-like gimmick for the PC Junior is being touted in advertisements which compare it to the black and white only display of Apple's painting program. IBM has also cut the price of the Junior machine.

The recent announcement of Lotus 123 on cartridge and a modem option should further increase the perceived value of the system.

And Apple has been going all out to get people to carry Macintosh computers out of the shop for "test drives". But software is still slow in coming for the machine.

So the PC Junior and Mackintosh are still not machines many North Americans will rush to put under the Christmas tree as they still largely exceed Christmas budgets. They may well, however, indicate the start of an increasing trend towards non-seasonal purchases on serious home computers.

CRICKET: GAVASKAR REPEATS CALL FOR NEUTRAL UMPIRES AS ENGLAND SINK TO ALL-TIME LOW

No cheer in sight for beaten England

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

England dutifully managed to summon a measure of fighting spirit and prolonged the first Test match yesterday until an hour after lunch. India finally won a game they have dominated from start to finish by eight wickets and took a lead in the five-match series which will be hard to pull back. Sivaramakrishnan, the little leg spinner, carved his own niche by joining Vinoo Mankad as the only Indians to capture 12 wickets in a Test against England.

This was England's thirteenth successive Test match without a victory and it is not easy to see any immediate end to what is now the worst sequence in their history. In 1984 England have already lost rubbers against New Zealand, Pakistan and West Indies and had the worst of a drawn game with Sri Lanka. Now they have been crushed by India and four Test matches follow at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, all of them centres where definite results are hard to obtain. India's selectors announce shortly after the finish that their team for the Delhi Test on December 12 would be selected from the same 14 players.

David Gower, the England captain, admitted afterwards that England really lost this match by their poor batting on the first day. They also had justification at the end to feel aggrieved about the umpiring in this game, though Gower deflected any questions about it. "As you know, we have the facility to make our comments on reports to the Indian Board," he said. "The will have plenty of reading to do when I have finished writing my reports. I will be thorough and honest."

England have very properly decided against repeating the mistakes made on Fletcher's tour by making public any criticism of Indian umpires. There were, however, at least four possibly five or six decisions made against English batsmen that seemed open to doubt and a little unexpectedly it was Swaroop Kishen, the Rotund 19st umpire, who was involved every time. Swaroop – the name means "sweet feature" in Hindi – brought little joy to England as he stood in his seventeenth Test match, equalling the Indian umpiring record.

For six years visiting teams have considered Swaroop the best of Indian umpires, but he is now 54 and it is permissible to wonder whether he has stayed at this level too long, just as Frank Chester did in England 30 years ago. Swaroop has taken to waiting an inordinately long time before making his decisions. This in itself is not a bad thing for an umpire to do, though Swaroop takes longer nowadays than any umpire any of us have ever seen.

He does, though, seem to be swayed by the frenzied reaction of the appealing bowler and close fieldsmen. As they keep pestering him, Swaroop seems to be affected by the excitement and batsmen are suffering

ENGLAND: First innings 195; L Sivaramakrishnan 6 for 64.

Second innings

G Fowler l-b-w Sivaramakrishnan	55
R T Robinson l-b-w Kapil Dev	18
M W Gatting c Patil b Sivaramakrishnan	136
D I Gower c Vengsarkar b Shastri	2
A J Lamb st Kirmani b Sivaramakrishnan	1
C Cowdrey c Vengsarkar b Yadav	14
P R Downton l-b-w Sivaramakrishnan	62
P H Edmonds c Vengsarkar b Yadav	8
R M Ellison c Vengsarkar b Sivaramakrishnan	[illegible]
P I Pocock not out	22
N G Cowans c Vengsarkar b Sivaramakrishnan	[illegible]
Extras	16
Total	317

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-138, 3-145, 4-152, 5-178, 6-222, 7-228, 8-265, 9-317, 10-317.

BOWLING (includes wides and no-balls): Kapil Dev 21-8-34-1; Sharma 9-2-39-0; Sivaramakrishnan 46-10-117-6; Yadav 29-8-64-2; Shastri 29-8-50-1; Gaekwad 1-0-1-0.

INDIA: First innings 465 for 8 dec; Shastri 142, Kirmani 102.

Second innings

S M Gavaskar c Gower b Cowans	5
A D Gaekwad st Downton b Edmonds	1
D Vengsarkar not out	21
M Amarnath not out	22
Extras	2
Total (2 wkts)	51

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-7.

BOWLING (includes wides and no-balls): Edmonds 8-3-21-1; Cowans 5-2-18-1; Pocock 2.1-1-10-0.

Umpires: S Kishen and B Ganguli.

from what has became known to the England players as the double appeal. Paul Downton, the ninth man to fall in England's second innings, was first given not out by Swaroop when he missed an intended sweep against Sivaramakrishnan. Then, as the fieldsmen continued to congratulate the bowler and the jubiliation went on, Swaroop raised his finger.

Gavaskar, the Indian Test match captain, suggested yesterday that the world's Test match captains should get together during the one-day tournament in Australia next February and compile a list of umpires to form a neutral panel to officiate around the world. He said the list drawn up by the Test captains could then be submitted to the International Cricket Conference at Lord's next July. "I was never in favour of neutral umpires until recently, but now I believe they are necessary so that the finger of bias cannot be pointed in future", he said.

Meanwhile, Downton batted just over six hours in his two innings in this match and played Sivaramakrishnan as well as anybody.

Sivaramakrishnan's arrival on the scene has introduced a new, unexpected factor to this series. Until his second-innings success for the Indian Under 25 XI at Ahmedabad, the iNdian electors were wondering if they had brought him on too quickly. He has done little since his surprise inclusion in India's team to West Indies 18 months ago, and he has not always responded well to advice, but he is potent secret weapon against English batsmen.

I asked Martyn Moxon, for instance, how many wrist spinners he had faced in his four years in the first-class game, and he said his experience was limited to a few overs by Nasir Zaidi, the Pakistani, who was on Lancashire's staff briefly. Gower was not entirely joking when he said he would not mind if any local wrist spinners cared to join England's nets in the coming weeks. It was role that Kenny Barrington used to enjoy filling.

England, who were 228 for seven wickets overnight, added a further 89 runs before they were all out just before lunch, leaving India 48 to make. There was time for Downton to achieve his first Test stumping, and for Cowans to dismiss Gavaskar with the aid of a fantastic catch by Gower at deep backward point.

Changing places

The Indian Cricket Board announced yesterday that they would have to change the venue for the one-day International between India and England scheduled for December 27 at Cuttack as police cannot provide security at the match because of the Indian general election.



Defiant gesture: Downton, putting off the inevitable

Australia promote a tough nut

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Allan Border has been given the difficult task of leading Australia in their next match against West Indies, starting in Adelaide on Friday. Kim Highes, whom he succeeds, is among the 12 players from whom the Australian team will be chosen.

There is, in fact, a slight doubt about Border's fitness. He was hit on the hand while playing for Queensland against Tasmania over the weekend, a match in which he scored 144 notout. Rodney Hogg has been named as vice-captain, though he would seen an unlikely choice to take over should Border have to cry off.

Border and Englan's captain, Gower, have a certain amount in common. They have played much the same number of Test matches (Gower 65, Border 63); both played on first of them in 1978; both are left-handed batsmen and Border, like Gower, is being thrown in as captain against Clive Lloyd's all-conquering West Indians.

But where Gower displays at the wicket a certain elegance and in his captaincy a certain blandness, Border has had to come up the hard way. He is small, bullet-proof and very Australian. In West Indies earlier this year Border has an outstanding Test series, scoring 521 runs at an average of 74.42.

Border: fitness doubt

He decided early on to become a full-time professional cricketer. This brought him to England in 1977, when he played with prolific success, albeit briefly, for East Lancashire in the Lancashire League, as well as for Gloucestershire's Second XI.

His test apprenticeship was served while the Lillees, Chappells and Marshes were with Packer, and as a member of Hughes' touring side to England in 1981 he headed the Test batting averages (533 runs at 59.22). When he comes again next year as Australia's captain, as he now probably will, he will be for sure a tough little nut to crack.

TEAM (from): A R Border (captain), R M Hogg, T M Alderman, M Bennett, D C Boon, J Dyson, R G Holland, K J Hughes, G F Lawsonf, W B Phillips, K C Wessels, G M Wood. (G M Ritchie standby for Border).

The fairer fare

The England women's team flew to Australia yesterday for a two-month tour during which they will play five full-scale and three one-day international matches.

Each of the 15 players in the party and the manager, Norma Izard, has contributed £400 towards her own travelling costs, although a Sports Council grant does cover a proportion of their travel.

One opponent England may well encounter in the series is Denise Alderman, an opening bat and sister of Terry Alderman, Australia's new-ball bowler.

SQUAD: J Southgate (Sussex, capt), J Court (Middlesex), H Stother (Middlesex), J Aspinall (Yorkshire), J Powell (Yorkshire), C Watmough (Surrey), J Lee (Yorkshire), J Edney (Kent), J Brittin (Surrey), C Hodges (Lancs and Cheshire), J McConway (East Anglia), A Starling (Middlesex), M Leer (Kent), S Metcalfe (Yorkshire), J Stockdale (Yorkshire).

West Indians halted by Taylor's 234

Melbourne (Reuter) – Mick Taylor, of Victoria, gave a broad hint to the Australian Test selectors yesterday. Taylor made full use of a benign wicket and a West Indian attack which lacked its usual venom to record the highest score by any player in a match between the two sides. The previous best was 187 by the Australian Bjll Ponsford in 1930-31.

The four-day match, which ended in a predictable draw yesterday, produced 1,159 runs for the loss of 14 wickets. Victoria, resuming at 379 for four in reply to the West Indians' 558 for seven declared, kept the touring team in the field all day – more than an hour was lost in the morning because of rain – to reach 601 for seven.

Taylor has been one of Victoria's most consistent batsmen in recent seasons. He scored 1,010 runs last season and boasts an average of 81 this season. He batted for 507 minutes, faced 405 balls and hit 16 fours and a five. The only chance he offered was at 156, when Walsh spilled a return catch.

The lifeless wicket – on which the Fourth Test will be played later this month – helped defy the touring bowlers, who contributed to their own problems by conceding a record total of 58 extras, 30 of them no-balls. It was the greatest number of extras conceded in one innings in any first-class match in Australia.

West Indies and Australia meet in the third Test in Adelaide starting on Friday.

WEST INDIANS: First innings 558 for 7 dec (D L Haynes 155, R B Richardson 145, C G Greenidge 73).

VICTORIA: First innings

G Richardson c Harper b Walsh	12
D Robinson c Harper b Walsh	62
D M J Jones c Payne b Harper	71
W Whiteside l-b-w b Walsh	57
M D Taylor not out	234
J Siddons c Payne b Walsh	35
S O'Donnell b Logie	78
A Dodemaide c Payne b Dujon	3
†M Dimattina not out	1
Extras (b 6, l-b 22, n-b 30)	58
Total (7 wkts)	601

*R J Bright and M G Hughes did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-37, 2-151, 3-166, 4-327, 5-433, 6-572, 7-598.

BOWLING: Davis 25-3-110-0; Walsh 36-6-141-4; Garner 19-3-43-0; Harper 51-12-118-1; Gomes 10-3-22-0; Haynes 6-0-27-0; Richardson 10-1-40-0; Logie 10-1-29-1; Dujon 7-3-43-1.

No-balls and wides debited to bowlers.

TENNIS

Thousand and one winning ways

Melbourne (Reuter) – Chris Evert-Lloyd chalked up the 1,001st victory of her career with a smooth 6-2, 6-1 win over Sophie Amiach of France in her quarter-final round of the Australian Open here yesterday.

Only Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, stands between Mrs Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, who is seeking her seventh successive grand slam triumph. Miss Turnbull, who has only one win over Lloyd in 19 meetings, beat the veteran American Sharon Walsh 7-5, 6-2 in another quarter-final match.

Miss Amiach, playing Mrs Lloyd for trhe first time, admitted afterwards to having been extremely nervous. "I Tried to take the net as much as I could, but she is a great player," Miss Amiach said.

Ivan Lendle, the world No 2, chasing his second grand slam title of the year, reached the fourth round when he completed a 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4 win over an Algerian-born Frenchman, Tarik Benhabiles.

The top seed wasted no time in securing his place in the last 16 – where he meets the No 9 seed, Kevin Curren, of South Africa – when he resumed his match against Benhabiles, which was halted on Sunday night because of rain with the French title holder leading 4-2 in the third set.

Lendl was not wholly content with his form against Benhabiles, ranked 124 places below him on the computer rankings. "I wasn't happy with the way I returned serve, but I put them in on the important points," Lendl said.

But he Czechoslovak was pleased with his serve and volleying, two weapons he will need against Curren, one of the hardest hitters in the game.

The defending champion, Mats Wilander, seeded to meet Lendl in the final, was one of two Swedes to secure a quarter-final place.

The local favourite, Pat Cash, raised hopes that of being the first Australian to win the title since Mark Edmondson's unexpected victory in 1976 when he moved into the quarter-finals with a 7-6, 6-4, 7-5 victory over John Sadri, of the United States.

Men's singles

THIRD ROUND: I Lendl (Cz) bt T Benhabiles (Fr) 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

FOURTH ROUND: M Wilander (Sw) bt S Simonsson (Sw) 2-6, 6-1, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; S Edberg (Sw) bt L Bourne (US) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; P Cash (Aus) bt J Sadri (US) 7-6, 6-4, 7-5; J Kriek (US) bt J Frawley (Aus) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's singles

QUARTER FINAL ROUND: W Turnbull (Aus) bt S Walsh (US) 7-5, 6-2; C Lloyd (US) bt S Amiach (Fr) 6-2, 6-1.

Falling for a charming Frenchman

By Lewine Mair

On the first day of the LTA's fourth and final $10,000 event, competitors and officials alike were still enjoying the funnier side of the fainting fit which put an end to the chances of the very game and entertaining Linda Geeves in the second of the qualifying rounds here at Bramhall.

Miss Geeves was leading 6-5 and serving for the first set against the useful Joy Tacon when, out of the corner of her eye, she caught sight of *the dashing French coach* as he began to organise his squad of girls on the next court.

She launched into her next service but, instead of hitting the ball, the Middlesex county player collapsed on to the ground and was out for a good two minutes. Regrettably, it was the umpire rather than the French coach who helped Miss Geeves to her feet. She was unable to continue, but, to everyone's relief, it was not too long before the medical men had ascertained that there was nothing seriously wrong.

Lisa Pennington, a former British junior hard court champion, had a win to remember yesterday when she defeated Liz Jones, the sixth seed, 6-3, 6-4.

Results, page 27

RUGBY UNION

Australians should take advantage of weakened Glasgow

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Australian midweek side has come unstuck a sufficient number of times on this tour to offer encouragement to most opponents but Glasgow, weakened by three withdrawals, are none too well placed to take advantage of their visitors at Hghenden today.

Beattie, their captain, withdrew after his selection for Scotland in Saturday's international: MacNaughton, the Glasgow Academicals' full back, has not recovered fom rib injuries sustained in the district match 10 days ago; and Armstrong (Stirling County), due to play on the left wing, has a back strain.

Beattie's place passes to Hamilton (Kilmarnock) and the captaincy, for the first time at district level, to Alan Brown, whose brother, David, will leasd the forwards. Evans comes in at full back, providing the Clarkston club with only their second district representative, and Porter (Kilmarnockp is the new wing.

McGuinness, capped twice on tour against Australia in 1982 and once subsequently, and Gossman, a replacement against England in 1980, are the only internationals in a Glasgow team which, whatever else it lacks, should not be short of forthright tackling ability.

The Australians trained in a downpour at the Kelvinside Academy ground yesterday with theri usual application, though without Calcraft, due to play on the flank in today's side. Ella, the stand-off half, limited his activities to the loosening-up exercises and mini-mauls before taking to the sidelines to watch the backs going through their paces.

The rain shows little signs of abating, a situation which warms the heart of John Roxbugh, Scotland's technical director, who nourishes hopes that his country will undo Austalia's dream of the grand slam. Nevertheless, it would be surprising if the Australians did not enjoy a morale-boosting win over Glasgow, and push their tally for the tour beyond 300 points. They require 24 in what will be their fifteenth game.

GLASGOW: S Evans (Clarkston); M Duncan (West of Scotland), A Brown (Ayr), captain, J Gosman (West of Scotland), S Porter (Kilmarnock); G Steel (Ayr), G Nicholson (Ayr), G McGuinness (West of Scotland), D Livingston (West of Scotland), J Scobie (Glasgow Academicals), C McCallum (Ayr), H Parker (Kilmarnock), S Hamilton (Heriot's FP), D Brown (Ayr), H Hamilton (Kilmarnock).

AUSTRALIANS: J Black; I Williams, M Burke, T Lane, R Hanley; N Holt, W Campbell, C Roche, captain, R Reynolds.

Referee: K Parfitt (Wales).

Calcraft: misses training

Former cup holders meet in third round

By Tim Glover

Leicester and Bristol, two of the heavyweights of English club rugby, meet again in the third round of the John Player Cup on January 26. Both are former cup holders and neither will be pleased at having their pedigree inspected at such an early stage, but Leicester will enjoy the considerable comforts of home.

The competition was in its seventh season before Leicester were drawn at Welford Road and since then they have won 15 home ties, amassing an average of 26 points a match. Leicester appeared in five cup finals in six seasons between 1978-1983, losing the first and last and winning the three in between earning permanennt ownership of the original trophy.

Bristol, however, beat them in their last appearance at Twickenham, when Leicester were with out Hare, and last season the West Country club failed to hold on to the cup when they were defeated in the final by Bath.

The fresh-faced junior clubs received no favours in yesterday's draw in London, with Berry Hill, of Gloucester, drawing the shortest of the short straws. They do not have far to travel to face the holders, Bath. Berry Hill, who run six sides in the Forest of Dean, did not break out into a sweat.

"We'll be in the draw for the fourth round", said John Baldwin, the secretary, without a hint of a smile. "We beat Gloucester in a friendly two years ago and we are determined to force our way into the senior bracket."

Aspatria, the Cumbrian champions, who disposed of Hartlepool Rovers 16-10 in the second round last Saturday, travel to Sale, currently the leading northern light and Ealing, from West London, face a short walk to meet Harlequins.

London Welsh, London Scottish and Blackheath travel north, with the Welsh meeting Headingley for the first time since 1973, the year Clive Rees joined the exiles.

Rees first encountered Headingley in 1972 and claims the occasion provided him with a world record. "From the kick off I gathered and touched down under the posts and the try was timed at 7.9 seconds. I am assured there has never been a quicker try in rugby", Rees said.

DRAW: Harlequins v Ealing; Bath v Berry Hill; Leicester v Bristol; Headingley v London Welsh; West Hartlepool v Moseley; Wakefield v Blackheath; Liverpool v London Scottish; Bedford v Waterloo; Plymouth v Coventry; Saracens v Gosforth; Lichfield v Sidcup; Sale v Aspatria; Gloucester v Richmond; Wasps v Rosslyn Park; Nottingham v Northampton; Redruth v Lydney.

Bailey is hopeful

By David Hands

Mark Bailey, capped twice by England in South Africa last summer, will lead Cambridge University against Oxford University at Twickenham next Tuesday, despite having appeared in only one senior game this term. Bailey and Ellison, the Yorkshire No 8, who has missed the last six weeks, were both named yesterday in the side for the University match.

Bailey has been plagued by a series of injuries to his foot, diagnosed at various times as a chipped bone and inflamed tendons. One week he has been on his bicycle, the next on crutches. He is confident of playing as is Ellison, who damaged a shoulder playing for the North against Ulster in October.

The side includes seven former Blues, among them Attfield, the lock, who missed last year's match through injury. Martin changes from full back to right wing to allow the inclusion of the talented Scottish full back, Hastings, already a B international and deemed a threat to Dods, present holder of the national position.

Cambridge have recorded wins over four senior clubs this term, but this will be the first time that all the members of an outstanding nack division, each of whom has played representative rugby at one national level or another, have played together.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A G Hastings (George Watsons College and Magdalene); A W Martin (Cardiff HS and St Edmund's House), F J Clough (Sir John Rigby and Magdalene), *K G Simms (West Park and Emmanuel), *M D Bailey (Ipswich and Corpus Christi, capt); *C R Andrew (Barnard Castle and St John's), R H Q B Moon (Queen Mary's, Walsall and Magdalene); R C Heginbotham (Bedford and St John's), P Combe (Marlborough and Magdalene), B B Williamson (Canford and Jesus), *S J W Attfield (Windsor GS and St John's), S T O'Leary (Plymouth College and Fitzwilliam), P A Green (Kent College, Canterbury and Trinity Hall), *I R Morrison (Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Pembroke), *J F Ellison (St Peter's, York and Corpus Christi).

*A Blue.

SCHOOLS RESULTS

Alleyne's 18, Broxbourne 9; Austin Friars 3, St Bees 18; Bableke 15, King Henry VIII, Coventry 10; Bedford Modern 3, The Leys 19; Belmont Abbey 24, Marling 4; Bethany 0, Duke of York's RMS 21; Beverley 0, Chiswick 20; Bishop Vesey's 22, Solihull 0; Bishop Wordsworth 7, Marlborough 9; Bishop's Stortford 25, Brentwood 6; Birkenhead 12, King William's, IOM 0; Brighton 24, Hurstpierpoint 8; Bromsgrove 10, King's, Worcester 10; Burford 12, Lord Williams's, Thame 15; Canford 28, Taunton 0; Cheltenham 29, Wycliffe 6; Cheltenham GS, 23, Dean Close 7; Christ's Hospital 25, Seaford 0; Churcher's 20, Portsmouth GS 0; Colfe's 4, Eltham 8; Colston's 0, King's, Bruton 18; Cranleigh 9, Caterham 0.

Dartford GS 12, Langley Park 0; Doual 22, Dauntseys 0; Downside 13, Blundell's 22; Dulwich 34, King's, Macclesfield 0; Eastbourne 12, Whitgift 4; Edinburgh Academy 22, Fettes 6; Embley Park 12, Old Boys 6; Epsom 34, King's, Canterbury 3; Felsted 18, St Paul's 4; Giggleswick 40, Barnard Castle 3; Gravesend 6, Kent College 22; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 9, Berkhamsted 0; Haileybury 7, Bedford 4; Hampton 0, Bunnerbury 7; Hymers 24, [illegible] St Mary's 18; [illegible] 20, [illegible] 3; King Edward's, Bath 6, QEH Bristol 15; KCS Wimbledon 19, UCS Hampstead 9; Kingswood 6, Bristol 15; Lancaster RGS 12, Rossall 18; Latymer Upper 10, Desborough 9; Lichfield Friary 13, Queen Mary's, Walsall 10; London Oratory 13, Rutlish 14; Lord Wandsworth 3, Pangbourne 0; Loughborough GS 18, Ratcliffe 12.

Maidstone GS 11, Purley HS 6; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 0, Arnold, Blackpool 4, Mill Hill 10, Merchant Taylors', Northwood 0; Netherhall 0, Whitehaven 14; Oakham 11, Worksop 0; Old Swinford Hospital 10, Worcester RGS 15; Oundle 3, Rugby 10; Perse 9, Norwich 0; Pocklington 40, Silcoates 0; Queen Elizabeth, Barnet 13, Campion 12; Reigate GS 0, Guildford RGS 10; Ryde 16, Bembridge 6; St Albans 6, St George's, Harpenden 16; St Bartholomew's, Newbury 4, High Wycombe RGS 31; St Benedict's, Ealing 7, St George's, Weybridge 4, St Dunstan's 4, John Fisher 12; St Edmund's, Ware 21, William Ellis 4; St Edward's, Oxford 13, Abingdon 6; St Joseph's, Ipswich 50; Woodbridge 10; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 58, St Augustine's, Ramsgate 0; St Mary's, Sidcup 6, Judd 6; St Olave's 14, Rochester Math 3; St Peter's, York 7, Durham 24.

Sherborne 27, Clifton 3; Shiplake 14, Magdalen CS Oxford 10; Sir Roger Manwood's 20, Dover 12; Stamford 29, King's, Grantham 0; Stowe 26, Royal Latin 0; Sutton Valence 12, King's, Rochester 4; Tonbridge 10, Wellington (Berks) 16; Trent 19, Dalstone 13; Uppingham 9, King Edward's, Birmingham 0; Venison 9, Watford GS 7; Vyners 3, Sir William Borlase 32; Wallington HS 0, Trinity, Croydon 11, Warwick 6, Old Warwickians 6; Wellington (Somerset) 18, Monkton Combe 14, Wells Cathedral 3, Queen's, Taunton 16, Wolverston 0; Ipswich 33; Woodhouse Grove 44, Hipperholme GS 0; Worth 4, Reeds 15; Wymondham 22, Langley 0.

ICE HOCKEY

Wasps win Autumn Cup then lose their sting

By Robert Pryce

Durham Wasps emerged from their demanding weekend with the first national trophy of their 38-year history and a severe case of coaching. They played the top two teams in the British League on successive days, beating Fife Flyers 6-4 at Streatham in the Autumn Cup final, sponsored by Bluecol, on Saturday before going down 7-4 to Murrayfield Racers in Edinburgh on Sunday.

Paul Tilley, their player-coach, excused his team from the celebrations after Saturday's game: "We've got to leave now and go to *the other end of the country.*"

Ron Plumb, the Fife player-coach, describes the Durham style of play as "more of a dump-in and grind game". This weekend the grind may have eventually told on them. After two goals from Crapper put them 2-1 up after 24 minutes of the game at Murrayfield, they conceded two goals to Lynch while attempting to exploit the numerical advantage presented to them by a Murrayfield penalty.

Durham have built on the foundations of last season, when they finished second in the league. Tilley, stronger and 10lbs leaner than last season, when he was considered among the fastest skaters in the league, leads a well-organized team, which should eventually firm up its most contentious position when Frank Killen, a former England netminder, secures his release from Nottingham.

Netminder is the one position where Southampton Vikings do not have any problems at the moment. Lacking six of their regular team, they went down to two heavy defeats in the north east at the weekend, despite Colon's continuing excellence. John Iredale, a Great Britain junior international, scored seven goals as Whiteley Warriors beat them 18-4 on Sunday.

● BBC Television will broadcast a British League game of the month on *Grandstand* beginning on January 12 under a one-year exclusive contract announced by the British Ice Hockey Association and Heineken, the League's sponsors, yesterday. As part of the package, BBC will cover the British Championship semi-finals and final at Wembley on May 4 and 5.

Premier division: Cleveland Bombers 12, Southampton Vikings 3; Nottingham Panthers 2, Murrayfield Racers 3; Dundee Rockets 10, Whitley Warriors 5; Ayr Bruins 5, Dundee Rockets 7; Murrayfield Racers 7, Durham Wasps 4; Streatham Redskins 10, Cleveland Bombers 6; Whitley Warriors 18, Southampton Vikings 4. First division: Glasgow Dynamoes 2, Solihull Barons 14; Bournemouth Stags 8, Crowtree Chiefs 14; Peterborough Pirates 18, Deeside Dragons 4; Richmond Flyers 2, Lee Valley Lions 13; Grimsby Buffaloes 4, Altrincham Aces 8; Lee Valley Lions 10, Crowtree Chiefs 3.

PREMIER DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Murrayfield	9	9	0	0	88	43	18
Fife	9	6	1	2	79	44	13
Dundee	11	5	1	5	85	75	11
Cleveland	11	5	1	5	85	79	11
Streatham	8	5	0	3	58	42	10
Durham	7	5	0	2	48	39	10
Ayr	10	3	0	7	70	96	6
Whitley Bay	10	3	0	7	77	93	6
Nottingham	9	2	1	6	36	54	5
Southampton	6	0	0	6	21	82	0

SQUASH RACKETS

Jahangir in search of opposition

From a Correspondent
Karachi

It took Jahangir Khan 32 minutes to win his fourth world open championship here yesterday when he beat Qamar Zaman his fellow Pakistani 9-0, 9-3, 9-4. It was the greatest number of points he had lost throughout the whole event. The total conceded was 28 in six matches, a remarkable achievement against opponents who play more regularly and who train harder than Jahangir.

That such a combination of brains, elasticity, strength and discipline should come together in a boy who had a hernia by the time he was 12 and was told by the doctors that he would never make a squash player is eqally dumbfounding. His prize was £5,600, out of a total fund of £35,000. His father, Roshan, British Open Champin in the Fifties, was watching Jahangir win one of the big two titles for the first time.

Just for the files, however, he equalled Geoff Hunt's achievment of four titles, took part in the first all-Pakistani final and the first (since its inception eight years ago) without and Australian, and he also equalled last year's achievement in Munich when he became the first player to win it without dropping a game. The hope is that a rival can come along soon and give him a game, something he himself is keen to see happen.

Protest puts tournament in jeopardy

By Colin McQuillan

Britain's top squash men appear to have gossiped their way to an embarrassingly unproductive boycott confrontation with the game's authorities and their latest big-money sponsors. In the process they have infuriated their female counterparts and possibly endangered the future of the national championships, due to start at Sheffield on Friday.

Led by the top seeds, Geoff Williams, Gawain Briars and Philip Kenyon, a group of British male players, killing time while their international superiors played the last rounds of the world open championship, in Karachi, last week, were reported to have convinced themselves they were receiving less than fair treatment from the disbursement of £90,000 Inter-city sponsorship recently acquired for the British championships and other national competitions.

They accused the Squash Rackets Association of "secretive budgeting" and threatened withdrawal from this year's British championships unless the £13,000 prize fund is immediately increased.

Top women players approaching their closest and potentially most exciting national championship for years were yesterday highly critical of what many regarded as the "shoddy and ungrateful attitude" of the men.

MOTOR RACING

Blundell makes mark in first season

By John Blunsden

Few drivers have achieved so much in their first season as Mark Blundell, aged 18, from Royston, Hertfordshire, who last night received the major Grovewood Award for 1984, valued a £5,000, as the outstanding British and Commonwealth driving prospect of the year.

His first race was in a Formula Ford Lola, on March 10, but he switched to a Van Diemen in mid-season and completed the year with 25 wins, 24 pole positions and 21 fastest laps to his credit. This impressive record enabled him to win *the Champion of Snetterton* series, and to finish second in both the BP and the Dunlop championships, as well as third in the P&O Ferries and eighth in the RAC championships.



Blundell: major award

The second Grovewood Award winner is Formula Ford 2000 driver, Andy Wallace, aged 23, from Oxford, who recorded three wins, four seconds and four third places during his first season in this class, taking fourth place in the British Racing Displays 2000 championship.

Will Hoy, aged 31, from Cambridge, took the third award for a season of Clubmans sports car racing which brought him 14 wins and both the Trimoco and Clubman's Register championships.

As usual, there were two special commendations, one going to Jonathon Bancroft, aged 21, from Godalming, Surrey, who was first in both the Dunlop Autosport and BP Formula Ford series, the other going to Damien Hill, aged 23, the son of the late champion, Graham Hill. Last year, after a successful season of motorcycle racing, he was persuaded by his mother, Bette Hill, to switch to four wheels, and recently finished fifth in the Formula Ford Festival knockout competition at Brands Hatch.

In announcing this year's Grovewood winners, the independent panel, nominated by the Guild of Motoring Writers, commented on the deteriorating standards of on-track behaviour from some drivers: "The panel respects the feelings of Grovewood Securities that British motor racing at national level is sometimes showing a tendency towards the disruption that has plagued certain other sports in recent years. For this reason, certain drivers have been excluded from selection in 1984."

BOBSLEIGHING

Phipps sets hot pace

Winterberg, West Germany – Nick Phipps is going to be the man to beat in this week's British championships, sponsored by Allied Steel, in Winterberg (Chris Moore writes). On the first day of official practice for the two-man event yesterday, Phipps was twice over a full second faster than the defending champion, Tom De la Hunty.

Phipps, in only his third full season as a driver, is an even firmer favourite for next week's four-man cycle, which will be contested over the Olympic course at Igls.

It was here, in Winterberg, nine days ago, that Phipps won the silver medal for Britain in the four-man event at the Veltins Cup. Added to the 16 points he won for finishing fifth in the two-man competition, that gave him an aggregate of 35 from the opening event in the new World Cup series.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

First division
Liverpool v Coventry
QPR v Stoke City

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay v Walthamstow Avenue; Harrow v Wokingham; Slough v Leytonstone/Ilford; Sutton United v Tooting and Mitcham. First division: Hornchurch v Metropolitan Police; Leatherhead v Farnborough; Walton and Hersham v Bromley; Staines v Boreham Wood; Wembley v Hampton. Second division north: Kingsbury v Berkhamsted; Letchworth v Barton; Leyton-Wingate v Stevenage; Marlow v Haringey; Wolverton v Hemel Hempstead.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier League: Fisher v Gravesend. Postponed: Corby v AP Leamington. Southern division: Canterbury v Dover. Bill Dellow Cup, second round replay: Forest Green v Willenhall.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Barnsley v Liverpool (7.0); Derby v Stoke (7.0); Everton v Manchester City (7.0); Manchester United v Bradford City; Notts County v Huddersfield (7.0). Second division: Grimsby v Wolverhampton; Leeds v Hull City (7.0); Oldham v Blackpool (7.0); Preston v Leicester (7.0); Rotherham v Sunderland (7.0); Port Vale v Burnley (7.0). Postponed: Middlesbrough v Wigan.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Chesterfield v Aston Villa; Carshalton v Gillingham; Brighton v Charlton (7.15); Woking v Watford.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich v West Ham (7.15); Portsmouth v Fulham (7.0); Swindon v Southampton (7.0).

IRISH LEAGUE: Ulster Cup final: Larne v Linfield (at The Oval, Belfast, 8.00).

FA VASE: Second round replays: Berkhamsted v Baldock; Stansted v Brimsdown; Braintree v Newmarket (7.45).

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round: Hounslow v Eton Manor (7.45).

MID-WEEK LEAGUE: Bournemouth v Peterborough (2.00); Northampton v Southend (2.00).

LONDON SPARTAN LEAGUE: League Cup, second round: Redhill v Beckton (7.45).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Combined Services v Middlesbrough XI at (Military stadium, Catterick Camp); Southern Amateur League v Old Boys League at (Cuaco FC, New Beckenham).

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Horsham v Southwick.

OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University v Cambridge United XI at (Fenner's).

● Bryan Magee, Scarborough's captain, who made 215 appearances for the Gola League club after joining from Horden Colliery Welfare nearly five years ago, has moved to Blue Star

● Brendon Batson, who joined Witton Albion (Northern Premier League) earlier this year after his League career with West Bromwich Albion was ended by a serious knee injury, has been forced to retire altogether.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Ueberroth may join IOC

From David Miller, Lausanne

Speculation is rife within the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that Peter Ueberroth, the controversially successful president of the Los Angeles organizing committee, may be elected as an IOC member for the United States within the next year.

Mr Ueberroth is now the commissioner of the United States professional baseball league. His outstanding coordination of, and fund-raising for, the 1984 Games is acknowledged all over the world but he is still at the centre of a row over the $170 million (£140 million) profit made by the LAOOC. Sixty per cent of this is retained by the United States Olympic Committee, and this factor must cloud any election.

Undoubtedly, Mr Ueberroth's dynamic personality and business initiative – he built from scratch one of the largest travel agencies in the United States – would be valuable to the IOC. During 20 years of subjugation to the amateur principles and lofty style of the American millionaire, Avery Brundage, prior to the presidencies of Lord Killanin and Juan Samaranch, the IOC was allowed to become somewhat detached from the modern world.

There is still inviolable moral spirit today, as the IOC demonstrated with its resolution on boycotts here on Sunday, but there are few men of conspicuous practical achievement who can stand shoulder to shoulder on behalf of the IOC with the self-made power-seekers and government appointees of the international federations and national Olympic committees. Mr Ueberroth would help to restore the balance in the internal struggles that will continue to revolve.

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FOOTBALL

Southampton and Wright settle differences but Williams still set to go

Mark Wright, the Southampton centre half, was back in training at The Dell yesterday. The England international had demanded a move after his much-publicized row with the club's manager, Lawrie McMenemy, but he has now admitted he was in the wrong.

Wright made his peace with McMenemy in a telephone call from Saudi Arabia where Southampton are this week playing two friendlies. The Southampton chairman, Alan Woodford, said: "Mark Wright has accepted that he was out of order in his recent differences with the club. Mark is training this morning in order to regain fitness and be available for selection as soon as possible."

Gordon Taylor, secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association, who had acted as mediator in the 10-day long dispute, said: "I spoke to Mark and Lawrie over the weekend and I'm glad their differences have been resolved." Wright, aged 22, had not been near the club since his altercation with McMenemy at half-time during the Milk Cup third rund tie against Queen's Park Rangers.

Wright's England colleague Steve Williams also demanded – and was granted – a move, with Arsenal favourites to sign him. If the deal goes through this week, Wright and Williams could face each other at Southampton on Saturday. Wright, who signed a new contract in August, will play in today's reserve match at Swindon in order to regain match fitness.


Wright: back in training.

● Mervyn Day, the Aston Villa goalkeeper, has been suspended without pay for 14 days after criticizing the club's manager, Graham Turner. Day was dropped from last Saturday's home game with Sunderland and immediately put in a transfer request, claiming: "The manager has broken his word."

Less than two months ago, Day signed a new contract in the belief that the first team place would be an equal battle between himself and Nigel Spink.

But after being dropped, Day was widely reported as saying he had played well in the past few games and that Turner had not kept his word. Turner, who has accepted Day's transfer request, said last week: "I keep coming back to the fact that I believe Nigel is the better of the two."

● Southend have fined Billy Kellock two weeks' wages for being sent off against Tranmere on Saturday. He has also been given a free transfer.

Kellock was sent off in the fifty-ninth minute after swinging a punch at the Tranmere defender, John Williams. Both players had earlier scored in the match, which Rovers eventually won 3-2.

Bobby Moore, the Southend manager said: "Kellock's action cost us the game. Until then we were leading and in control. I cannot tolerate this sort of thing." Kellock was already listed at his own request following an earlier training dispute with Moore.


Comeback trail: Osvaldo Ardiles clears the latest hurdle on his way back to the Tottenham team. He helped scheme a 2-1 win for the reserves over the touring Australian team at the London club's training ground at Cheshunt yesterday.

The Argentinian midfield player showed he is on course for Tottenham's UEFA Cup game against Boheminians, Prague, in Czechoslovakia, on December 12, with his second game in 48 hours.

Ardiles, who has played in only 13 games in the last two years because of injuries, had a knee operation in August, and will play two more reserves games to prove his fitness.

Peter Shreeves, the Tottenham manager, said: "Ossie showed some excellent qualities and though he obviously needs more games it was a very good workout. It was a definite pass mark on his plotted comeback."

Ardiles, who made the first goal for Garth Crooks, said: "I felt very good and there are no problems, although I need to build up my fitness and stamina."

After Crooks had put Spurs ahead, Tommy McCulloch equalised for the Australians in 45 minutes only for Mark Bowen to get the Tottenham winner 18 minutes into the second half.

Burton manager does not fear Aldershot

Warnock keeps his feet on the ground

By Paul Newman

FA CUP

When Neil Warnock was near the end of his playing days, his thoughts did not turn to full-time coaching or management. Nor was he attracted by that other good old standby for former footballers, running a pub. He wanted to be a chiropodist. "I was always getting my leg pulled," he said. "While the other lads were going to the bookies or the cafe I was sitting at home studying chiropody."

The boot, if you will pardon the expression, is now firmly on the other foot. Warnock passed his exams, has his own surgery in Sheffield and as a successful self-employed man is able to adapt his hours according to the continuing needs of his first profession: in his spare time he is manager of Burton Albion, who on Saturday travel to Aldershot in the second round of the FA Cup.

Warnock, now aged 36, played for eight clubs in the lower divisions of the League – "They say good players don't make good managers, which is probably why I'm doing all right" – and he first became interested in chiropody while at Hartlepool United.

"I had terrible feet", he said. "I used to get blisters just in pre-season training. After I'd suffered at the hands of one chiropodist, I started tending my feet myself. Then I began helping other players and it all took off from there.

"Footballers are terrible. They don't look after their feet at all. They take advantage of me at Burton. When we should be talking about the game in the dressing room, I'm having to see to their feet. An hour before our match on Saturday I was helping two players who had really bad corns, two more with ingrowing toenails and another with a bad heel."

Corns and ingrowing toenails notwithstanding, Burton believe they have a good chance of surprising Aldershot, who are eighteenth in the fourth division and are now managed by Ron Harris, the former Chelsea defender. Burton regularly finish near the top of the Northern Premier League and their present team is full of experience. Blair, Evans, Kabia, McJannet and Mell have all played in the League and most of the team have been at Burton since Warnock's appointment as manager three years ago.

Burton will also have strong vocal support at Aldershot; all 500 seats for a chartered train were quickly sold at the weekend and a fleet of coaches have been booked. Burton have enjoyed remarkable backing ever since 700 people attended a public meeting to discuss setting up the club 34 years ago. League attendances frequently top 1,000 and crowds of 3,442 and 4,021 turned up for Cup games against Wycombe Wanderers and Staines Town earlier this season. "When we got drawn away to Aldershot, I suggested they might like to switch it to our ground to get a bigger gate," Warnock said.

Warnock, who played for Aldershot in the mid 1970s, said: "Some non-League clubs talk about matches like this as a bonus and their big day out. We're not treating it like that. We want to get into the third round, and I know Ron Harris will have trouble motivating Aldershot."

Wilkinson brings off a coup

Sheffield Wednesday's manager, Howard Wilkinson, has beaten several top European clubs to the signature of Siggi Jonsson, an 18-year-old from Iceland. Wilkinson, who flew to Rejkyavik to arrange the transfer, reveals that Jonsson had spent a day at Hillsborough when Iceland played Wales three weeks ago.

"He chose to come to Wednesday because he is only 18."

Jonsson, who has captained his country at youth and under-21 level, is due to arrive in Sheffield this week where he will go through a tough medical before the deal is finally completed. He then has to wait for a work permit before playing for Wednesday in the first division.

Wilkinson is in no doubt about the quality of the young midfield player, who has attracted the attention of clubs including Rangers, Aberdeen and Chelsea. "I wouldn't have gone through all the trouble I have done if he wasn't going to be challenging for a first team place," he said.

● NEW YORK: New York Cosmos have sacked their manager, Eddie Firmani, after suffering their third defeat – 4-7 against Cleveland Force – in five matches in the Major Indoor Soccer League (AFP reports).

Firmani joined Cosmos in 1977 and led the North American League side to the national title two seasons running. He was dismissed in 1979, however, and then recalled to the club in 1983.

● Eindhoven: Talks between PSV Eindhoven and Manchester United over a possible transfer of the Dutch international central defender Ernie Brandts hve halted. PSV's manager, Kees Ploegsma, said: "We have stated our price for Brandts but so far there is no agreement. The next step must now come from United."

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS Paul Newman

Saturday December 8 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION
X Luton v Aston Villa
X Norwich v West Ham
X Nottm For v Man U
2 QPR v Everton
1 Sheffield W v Chelsea
X S'hampton v Arsenal
1 Stoke v Ipswich
1 Sunderland v Leicester
1 Tottenham v Newcastle
1 WBA v Watford

SECOND DIVISION
1 Birmingham v Middlsbro
1 Blackburn v Sheffield U
1 Brighton v Grimsby
2 Carlisle v Portsmouth
1 Huddersfield v Wolves
1 Man C v Notts Co
1 Oxford v Charlton
X Shrewsbury v Leeds
X Wimbledon v Barnsley
Not on coupons: Crystal Palace v Cardiff (Sunday); Fulham v Oldham (Friday).

FA CUP SECOND ROUND
X Altrincham v Doncaster
1 Bradford C v Mansfield
1 Bristol C v Bristol R
1 Burnley v Halifax
2 Hartlepool v York
1 Orient v Torquay
1 Plymouth v Hereford
1 Walsall v Chesterfield
Not on coupons: Aldershot v Burton; Brentford v Northampton; Colchester v Gillingham; Dagenham v Peterborough; Darlington v Frickley; Dartford v Bournemouth; Millwall v Enfield; Port Vale v Scunthorpe (Friday); Preston v Telford; Reading v Bognor Regis; Tranmere v Hull; Wigan v Northwich Victoria.

GOLA LEAGUE
1 Barnet v Kidderminster
1 Maidstone v Weymouth
X Scarboro v Runcorn

SOUTHERN PREMIER
1 Alvechurch v Gloucester
2 Bedworth v RS Soton
1 Chelmsford v Witney
1 Cheltenham v Corby
1 Fisher v Willenhall
1 K Lynn v Folkestone
1 Welling v Fareham

SOUTHERN SOUTHERN
2 Canterbury v Basingstoke
X Chatham v Waterlooville
1 Dover v Dorchester
1 Erith v CambridgeC

SCOTTISH PREMIER
X Aberdeen v Celtic
2 Dumbarton v Dundee U
1 Dundee v Morton
X Hibernian v St Mirren
1 Rangers v Hearts

SCOTTISH FIRST
X Ayr v Clydebank
1 East Fife v Forfar
X Falkirk v Brechin
1 Kilmarnock v Mdowbnk
X Motherwell v Airdrie
X St Johnstone v Clyde
Not on coupons: Hamilton v Partick.

SCOTTISH CUP, FIRST ROUND
1 Berwick v Albion
1 Dunfermline v E Stirling
1 Q of Sth v Arbroath
Not on coupons: Stenhousemuir v Whitehill; Stirling v Selkirk; Stranraer v Gala Fairydean.

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Luton, Norwich, Nottingham Forest, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Wimbledon, Chatham, Aberdeen, Hibernian, Ayr, Motherwell, St Johnstone.
BEST DRAWS: Nottingham Forest, Southampton, Chatham, Aberdeen, Motherwell.
AWAYS: Everton, Portsmouth, York, Basingstoke, Dundee United.
HOMES: Birmingham, Blackburn, Huddersfield, Manchester City, Oxford, Bradford City, Burnley, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Welling, Rangers, Dunfermline.
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Birmingham, Blackburn, Oxford, Bradford City, Burnley. Aways: Everton, Portsmouth, York. Draws: Luton, Nottingham Forest, Southampton.

FA Vase draw

Third round: Brandon United or Harrogate RA v Heswall; Blue Star or Seaham CW v Armthorpe Welfare; Ford Motors v Guisborough Town; Fleetwood Town v Warrington Town; Chester-le-Street v Coundon TT; Easington Colliery v Bedlington Terriers; Boston or Buckingham Town v Wythenshawe Amateurs; Hucknall CW v Atherstone United; Lincoln United v Wolverhampton United or Melton Town; Rushall Olympic v Eastwood Hanley.
Rainworth MV v Skegness Town; Louth United v Oadby Town; Halesowen Town v Stamford; Wisbech Town v Heybridge Swifts; Finchley v Brimsdown or Stansted; Newmarket Town or Braintree Town v Wivenhoe Town; Bury Town v Gorleston; Sudbury Town v VS Rugby; Irthlingborough Diamonds v Vauxhall Motors; Hazells v Baldock Town or Berkhamstead Town; Egham Town v Leyton/Wingate.
Alma Swanley v Hastings Town or Tunbridge Wells; Cray Wanderers v Steyning Town or Whyteleafe; Harefield United v Marlow; Bracknell Town v Collier Row; Uxbridge v Eastbourne United; Cheshunt v Wallingford Town; Exmouth Town v Newport IOW; Shortwood Sports v Bristol Manor Farm or Eastleigh; Old Georgians v Wimborne Town; Sharpness v Supermarine; Shortwood United v Torrington.
Matches to be played December 22.

Rowell operation

Gary Rowell, the Norwich City forward, has had a small piece of cartilage removed from his knee. Signed in the summer from Sunderland, Rowell has yet to play for the club.

Independiente in erratic form

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

The recent league form of Independiente, Liverpool's opponents in the world club championship in Tokyo on Sunday, has been erratic. Holding a 3-0 lead against Huracan, they had to settle for 4-4. Their cleverest midfield player, Daniel Bochini, aged 30, just dropped by Argentina after a brief recall, scored the only goal of the equivalent game in Rome against Juventus, 11 years ago.

In France, the weekend's great surprise was Bordeaux's first defeat of the season: a resounding 3-0 at Monaco. Genghini, the international midfield player, scored all three goals in the second half, two of them from the penalty spot.

France are at home on Saturday to East Germany in the World Cup. The Germans, who looked so feeble at Wembley, lost a world cup game 3-2 in Leipzig to Yugoslavia, but won easily in Luxembourg, as did France.

The French will be hoping to do much better than they did against Bulgaria in their last qualifying match: a meagre 1-0 win secured by Platini's penalty and some marvellous saves by Bats. Le Roux is still not fit to play at centre half, but Giresse wil be back to fill the space on the right flank into which Tigana – who prefers the middle – had perforce to run against the East Germans.

Anziani, of Monaco, has been called up to replace the injured Rocheteau, who missed the win over Bulgaria and injured his troublesome right knee playing for his club, Paris Saint-Germain, last Saturday.

Verona, still without the injured Danish forward, Elkjaer, were held to a goalless draw at home by Ray Wilkins's Milan, who may have Hateley back on Sunday week when the championship resumes. He hopes to play in a couple of friendly matches on Wednesday and Thursday. Brady was in fine form for Internazionale, who beat Naples.

Famous players all over Italy are mourning Domenico Biti, *Il Mago del Tirreno* (The Magician of the Mediterranean), who collapsed and died of a heart attack on the manager's bench nine days ago.

Penzo, the Naples and former Juventus centre forward, was found by Biti as a youth in local football in Piedmont: Biti saw he did his military service in Rome so he could play fourth division football for Romulea. When he was manager of Anzio, Biti signed Conti, spurned by both Roma and Juventus. He was coach to both Roma and Lazio juniors, ran the official football school in Rome, was assistant coach with the famous Italian Under-21 team which competed in the 1960 Olympic Games, which included Rivera, aged 16.

Wry, honest and a marvellous raconteur, he was still, at 65, finding new talent. The lastest example, the inside forward, Pennarella, of Cisterna, is just off to Brazil to play in a tournament for the Italian non-league side, and the big clubs have already closed in. I knew Biti for 30 years. The loss is enormous.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER OVERSEAS RESULTS

ALBANIAN: Dynamo 7, Traktori 1; Besa 4, Vlaznia 1; Besiktha 0, 17 Nentori 3; Scanderbeg 2, Naftetari 1; Lokomotiv 1, Partizan 0; Tomori 1, Labinoti 0; Luftetari 1, Flamurtari 0. Leading standings (after 11 matches): 1, 17 Nentori 18 pts; 2, Luftetari 16; 3, Vlaznia 13.
AUSTRIAN: Donawitz Alpine 4, SC Eisenstadt 0; Austria Salzburg 2, Vienna 2; Rapid Vienna 2, Graz AD 1; Fav AC 4, Voest Linz 0; SWW Innsbruck 1, Austria Klagenfurt 1; Linz ASK 3, Wiener Sportclub 1; Sturm Graz 4, Austria Vienna 5; Admira Wacker 3, Spittal 1. Leading standings (after 15 matches): 1, Austria Vienna, 28 pts; 2, Rapid Vienna, 22; 3, Linz ASK 17.
BELGIAN: Anderlecht 6, Waregem 2; FC Malinois 1, Racing Jet Brussels 0; Lierse 0, Waterschei 1; Lokeren 3, Beerschot 3; Standard Liege 2, FC Liege 0; Beveren 0, FC Bruges 0; Cercle Bruges 1, Saint-Nicolas 0; Antwerp 1, Ghent 3; Courtrai 3, FC Seraing 0. Leading Standings (after 15 matches): 1, Anderlecht, 28 pts; 2, Waregem, 22; 3, FC Bruges, Ghent, 21.
BRAZILIAN: Sao Paulo State League: Santos 1, Corinthians 0; Santo Andre 1, Palmeiras 0; Sao Paulo 1, Guarani 1; America 2, Ponte Preta 3. Leading Standings: Santos 57 pts, Corinthians 54, Sao Paulo 53. Rio de Janeiro State League: Fluminense 2, Flamengo 1; America 1, Vasco da Gama 2; Botafogo 2, Bangu 2; Volta Redonda 0, Americano 0; Campo Grande 0, Goytacaz 0; Olaria 2, Friburguense 1. Leading Standings: 1, Vasco da Gama, 17 pts; 2, Fluminense, 16; 3, Bangu, Botafogo, 16.
CYPRIOT: Alki 2, Pezoporikos 1; Ael 0, Salamina 0; Epa 1, Omonia 1; Olympiakos 0, Apadippow 1; Aris 2, Apollon 2; Paralimni 0, Evagoras 0; Anorthosis 1, Apoel 1. Leading standings (after 8 matches): 1, Omonia 13 pts; 2, Anorthosis, 12; 3, Alki, 10.
DUTCH: NAC Breda 0, GA Eagles Deventer 1; Twente Enschede 6, PEC Zwolle 0; MVV Maastricht 0, Haarlem 2; Sparta Rotterdam 1, Volendam 2; Ajax 7, Roda JC Kerkrade 0; AZ '67 Alkmaar 2, Feyenoord 8; Fortuna Sittard 1, Utrecht 0; Den Bosch 0, Groningen 0. Leading standings: (after 14 matches): 1, Ajax, 24 pts; 2, PSV Eindhoven, 22; 3, Feyenoord, 18.
EAST GERMAN: Hansa Rostock 0, Magdeburg 0; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1, Stahl Riesa 1; Stahl Brandenburg 1, Wismut Aue 1; Lokomotiv Leipzig 4, Chemie Leipzig 0; Karl Marx Stadt 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 1; Dynamo Dresden 1, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 1; Dynamo Berlin 8, Motor Suhl 0; Leading standings (after 12 matches): 1, Dynamo Berlin, 21pts; 2, Dynamo Dresden, 20; 3, Lokomotiv Leipzig, 19.
FRENCH: Marseille 4, Toulon 2; Sochaux 1, Lens 2; Strasbourg 1, Tours 0; Nancy 0, Brest 2. Leading standings: 1, Nantes, 31pts; 2, Bordeaux, 29; 3, Auxerre, 24.
GREEK: PAOK Salonika 1, Heraklis 1; Olympiakos 3, Salonika 1; Kalamaria 2, Panathinaikos 5; Panionios 1, Larissa 1; AEK Athens 3, Apollon 0; Doxa 1, Ethnikos 0; OFI Crete 4, Aigaleo 1; Pierikos 2, Panahaiki 0. Leading standings (after 10 matches): 1, PAOK Salonika, 18pts; 2, Olympiakos, 14; Panathinaikos, 13.
HUNGARIAN: Vasas 4, Debrecen 4; Honved Budapest 6, Tatabanya 3; Zalaegerszeg 2, Raba Eto 2; Szeged 1, Ujpest Dozsa 3; Ferencvaros 0, Bekescsaba 1; MTK-VM 1, Haladas 1; Csepel 1, Pecs 0; Videoton 3, Eger 1. Leading standings: 1, Videoton, 21 pts; 2, Debrecen, 19; 3, Honved, 19.
ITALIAN: Avellino 1, Torino 2; Como 0, Atalanta 0; Cremonese 1, Fiorentina 1; Inter Milan 2, Napoli 1; Juventus 2, Ascoli 2; Roma 2, Udinese 1; Sampdoria 2, Lazio 2; Verona 0, AC Milan 0. Leading standings (after 11 matches): 1, Verona, 18 pts; 2, Torino, 15; 3, Sampdoria, 15.
PORTUGUESE: Sporting 3, Rio Ave 2; Varzim 1, Benfica 0 (abandoned after 32nd min); Belenenses 0, Porto 1; Academica 1, Portimonense 0; Salgueiros 1, Setubal 0; Penafiel 1, Boavista 1; Farense 3, Guimaraes 1; Vizela 2, Braga 1. Leading standings (after 12 matches): 1, Porto, 21 pts; 2, Sporting, 20; 3, Benfica, 17.
ROMANIAN: FCM Brasov 2, Universitatea Craiova 0; Sportul Studentesc Bucharest 2, FC OLT 0; FC Bihor Oradea 1, Steaua Bucharest 3; Politehnica Timisoara 0, Dynamo Bucharest 0; Jiul Petrosani 2, Politehnica Jassy 0; Rapid Bucharest 2, SC Bacau 1; Chimia Ramnicu Valcea 1, Corvinul Hunedoara 1; Asa Targu Mures 0, Gloria Buzau 0. Leading standings (after 15 matches): 1, Steaua, 24 pts; 2, Dynamo Bucharest, 24; 3, Sportul Studentesc Bucharest, 21.
SPANISH: Real Valladolid 3, Hercules 1; Sporting Gijon 2, Barcelona ; Athletic Bilbao 2, Atletico Madrid 2; Sevilla 0, Valencia 0; Santander 2, Murcia 2; Real Madrid 1, Real Sociedad 1; Real Zaragoza 0, Betis Seville 0; Elche 0, Osasuna Pamplona 0; Espanol Barcelona 0, Malaga 0. Leading standing (after 14 matches): 1, Barcelona, 23 pts; 2, Real Madrid, 18; 3, Valencia, Atletico Madrid, 17.
SWISS: Aarau 1, Basle 0; La Chaux-de-Fonds 0, Servette 5; Grasshoppers Zurich 2, Lucerne 1; Saint Gallen 2, Wettingen 0; Vevey 3, Sion 4; Winterthur 0, Neuchatel Xamax 3; Young Boys 3, Lausanne 0; SC Zug 1, FC Zurich 5. Leading Standings: 1, Servette, 25 pts; 2, Aarau, 20; 3, Neuchatel Xamax, 18.
TURKISH LEAGUE: Fenerbahce 4, Eskisehirspor 0; Sakaryaspor 3, Bursaspor 1; Sariyer 1, Malatyaspor 1; Genclerbirligi 2, Orduspor 0; Kocaelispor 1, Besiktas 1; Altay 1, Antalyaspor 1; Zonguldakspor 0, Denizlispor 0; Trabzonspor 1, Galatasaray 0; Boluspor 0, Ankaragucu 2. Leading standings (after 13 matches): 1, Besiktas, 19pts; 2, Fenerbahce, 18; 3, Trabzonspor, 18.
WEST GERMAN: Kaiserslautern 0, Bayern Munich 1; Hamburg 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Werder Bremen 4; Eintracht Brunswick 0, Bayer Uerdingen 0; Borussia Dortmund 4, Schalke 1; Karlsruhe 1, Cologne 4; Borussia Monchengladbach 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 2; Bayer Leverkusen 0, Stuttgart 2; Bochum 0, Waldhof Mannheim 1. Leading standings (after 16 matches): 1, Bayern Munich, 23pts; 2, Werder Bremen, 21; 3, Bayer Uerdingen, 19.
YUGOSLAV: Vojvodina 1, Dynamo Zagreb 2; Partizan Belgrade 1, Sloboda Tuzla 0; Buducnost Titograd 4, Dynamo Vinkovci 0; Pristina 3, Rijeka 0; Osijek 1, Sutjeska Niksic 0; Radnicki Nis 0, Red Star Belgrade 0; Velez Mostar 3, Iskra Bugojno 0, Hajduk Split 2, Zeljeznicar 1; Sarajevo 3, Vardar Skopje 2. Leading standings (after 16 matches): 1, Sarajevo 25pts; 2, Hajduk Split 22; Partizan Belgrade 20.
ARGENTINIAN: Estudiantes de la Plata 1, Rosario Central 0; FC Oeste 1, Instituto Cordoba 1; Boca Juniors 1, Huracan 1; Platense 1, Atlanta 0; San Lorenzo 0, Velez Sarsfield 0; Talleres Cordoba 3, River Plate 2; Racing Cordoba 1, Argentinos Juniors 0; Newell's Old Boys 2, Chacarita Juniors 0; Union Santa Fe 1, Temperley 0. Leading standing: 1, FC Oeste, Argentinos Juniors, 46pts; 2, Estudiantes de la Plata, 45; 3, Velez Sarsfield, Racing Cordoba, 40.

IN BRIEF

W German Olympic gold winner retires

Leverkusen, West Germany (Reuter) – The West German Olympic highjump champion, Ulrike Meyfarth, yesterday formally announced her retirement from athletics. Miss Meyfarth, the shock winner of the Olympic gold medal in Munich in 1972, when she was aged 16, became the first female athlete to win a second Olympic title after an interval of 12 years with her victory in Los Angeles in August.

She is widely expected to be named West German sportswoman of the year on Thursday for the fourth successive year.

BOXING: The deposed WBA heavyweight champion, Gerrie Coetzee, will have to prove his chances were damaged by the extended length of the round in which he was knocked out, if he is to successfully claim a rematch against Greg Page, the South African Boxing Control Board said yesterday.

GOLF: The defending champion, Arnold Palmer, scored a birdie 3 on the final hole for 205, 11 under par, and a dramatic one-stroke victory on Sunday over Orville Moddy and Lee Elder in the Quadel PGA senior classic.

SKIING: An unseasonal lack of snow threatens the World Cup women's slalom and super giant slalom events scheduled for Elm, Switzerland, this weekend. A decision will be made today.

MOTOR RALLYING: Stig Blomqvist, the Swede who won the world championship this year, is moving to London to escape the Swedish tax system.

ICE HOCKEY: The West German trainer, Xavier Unsinn, said today he would not take a team to the Izvestia Cup in Moscow later this month, if the league leaders, Rosenheim, carry out a threat to withdraw their players, because of an 18-match ban faced by their forward, Ahne.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The former Great Britain centre, Les Dyl, is expected to rejoin Leeds. Dyl, who has been living and working in Spain since last year, hopes to be playing again at Headingly towards the end of the month.

SPEEDWAY: Mitch Shirra, of Reading, will miss the start of the 1985 world championship after breaking his right thigh in a crash in Auckland.

SNOOKER

Now Davis aims to light up the Spectrum

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Davis arrives today at the Spectrum Arena, Warrington, where the qualifying rounds of the new Mercantile Credit Classic have already reduced the field to 32. The prize money on offer there is £20,000.

Should both Davis and Alex Higgins, whom he defeated 16-8 in the United Kingdom professional championship final at Preston, survive their first matches at Warrington, they will meet in the second round. Davis and Higgins are also due to meet in first round of the Benson and Hedges Masters tournament at Wembley in the last week of January.

In six days Davis has played 64 frames of top-class snooker and has had only one day off. Even yesterday he was practising for the Warrington event. Since the beginning of the season he has won £77,000 in prize money, having secured the Scottish Masters title, the Jameson Whiskey International event and now the United Kingdom title, for which his earnings were £20,000 for the first prize and £2,000 for the highest break.

Only Cliff Thorburn of Canada has beaten Davis in a tournament this season and that was in the semi-final round of the Rothmans Grand Prix tournament at Reading. Thorburn, too, will be at Warrington expecting at some stage to meet Higgins, who beat him in the semi-final round at Preston.

UK CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: S Davis bt A Higgins 16-8. Frame score: (Davis first) 116-8, 89-30, 94-23, 95-0, 72-25, 70-75, 130-10 5-83, 124-1, 110-0, 24-66, 0-124, 65-60 51-79, 22-118, 28-60, 9-107, 104-8, 84-11, 123-1, 81-24, 110-32, 105-27, 65-40


Davis: relentless

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Miami	12	2	0	.857	450	260
New England	8	6	0	.571	329	315
NY Jets	6	8	0	.429	290	306
Indianapolis	4	10	0	.286	212	363
Buffalo	2	12	0	.143	212	381
Central Division	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**	**PF**	**PA**
Pittsburgh	7	7	0	.500	351	283
Cincinnati	6	8	0	.429	263	297
Cleveland	4	10	0	.286	203	254
Houston	3	11	0	.214	204	383
Western Division	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**	**PF**	**PA**
Seattle	12	2	0	.857	397	217
Denver	11	3	0	.786	306	214
LA Raiders	10	4	0	.714	337	262
San Diego	6	7	0	.462	340	348
Kansas City	6	8	0	.429	238	296

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
NY Giants	9	5	0	.643	275	260
Washington	9	5	0	.643	367	255
Dallas	9	5	0	.643	259	250
St Louis	8	6	0	.571	365	285
Philadelphia	5	8	0	.393	241	277
Central Division	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**	**PF**	**PA**
Chicago	9	4	0	.692	274	195
Green Bay	6	8	0	.429	332	281
Detroit	4	9	0	.321	267	354
Tampa Bay	4	10	0	.286	271	353
Minnesota	3	11	0	.214	255	395
Western Division	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct**	**PF**	**PA**
San Francisco	13	1	0	.929	405	204
LA Rams	9	5	0	.643	303	281
New Orleans	6	8	0	.429	287	334
Atlanta	3	11	0	.214	249	349

BOBSLEIGH

SARAJEVO: World Cup: final standings: 1 USA I (J Jost, H Hoye) 3min 31.35sec; 2 Switzerland I (F Weinberger, D Hitz) 3:31.73; 3 Romania I (D Dogan, C Petrarkn) 3:32.73; 4 Netherlands II (R Guerts, M Varsterra) 3:32.81; 5 Czechoslovakia II (J Sieber, V Holub) 3:33.78.

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: (Sydney): New South Wales 370 and 223 for 4 dec. South Australia 260 and 221 (R Holland 9 for 83). New South Wales won by 112 runs.

FOOTBALL

SINGAPORE: Asian Cup: Group A: Kuwait 1, Qatar 0. Group B: Iran 2, China 0.
EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS: Group A: Zambia 2, Zimbabwe 0; Uganda 1, Tanzania 1. Group B: Somalia 2, Zanzibar 1; Malawi 2, Kenya 1.

GOLF

BOCA RATON, Florida: Quadel PGA Senior Classic: Final scores: (all US): 205: A Palmer, 67, 71, 67. 206: O Moody, 64, 71, 71; L Elder, 67, 70, 69. 207: M Barber, 64, 72, 71; D Sikes, 73, 70, 64. 209: P Thomson, 67, 71, 71. 210: D Sanders, 70, 67, 73; F Haas, 69, 72, 69. 211: H Johnson, 70, 71, 70; J Ferree, 74, 68, 69; R Goalby, 67, 69, 75.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 10, Heaton Mersey 3; Mellor 8, Old Hulmeians 11; Sheffield University 16, Old Stopfordians 8; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 10, Timperley 3.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Second round replay: London University 15, Buckhurst Hill 7.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Calthorpe 12, Purley 8; Chipstead 13, Oxford University 7; Hampstead 10, Hillcroft 7.

HANDBALL

MEN'S BRITISH LEAGUE: Carlsberg 18, Great Danes 18.
MIDLAND CUP: Quarter finals: Wakefield 28, Leicester 20; MK Eagles 11, Olympia Cannock 19.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Stafford Olympic 15, Wakefield 8.

HOCKEY

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army 3, Purley 0.
KENT CUP: First round: Anchorians 1, Blackheath 5; Cliftonville 0, Gravesend 1; Gore Court 1, Bromley 0.
HANTS CUP: Second round: Fareham 3, Portsmouth Poly 0; Old Edwardians 3, Fleet 0.
OXFORDSHIRE CUP: Second round: Wadham College 0, Bicester 7.
MIDDLESEX CUP: Second round: Hounslow 1, NPL 2.
WEST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bream 1, Marlborough 2; Bath Buccaneers 1, Morlands 2; Firebrands 0, Isca 0; Gloucester City 1, Bristol 1; Plymouth 0, Taunton Vale 0; Swindon 0, Exeter Crickets 3; West Gloucs 3, Cheltenham 4.
MIDDLESEX/BERKS, BUCKS & OXON: Amersham 1, Reading University 0; Aylesbury 3, Richings Park 2; Bracknell 1, Sunbury 1; Gerralds Cross 1, Polytechnic 1; Hayes 3, City of Oxford 0; Marlow 3, Hendon 1; Staines 2, Tilehurst 0.

RUGBY UNION

ESSEX CUP: Third round: Campion 3, Woodford 7; Eton Manor 7, Rochford Hundred 3; Ilford 3, Chelmsford 13; PLA 7, East London 13; Romford and Gidea Park 3, Chingford 7; Southend 11, Old Westcliffians 0; Thurrock 26, Old Bealonians 7; Upminster 0, Harlow 22.
HAMPSHIRE CUP: Second round: Alton 26, Esso (Fawley) 4; Basingstoke 6, Rushmoor 7; Petersfield 12, Sandown & Shanklin 0; Southampton 6, Gosport and Fareham 10; Trojans 3, Jersey 12; Winchester 9, US Portsmouth 12.
KENT CUP: First round: Tunbridge Wells 0, Westcombe Park 11.
MIDDLESEX CUP: Third round: Barclays Bank 16, St Bartholomews Hospital 8; Ealing 29, Old Millhillians 6; Grasshoppers 12, West London Institute 30; Old Gaytonians 23, Orleans FP 0; Old Kingsburians 9, Mill Hill 13 (aet); Ruislip 18, OMT 6; Southall College of Technology 3, Staines 15; Twickenham 41, Civil Service 6; Uxbridge 7, Hendon 0.
TRUMAN MERIT TABLE:
Old Freemens 0, Old Paulmerians 7.
COUNTY U-21 MATCHES: Herts 6, Bucks 0; Middlesex 10, Surrey 7.

TENNIS

MANCHESTER: LTA Womens Indoor Tournament: First round: (GB unless stated): G Dinu (WG), bt I Crudo (Fr), 7-6, 7-6; G Coles, bt H Loleit (WG), 6-2, 6-3; C Drury, bt L Gracie, 6-3, 6-3; O Tsarbopoulo (Gr), bt B Borneo, 6-1, 7-5; K Dreyer (US), bt R Tomanova (Cz), 6-3, 6-2; N Phan Thanh (Fr), bt D Parnell, 6-3, 6-1.

BASKETBALL

First division

	P	W	L	Pts
Solent	9	8	1	16
Leicester	8	7	1	14
Kingston	8	7	1	14
Warrington	8	6	2	12
Hemel/Watford	9	6	3	12
Bracknell	7	5	2	10
Worthing	9	4	5	8
Doncaster	9	4	5	8
Crystal Palace	7	3	4	6
Manchester	8	3	5	6
Sunderland	8	3	5	6
Birmingham	8	2	6	4
Telford	8	0	8	0
Bolton	10	0	10	0

UNITED STATES: National Association (NBA): Boston Celtics 122, Cleveland Cavaliers 99; Philadelphia 76ers 114, New Jersey Nets 112; Chicago Bulls 113, Los Angeles Lakers 112.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	15	1	.938	–
Philadelphia	13	4	.764	2½
Washington	12	7	.632	4½
New Jersey	8	9	.710	7½
New York	8	12	.400	9
Central Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
Milwaukee	11	8	.579	–
Chicago	10	9	.526	1
Detroit	9	9	.500	1½
Atlanta	7	10	.412	3
Indiana	5	14	.263	6
Cleveland	2	15	.118	8

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	13	3	.813	–
Houston	12	6	.667	2
Dallas	9	9	.500	5
Utah	9	10	.474	5½
San Antonio	8	9	.471	5½
Kansas City	3	13	.188	10
Pacific Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
LA Lakers	12	7	.632	–
Phoenix	11	8	.579	1
Portland	11	8	.579	1
Seattle	7	11	.389	4½
LA Clippers	6	12	.333	5½
Golden State	6	13	.316	6

ICE HOCKEY

NORTH AMERICA: National League (NHL): Washington Capital 9, Pittsburgh Penguins 1, Winnipeg Jets 8, Calgary Flames 6.

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	14	4	4	34	103	59
NY Islanders	14	8	4	29	118	97
Washington	11	6	5	27	95	73
NY Rangers	9	11	2	20	83	94
New Jersey	7	13	2	16	71	92
Pittsburgh	6	13	3	15	76	93
Adams League	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pts**	**GF**	**GA**
Montreal	14	5	4	32	87	69
Quebec	12	11	1	25	94	94
Boston	11	11	1	23	85	76
Buffalo	9	11	4	22	89	84
Hartford	8	12	3	19	74	93

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	12	11	2	25	102	93
St Louis	12	9	1	25	91	81
Minnesota	8	11	5	21	89	101
Detroit	6	14	3	15	89	109
Toronto	4	16	4	12	72	114
Smythe Division	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pts**	**GF**	**GA**
Edmonton	18	3	3	39	128	71
Calgary	15	9	1	31	127	97
Los Angeles	12	9	3	27	108	90
Winnipeg	12	9	2	26	100	93
Vancouver	4	20	2	10	79	156

TABLE TENNIS

RENNES: French Open: Chinese unless stated: Women's singles semi finals: Geng Li Juan bt M Harchova (Cz), 21-16, 21-13, 21-15; B Vriesekoop (Neth), bt Cao Yan Hua 10-21, 21-18, 21-18, 21-18. Finals: Juan bt Vriesekoop 21-14, 21-14, 21-15. Mens singles semi finals: Fan Chang Mao bt E Lindh (Swe), 13-21, 21-17, 21-16, 21-12; Wang Yi Yuan bt Teng Yi 21-11, 21-13, 21-14. Final: Mao bt Yuan 17-21, 21-7, 23-21, 21-12. Men's doubles semi finals: Wang Huiyuan and Chen Long bt Kim Wan and Kim Titsach (S Korea), 21-15, 21-17; A Grubba (Pol) and D Douglas (Eng), bt J Secretin and P Birocheau (Fr), 21-19, 21-15. Final: Huiyan and Long bt Grubba and Douglas 221-20, 21-16. Open Championships: Team finals: Men's China bt Sweden 3-0. Women s. China bt South Korea 3-1. Women's doubles: China bt Hungary 2-0. Mixed doubles: China bt Yugoslavia 2-0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Premier division: Jaques Fareham 5, Grove 3; Omega Reading 6, Tiphar Larkhall 2. First division: MBS St Neots 4, Dagenham FC 4; South Yorks 7, Butterfly Cardiff 1.

SNOOKER

WARRINGTON: Mercantile Credit Classic: Preliminary round: P Fagan bt I Williamson, 5-1; G Scott bt J McLoughlin 5-4, S Newbury bt M Morra, 5-2; P Medati bt C Roscoe, 5-4; C Wilson bt D Fowler, 5-4; J Johnson bt R Edmonds, 5-4; P Medati bt J Parrott, 5-3; M Gauvreau (Can) bt E Sinclair 5-1; S Longworth bt M Fisher, 5-1; R Edmonds bt M Watterson, 5-2; D Fowler bt J Meadowcroft, 5-2; T Jones bt L Dodd 5-1; J Donnelly bt P Watchorn, 5-1.

SWIMMING

TORONTO: Canada Cup. Short course competition: Winners, Men: 100 metres freestyle: S Goss (Can), 50.67 sec. 200m breaststroke: S Soors (Can), 2 min 21.85 sec. 200m backstroke: F Baltrusch (EG), 2:01.18. 200m butterfly: V Carny (Can), 2:01.13. 400m freestyle relay: Canada (Toronto Aquatic Club), 3:30.27 – 1,500m freestyle: B Bolz (Can), 15:25.64. Women: 100m freestyle: J Kerr (Can), 58.93. 200m breaststroke: S Brownsdon (Can), 2:30.82. 200m backstroke: C Sirch (EG), 2:12.79. 200m butterfly: K Gressler 2:13.49. 400m freestyle relay: Canada (Montreal Swim Club), 3:56.76. 800m freestyle: M Richardson (US), 8:30.40.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Oldham find their first sponsorship

By Keith Macklin

Oldham yesterday signed with a local truck manufacturing company for a sponsorship worth £35,000 over three years, £10,000 in the current year, £12,000 next year and £13,000 in the third season. This is the first sponsorship in the history of the Oldham club, and the symbol of the company, Seddon Atkinson, will be worn on Jerseys and training strips.

● The total attendance figure for last weekend's John Player special Trophy second round games produced a record for the competition. It was the highest second-round aggregate since the trophy was introduced in 1971. At six of the eight home grounds competition attendance records were broken.

● The Great Britain Under-21 squad for the return international with France Under-21 at Albi on December 16 will be named tomorrow. There is only one injury doubt in the squad: Garry Clark, the Hull Kington Rovers winger, has dislocated his knee, but is expected to be fit in time to play in the match. The St Helens trio of Allen, Platt and Round were excused training at Huddersfield last night because of the replayed John Player Special Trophy tie with Bradford Northern tomorrow.

CYCLING: THE PRIDE OF COUNTY WATERFORD IS THE TOAST OF PARIS

Bitter mixed with the sweet in Kelly's vintage year

From John Wilcockson, Paris

If Sean Kelly doubted that he was really the world's number one cyclist he received confirmation of his status last night when he stepped on stage in the ballroom of the Paris Hilton. Already there, among Kelly's runners-up for the 1984 Super Prestige Pernod Trophy, were Bernard Hinault, Laurent Fignon and Francesco Moser, who among them have won every bike race worth winning.

This year, Kelly has won more races than the three of them put together – a total of 32 races between March and October in his eighth season as a professional, a season in which he at last realized the full potential of his athletic ability.

A rider who can summon up unexpected speed at the end of gruelling hours in the saddle, he won his first continental classic, the 160-mile Tour of Lombardy, just over a year ago, by a few centimetres from Greg LeMond, the 1983 world champion.

In March this year, Kelly was the clear favourite for Milan-San Remo, a classic that appears custom-built for him. He won the mass sprint with imperious ease at the end of a day of mist, snow and sunshine – but it was a sprint for second place, almost a minute behind Moser, who broke clear on the final descent. "It wasn't up to me to chase, it was up to the Panasonics", Kelly explained, reckoning that the four members of the Panasonic-Raleigh team in the lead group should have neutralized Moser's move.

Kelly stayed on the Riviera after his second place in the Paris-Nice for the Critérium International: a stage race comprising a long road race, a shorter mountain stage and a closing time trial. Kelly won all three stages, first outsprinting LeMond, then making a solo break in the Alpes Maritimes and ending with a narrow win over Roches against the clock.

The turning point of the season's second classic, the Tour of Flanders – and the turning point of Kelly's career – came on the infamous Mur de Gammont, a half-mile climb on wickedly slippery cobblestones that rears at one-in-six away from the Flanders plain. "There were too many other riders in the group," Kelly said, "so I decided to attack." He was not going to repeat his San Remo mistake. Reaching the finishing circuit, only four others were with the Irishman, two of them from the Panasonic team. They refused to share the pace, and then attacked in turn until Johan Lammerts of the Netherlands raced clear to unexpected victory.

Kelly was second, again, and very angry. "That's not the way to race", he shouted. "What the Panasonic riders did was scandalous." It was an uncharacteristic outburst from the normally docile Kelly, and an indication of his newly aggressive attitude to racing.

Next day, he was in northern Spain for the five-day Basque Country Tour. In the rain and mountains, against determined Spanish opposition, Kelly won two stages and the overall classification. It was not a planned success, but proved the ideal preparation for the next classic, two days later, the Paris-Roubaix.

For the first time the most prestigious one-day race of the year was being filmed by American television. It must have pleased Kelly's US sponsor, Skil power tools, when the Irishman made the muddy, cobbled classic a one-man-show. He did not make the mistakes of the previous week's Tour of Flanders. His attack came more than an hour from the finish.

Kelly had achieved as much in a month as most professionals dream of doing in a career, yet there was more to follow. A week after winning Paris-Roubaix, Kelly displayed calm confidence in the hilly Liège-Bastogne-Liège classic when Fignon broke clear with Phil Anderson 25 miles from the finish. He was content to chase with a small group, catching the breakaways in the streets of Liège and then outsprinting them for a brilliant win.

After this hectic spring campaign, Kelly took a month off at home in County Waterford. "It was to long a break," Kelly said later, "and it was ver, difficult to get back to form."

He struggled in the Tour of Luxembourg, finished a remarkable fourth in the Tour of Switzerland, and then came the Tour de France. He was hopeful of improving on his previous best placing of seventh, even though the Eurpean media had written off his chances of winning. Their argument seemed justified when a crash and a sprinting disqualification dumped Kelly into 134th place overall at the end of the first week. But he came back in characteristicaly gritty style despite one poor day in the Alps, to arrive in Paris in fifth place overall.

The day after dropping out of the 160-mile world championship race in Barcelona, along with Fignon, Hinault and Moser, Kelly was racing in Brittany.

He flew back to Spain for the Tour of Catalonia, which provided him with another overall success, four stage wins and the form he was looking for. But then he failed the doping control after taking third place in the Paris-Brussels classic.

It was the first time in eight years of racing, and eight years of controls, that Kelly had run foul of the analysts. He asked for a second analysis and raced the following Sunday's Blois-Chaville with ruthless confidence, easily winning the final sprint for yet another classic victory.

The news that the second analysis was also positive came the day before the Tour of Lombardy, the final classic of the season. Kelly did not let the sensational Press stories affect his riding, but an untimely crash on a 50mph descent hampered his progress.

Four weeks ago came the verdict from the Belgian cycling federation that Kelly's appeal had been rejected for lack of firm evidence that the control had been conducted improperly. It left a bitter tast to his champagne season. But it is now bad memory, especially after last night, when Sean Kelly was the toast of Paris.

SUPER PRESTIGE PERNOD RESULT: 1, S Kelly (Ire) 435pts; 2, B Hinault (Fr) 305; 3, P Anderson (Aus) 197; 4, L Fignon (Fr) 180; equal 5, F Moser (It) and S Roche (Ire) 135.

Two more years for Hinault

Paris (Reuter) – Bernard Hinault, four times winner of the Tour de France, said yesterday he would retire from the sport after two more seasons. Hinault, aged 30, finished second behind another Frenchman, Laurent Fignon, in this year's Tour de France, but three wins late in the season enabled him to overhaul his rival and carry off the Prestige Trophy as the most successful French cyclist of 1984.

BOXING

Sibson must meet Graham in February

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The order of bouts in the £750.000 four-contest package offered to Tony Sibson, by Mike Barrett, the London promoter, last week will have to be changed. Herol Graham's bout, which was third after Sibson's European title defence against Frank Winterstein, of France and a £400.000 NCB televised contest with Buster Drayton, of United States, will now have to be second, according to the British Boxing Board of Control.

Ray Clarke, the secretary of the board, said yesterday: "No way are we going to allow Sibson to fight Drayton before Herol Graham. The fight with Winterstein in January is all right, but Sibson must fight Graham by the end of February or March. And even after that the European Boxing Union will insist on a defence. So Drayton will have to wait."

The only way Sibson can meet Drayton as planned is by giving up titles. The change in the sequence of contests would seriously affect Sibson's chance of making the £750,000 that Barrett has offered.

Graham's manager Brendan Ingle was a little concerned that if Sibson met Drayton first and was stopped by the tough American, who knocked out Britain's Jimmy Cable and Mark Kaylor, Graham's challenge would be completely devalued. Ingle was delighted yesterday when he heard the decision that the board would be taking at their next meeting.

"Even if Sibson beats Drayton, he could hurt his hand or go sick and we might not hear from him till next season. Im glad the board will be putting 'Bomber's fight after Winterstein. Sibson has been slagging off 'Bomber.' 'Bomber' will wipe the floor with him. He will beat him up and knock him out."

Kaylor, who was last of the four in the package, may never see that bout with Sibson if Ingle is right. The West Ham boxer may now have to join the queue behind Jimmy Price, the British No 2 after Graham. Kaylor could even find himself in an eliminator with Errol Christie.

BASKETBALL

Leicester's record destroyed by Vikings

By Nicholas Harling

Even Walkers Crisps Leicester must have sensed that their position at the top half of the National League was a slightly flattering one, considering that five of the seven clubs they had beaten were in the bottom half of the table. And on Saturday they relinquished the last undefeated record in the league when they were beaten by FSO Cars Warrington and Liverpool Vikings.

Vikings enhanced their own championship aspirations in the process, winning 92-91 to avenge the one-point defeat they suffered on the same court last season. It was hardly the result Leicester needed to begin a crucial week in which they will receive Sperrings Solent Stars twice, in the Anglo-Scottish Cup tomorrow and in the first division on Saturday.

Steve Fitzsimmons, Solent's assistant coach, who watched the game, will report back on Leicester's attacking flair but emphasize the defensive shortcomings that enabled Vikings to lead 60-50 at half-time. With Will Brown doing a splendid job on his opposite guard, Waldron, and Vaughan not being able to impose his muscular presence until the second half, Leicester were unable to support the excellent Tom Brown until it was too late.

For all that, the last 12 minutes were gripping enough. Leicester having whittled Vikings' lead down to three points, promptly went nine points down again, only to rally once more. With 90 seconds left there was only a point in it, but then Vaughan missed a vital shot for Leicester. When Pemberton fouled Penny, Vikings played out the last 24 seconds to secure the win that sets them up for tomorrow's Kellog's Cup semi-final first leg against John Carr Doncaster.

Joe Whelton, Vikings coach, thought his side's recent experience before a partisan crowd in Livorno for their Korac Cup tie had served them well. "That was what helped us through this game", he said. "We took some silly shots but the difference is that when the going gets tough we have that Livorno experience to pull us through. It's always a big win to win at Leicester, as they are a talented team and have this wonderful crowd."

Leicester's defeat enabled Solent to regain the league leadership. They beat a luckless Homespare Bolton by 20 points, a margin exceeded by Kingcraft Kingson, who completed another disastrous weekend for the Lancastrians by winning Sunday's encounter by 32 points: all of which must make Terry Crosby despair. Bolton's American sank 55 points, the second highest individual total of the season on Saturday and another 47 on Sunday, all to little avail.

VOLLEYBALL

British hopes spiked by Bulgarians

By Paul Harrison

Britain's representatives in the Europeans' Champions Cup fared predictably in Bulgaria on Sunday against two of Europe's strongest sides.

Capital City Spikers lost 3-0 to CSKA Sofia, who have five current internationals in their lineup, while Hillingdon Ladies were beaten by the same margin by Levski Spartak, also in Sofia. Both the Bulgarian teams had crucial height advantage and their powerful serving proved too much for the British.

The return legs are on Sunday, both at the Eastway ports Centre in Leyton, when the best it seems that the British can hope for is to take a set from the vastly more experienced and professional Bulgarians.

RACING: SMITH ECCLES CAN STRIKE TWICE FOR HENDERSON

Rufus T Firefly set to make a name for himself over fences

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Steve Smith Eccles looks to have a good chance of winning a couple of races at Hereford today for the successful young Lambourn trainer Nicky Henderson in Little Anthem (1.15) and Rufus T Firefly (2.45). The latter, who made a good seasonal debut over hurdles on the same course 12 months ago, is napped to do so again this time over fences in the Bridge Sollars Novice Chase.

Rufus T Firefly was a decent hurdler who is expected to do even better steeplechasing. He should be too good on these terms for Flying Mistress and Golden Hornet as well as the recent Wolverhampton winner, Remember Rock, even though he lacks their experience of jumping fences at racing pace. I regard Tim Forster's nice young Deep Run horse, Belgrove Lad, as the principal danger to my nap. A winner over hurdles at Thurles and Limerick in Ireland last season, Blegrove Lad also looks the type to do even better over fences.

Little Anthem, owned and bred by her trainer's wife, Diana, will not have to be anything out of the ordinary to cope with the likes of Celtic Princess, Joscilla, Maranzi and Rueful Lady in the Oats and Celtic Cone Novices Hurdle Her run at Stratford in September when she finished second to Silver Snow pointed to her having sufficent ability.

Pucka Fella and Ballydonagh, second and third respectively to It's Only a Joke at Taunton last month, clash again in the Credenhill Handicap Chase with the scales still tipped marginally in favour of **Pucka Fella**, who has already won four times over today's course and distance of three miles and a furlong.

Having had such fun with that good jumper Baron Blakeney, it was hardly surprising when Martin Pipe and Bob Wheatley spent 9,500 guineas at Newmarket this autumn buying his younger half brother, The Liquidator, when he was sent up for sale at Tattersalls from Bruce Hobbs's flat yard. He should make a winning debut in the Grey Bomber Novices' Hurdle.

At Leicester, I am looking to Jimmy Fitzgerald's promising mare, **Scotsman Ice**, to win the Pickwell Novices' Hurdle. In her only race this season she was runner-up at Catterick to Dover, who has won again in the meantime.

Golden Knoll, the winner of his first and only race this season at Southwell, now looks to have an excellent chance of winning the Great Glen Novices' Chase in the most capable hands of that talented jockey, Mark Perrett. The Oakham Chase ought to be at the mercy of **Golden Friend**, as long as he has recovered from being brought down at Ascot.

Course specialists

HEREFORD

TRAINERS: L Kennard 14 winners from 51 runners, 27.5%; Mrs M Rimell 13 from 58, 22.4%; M Scudamore 9 from 52, 17.3%.
JOCKEYS: S Morshead 22 winners from 92 rides, 23.9%; S Smith Eccles 8 from 37, 21.6%; H Davies 11 from 78, 14.1%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: Mrs J Pitman 16 winners from 64 runners, 25.0%; Mrs M Rimell 5 from 20, 25.0%; D Nicholson 18 from 113, 15.9%.
JOCKEYS: P Scudamore 20 winners from 113 rides, 17.7%; A Webber 12 from 78, 15.4%.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): All The Queens Men.

Impressive Mossy Moore is on course for Embassy Final

Mario Caira, an impresario, has acquired a smart chaser in Mossy Moore, judging by the eight-year-old's five-length victory from Grinders in the Swift Handicap Chase at Newcastle yesterday. Mossy Moore, who started at 11-8 and carried 12st 1lb, scored impressively.

As Geordie Dun swung out of the saddle, Ken Oliver, the horse's owner, said:- "This one could be a future two-mile champion. He's one of the best chasers I've had and at 18.000 Guineas was a very cheap horse indeed, as he had won six chases.

"Now I will run him in another race before tackling the Embassy Chase Final at Ascot on January 12," Oliver added.

The 6-5 favourite, Grinders, was quickly into his stride, but a mistake at the fourth then handed the initiative to Mossy Moore, who strode clear at the twelfth and made the rest. Mossy Moore put in some really bold fencing. He is the only horse in training owned by Mr Caira, who runs a string of bingo halls and theatres along the east coast of Scotland.

Peter Easterby maintained his fine form by following-up his four-timer here on Saturday with a double through Comedy Fair and Cornering. Comedy Fair, who likes to be held up, moved into the lead after jumping the last and went away to beat the 12-1 outsider, Thorbell Arch, by three lengths in the Jackdaw Handicap Hurdle.

Tim Easterby, representing his father, said: "Comedy Fair has been wearing blinkers and I think he is better off without them, like today."

Cornering took the Clover Novices' Chase by four lengths from Ramoa's Son. Always going easily, the 11-8 on favourite took command with four fences still to jump. He is owned and bred by a Yorkshire farmer, Alfred Watson, and was ridden, like Comedy Fair, by Alan Brown.

Tim Easterby rode the favourite Melhagen to try to clinch a stable treble, but Camp Kelpie (100-30) showed the better late speed to take the Snipe Amateur Riders' Novices' Hurdle from the 2-1 on chance.

Phil Tuck, who scored on Goosey Gander, his only mount of the day at Sandown Park on Saturday, was on the mark again on his sole ride, Amber Rambler, at Nottingham, to bring his score for the season to 19.



Ken Oliver: sees Mossy Moore as two-mile champion

Hains buys freely for US stud

Bloodstock sales, by Simon O'Loughlin

The strength of foreign currencies has been very much in evidence at the Newmarket December Sales and yesterday David Hains' an Australian, splashed out more than 300,000 guineas on three broodmares for his new stud in Kentucky.

Hains is best known as the owner-breeder of Kingston Town, one of the best stayers to race in Australia, and a year ago he launched Kingston Park Stud in the United States, where he hopes to build up a team of 20 mares.

His three new purchases were headed by Barrettstown Stud's 13-year-old St Paddy mare, Paddy's Princess, in foal to Kris. She cost 170,000 guineas. Paddy's Princess won two group races in France, but has not been as successful so fa at stud.

Hains spent a further 98,000 guineas on Brook Stud's Rajastar, a winning daughter of Raja Baba from the family to Topsider, who has been covered by King's Lake. Hains's main interests are still in Melbourne and three weeks ago his Spirit of Kingston won the Victoria Oaks.

However, Hains had to give best at 195,000 guineas to Joss Collins, of the British Bloodstock Agency, for Bert Firestone's young Lord Gayle mare, Lady Dara, also in foal to King's Lake. Lady Dara won two small races and was runner-up in a listed event.

Last week Gerry Jennings's Carrowdore Castle Stud set a record for a Northern Ireland stud when selling a Habitat colt foal out of Sorbus for 340,000 guineas. Yesterday Jennings was making headlines again when paying 190,000 guineas for the five-year-old Welsh Pageant mare, Pianola. Submitted from Tally-Ho Stud, the mare is a winning half sister to the Oaks runner-up, Vielle, and is the only mare in the catalogue in foal to Mill Reef.

Anthony Stroud, of the Curragh Bloodstock Agency, paid 165,000 guineas for Mulvilla, a seven-year-old group-winning daughter of Prince Tenderfoot. Covered by General Assembly, Mulvilla was bought for William duPont who owned the Sussex Stakes winner Noalcoholic, and who has bloodstock interests in Kentucky, Australia and France.

Mulvilla and Sass-Go, a 58,000 guineas purchase in foal to Kalaglow, will go to duPont's Haras de Victor in Normandy and the progeny will be sold as yearlings.

Bob Lanigan's Tullamaine Castle Stud in County Tipperary foaled last week's record-priced Golden Fleece colt and yesterday he received a further 327,000 guineas for six mares.

The most expensive of these was Formosanta, a young mare by Believe It in foal to Be My Guest, who was bought by Dick O'Gorman, the agent, for 145,000 guineas.

Later in the sale, the three-year-old filly, Nepula, winner of the Hoover Fillies Mile, was bought for 250,000 guineas by London Thoroughbred Services.

HEREFORD

GOING: Soft

12.45 BRIDSTOW CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HURDLE (4-y-o: £480: 2m) (6 runners)

3	0-0	HEATHER PRINCE (Mrs I Thornton) A W Jones 10-10	D Davies
6	000-P0P	WHITE NILE (P Wright) N Lee-Hudson 10-10	–
7	434300	SAX (B) (D) (K Mulroney) K Bridgwater 10-9	W Worthington
9	0	PRYME MOVER (W Caldwell) T Caldwell 10-5	P Caldwell
11	00P00-P	ROMAN A CLEF (B) (J Harriman) J Harriman 10-5	S Davies
12	P0-	STORMY HAZE (B) (W Brown-Cole) R Holder 10-5	N Coleman

1983: Majestic Clue 4-10-5 G Madwick (11-4 jt-fav) J Ffitch-Heyes 10 ran.

10-11 Sax, 3 Stormy Haze, 5 Heather Prince, 6 Pryme Mover, 12 White Nile, 14 Roman A Clef

FORM: SAX (10-7) 35l 6th of 10 to Oudesa (11-0) at Southwell (2m hdle, £530, heavy, Nov 27) with HEATHER PRINCE (10-7) 8th. PRYME MOVER (10-9) last of 19 to Rhoecus (11-0) at Haydock (2m hdle, £1,145, soft, Nov 22). STORMY HAZE (10-4) 11th of 17 to Brown Rifle (10-9) at Taunton (2m hdle, £529, Dec 30, good to soft).
Selection: STORMY HAZE.

Hereford selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Stormy Haze. 1.15 Little Anthem. 1.45 Pucka Fella. 2.15 The Liuidator. 2.45 RUFUS T FIREFLY (nap). 3.15 Fine Prospect.

By Michael Seely

1.45 Ballydonagh. 3.15 MORNING LINE (nap).

1.15 OATS & CELTIC CONE NOVICE HURDLE (Hoechst Regumate Qualifier: mares: £1,532: 2m 4f) (17)

3		BARUTUDE (E Bamford) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-12	S Morshead
4		BONNE APPLEINA (A Fuller) R Frost 7-10-12	J Frost
5		CAUCHEMAR (N Delamain) Mrs J Barrow 5-10-12	Peter Hobbs
6	444-f	CELTIC PRINCESS (Mrs R Knipe) Mrs M Rimell 4-10-12	A Sharpe
9	0P00-p0	EVENING SONG (Mrs P Townsley) B Stevens 5-10-12	Mr P Townsley
11	00f-p	GOOSE GREEN (Mrs J Bissell) Mrs D Williams 4-10-12	J Bryan
12	0-4	JOSCILLA (Mrs P Blackburn) L Kennard 5-10-12	B Powell
14	2	LITTLE ANTHEM (Mrs D Henderson) 4-10-12	S Smith Eccles
15		LOUISE JESSICA (A Brewer) C Jackson 9-10-12	J Burke
16	u00002	MARANZI (Mrs T Hassall) J Colston 6-10-12	W Hayes
17	0-	MISS JULIE BROWN (P Clarke) R Holder 5-10-12	P Richards
21	[illegible]	RUEFUL LADY [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

1.45 CREDENHILL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,702: 3m 1f) (5)

[illegible]

Selection: PUCKA FELLA.

2.15 GREY BOMBER NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £1,692: 2m) (17)

2	1	STAR OF A GUNNER (J Neville) R Holder 11-5	P Richards
3		AL TRUI (M Saunders) W Fisher 11-0	S Smith Eccles
5		BELLAMUSE (Mrs B Moss) F Jordan 11-0	R Hyett
7	00-0	CODGER (Col A Yaylor) R Armytage 11-0	George Knight
10		ELMDON (R Richards) L Cottrell 11-0	–
13	40	GOLD Warbler (G Bourne) M Oliver 11-0	W Morris
16	0-	LEAPAWAY LAD (Mrs R Simon) Mrs R Simon 11-0	–
18	033	MIGHTY STEEL (P Wright) N Lee-Judson 11-0	–
22	033-002	PRIVATE LABEL (BF) (F Lee) F Lee 11-0	–
23	20-0	RODNERS (Lord Vestey) J King 11-0	–
24	U	ROYAL VALEUR (D Oborin) S Mellor 11-0	G Charles-Jones 4
26		THE LIQUIDATOR (B Wheatley) M Pipe 11-0	P Leach

[illegible]

Selection: MIGHTY STEEL.

2.45 BRIDGE SOLLARS NOVICE CHASE (6-y-o: £1,272: 2m 4f) (10)

[illegible]

Selection: REMEMBER ROCK.

3.15 BISHOPS FROME HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,067: 2m) (17)

[illegible]

Selection: MORNING LINE.

LEICESTER

GOING: soft (hurdles), good (chase)

12.30 SYSTON NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (3-y-o: £864: 2m) (20 runners)

		[illegible]	
13	0404	THE BOSSMAN (S Powell) P Haynes 10-9	R Rowe
14	30	THUNDER ROCK (Mrs C Howard) A Davison 10-9	–
16	2b4	AB DABH (J Abbey) B McMahon 10-4	T Wall
17	040	CALICO GIRL (D White) J Bosley 10-9	R Dunwoody
18	0	HARDWICK AMBER (J Hibbitt) W Wharton 10-4	M Brennan
19		MONSETTA (M Hinchliffe) M Hinchliffe 10-4	–
20		PRIMO ENRYCO (C Franks) M Tompkins 10-4	J O'Neill
21		REMAINDER GIRL (A Pitt) R Griffiths 10-4	R Crank
22	0	SARITAMER LASS (E Rawson) T Kersey 10-4	M Bastard
23		SEDGE (S Squires) C Holmes 10-4	A Webb
24	000	SPRINGS TO MIND (B) (G Massey) W Morris 10-4	–

1983: Pepperwood 10-2 R Pusey (9-1) P M Taylor 11 ran.

3 Quinta Do Logo, 4 Bombard, 5 The Bossman, Shiner's Pal, 6 Ab Dabh, 10 Full Of Speed, 12 Northern Prospect, 14 Thunder Rock, 18 others

Leicester selections

12.30 Bombard. 1.0 Golden Knoll. 1.30 Shamrock Bridge. 2.0 Golden Friend. 2.30 Scotsman Ice. 3.0 Kevin Evans.

Michael Seely's selection: 2.30 Scotsman Ice.

1.0 GREAT GLEN NOVICE CHASE (£1,208: 3m) (20)

3	000-010	ONLY FOR LOVE (BF) (Mrs J Mould) D Nicholson 5-11-2	P Scudamore
4	31240f	SUPER BRAT (Mrs L Carter) R Carter 5-11-5	P Barton
5	0303-00	BLAKE (M Bray-Cotton) W Clay 7-11-2	J O'Neill
6	p2	BROWN LUSTRE (Mrs A Lawe) R Armytage 8-11-2	A Webber
7	/3042-p	COMMANDER CHRISTY (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 8-11-2	M Hammond
8	p-	DANILOU (P Pritchard) P Pritchard 7-11-2	P Dever
9	000/pp	FENNELLY (Miss S Low) R Champion 6-11-2	Mr M Low 4
11	000-0f	GANDOUGE LANE (C House) J Old 7-11-2	G Bradley
13	30304-2	ICE HILL (B) (Miss S Wilson) D Ringer 8-11-2	S Shilston
14	/040-p0	ITALIAN AFFAIR (C Holmes) C Holmes 8-11-2	A Webb
18	0000/0p	JOAT (J Russell) R Hartop 8-11-2	J Barlow
		[illegible]	

[illegible]

1.30 DICK CHRISTIAN HANDICAP CHASE (£1,301: 3m) (9)

[illegible]

2.0 OAKHAM CHASE (£1,163: 2m) (5)

[illegible]

2.30 PICKWELL NOVICE HURDLE (Mares: £634: 2m) (18)

[illegible]

3.0 LADBROKE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE (£812: 3m) (14)

[illegible]

Nottingham results

GOING: good

12.30 (2m hdle) 1, JOY RIDE (B Smith Eccles, 5-1); 2, Chipped Metal (R Crank, 9-1); 3, Nassau Royale (S Morshead, 2-1 fav). ALSO RAN: 3 Taylorstown (6th), 11 Kamir, 14 Health N Happiness (5th), 16 Fudge Delight (4th), 33 Hot Potato, Mark Palmer, Melrose Bay, Silver Season (pu), Toronto Star (ref to race), 40 Bradbury, 50 Arctic Bivouac, Ashfields Clipper (pu), Berebridge Lad (pu), Cruden Bay, Crushed Ice, Deserter (pu), Fountain Valley, [illegible]

[illegible]

Newcastle

[illegible]

... Tom, 50 Gamewood (6th). 9 ran. 4l, nk, 15l, 1l, 1½l. M H Easterby at Great Habton. TOTE: £2.00; £1.10, £1.40 £1.50. DF: £4.90. CSF: £6.32.

3.15 (2m 120yd hdle) 1, CAMP KELPIE (Mr G Harker, (100-30); 2, Melhagen (Mr T Easterby, 1-2fav); 3, Shackle Pin (Mr P Dun, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 10 Avon Oak (6th), 14 Heartbreak Hotel, 20 Cheeny's Brig, 33 Brae Top, King's Holt (5th), Rouge Hermes, & Vino Festa (4th). 10 ran. 6l, 12l, 1l, 2½l, 10l. B E Wilkinson at Middleham. TOTE: £4.80; £1.40, £1.00, £1.70. DF: £2.20. CSF: £5.85. Placepot: £14.00.

Worcester off

Racing at Worcester tomorrow has been called off because the course is waterlogged. The stewards held an inspection yesterday morning and Jack Bennett, the racecourse manager, said: "There has been heavy rain and the River Severn could flood the course again."

● Forgive N'Forget, who lost a lot of weight after being beaten by Mossy Moore at Ayr Last month, is recovering and on course for the Tommy Whittle Chase at Haydock Park next week.

هكذا من الأصل



هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

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in association with

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Are seeking further commercial lawyers in the range 1-4 yrs. qualified. A sound knowledge gained with a major London or provincial city practice is sought. Experience in company re-organisation and debt restructuring work is desirable but not essential. The post is for 3 yrs. extendable. Salary, rent allowance and other terms should prove attractive to any solicitor working in the United Kingdom whether in the City of London or elsewhere.

Applications should be made to Reuter Simkin who have instructions to produce a shortlist. Please quote Ref: C.124. Applications should be received by Monday 14th December. Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

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PA

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The Personnel Director
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The appointment attracts a comprehensive benefits package, which includes a car and assistance with relocation where appropriate.

Letters of application to the Secretary, Eastern Electricity, P O Box 40, Wherstead, Ipswich IP9 2AQ by 17 December 1984.

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Work is wide-ranging and includes all aspects of welfare and health services. There is some European Community and private international law work

Departments of Trade and Industry – 3 posts
In providing a comprehensive legal service to both the Department and the Export Credits Guarantee Department, lawyers are faced with a wide range of tasks involving, for example, general advisory work and negotiations concerning commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. Much substantive and regulatory law in the commercial field is covered, relating to both nationalised and private industries These posts involve some overseas travel.

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The Legal Adviser's Branch tenders advice on a wide variety of legal topics including legislation and assists in the preparation and drafting of Bills, Statutory Instruments and other legal documents. A sound understanding of jurisprudence and common law is essential.

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The Treasury Solicitor's Department acts as Legal Adviser to most government departments and other government agencies. Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European Community, present evidence in major public enquiries, and represent departments at other inquiries and tribunals.

Charity Law and Trust Administration

Charity Commission – 4 posts (3 in London, 1 in Liverpool)
Charity Commission lawyers conduct correspondence and have personal contact with charity trustees and their professional advisers, draft and make schemes in accordance with the cy pres doctrine, and other orders either authorising a particular action or of an administrative nature. The work requires a sound knowledge of trust law and the basic principles of conveyancing.

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HM Land Registry – 4 posts (1 each at Lytham St Annes, Nottingham, Swansea and Tunbridge Wells)
These regional posts involve the examination of the more complex titles on first registration and advising on questions of law arising from dealings with registered land A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in real property law

Criminal Law

Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board – 3 posts
This work requires lawyers of a good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy. The duties will include consideration of the relevant law and evidence in cases where the applicant has requested the oral hearing of his application by the Board: preparation and conduct of the case including examination and cross-examination of witness at the hearing; writing hearing note and final disposal of case

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HM Customs and Excise – 2 posts
Lawyers initially will be dealing with prosecutions where they advise on proceedings, conduct them in Magistrates Courts and have responsibility for them in the higher Courts. Later they may be involved in civil litigation, drafting subordinate legislation and advising on the legal aspects of the Department's work

Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions – 6 posts
Lawyers, who work in small regional teams, advise on criminal matters, prepare cases for committal to Crown Courts and are involved in advocacy at Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Previous experience in criminal work an advantage. Some travel involved

General

Lord Chancellor's Department: Criminal Appeal Office and the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court – 4 posts
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Unless otherwise stated, all posts are based in London. All candidates must be admitted or called in England (or about to be) and have recent relevant practical experience. Appointments are at Legal Assistant level or, for candidates aged at least 27 and of marked ability and potential, Senior Legal Assistant.

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also on page 30

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The European subsidiary of a major US group seeks a solicitor qualified in English or US law for its shipping department. He or she should have gained at least 5 years' experience in ship finance, loan documentation, closing and post-closing procedures and work-out situations in a banking environment or law firm specialising in maritime work.

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also on pages 28 29

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Entertainments

also on page 31

THEATRES

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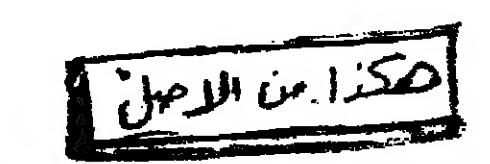
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's gardening advice and Glynn Christian's cookery hints.

9.00 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. Lesson 15: The Shoulder Stand.

9.10 Mastermind, presented by Magnus Magnusson. Jill Goodwin answers questions on the French Revolution 1788 to 1794; John Hutchings on the history of English canals; Norman Izzett on Greek tragic poets; and Byron Jones on MGM musicals 1939 to 1962 (r) 9.40 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r) 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes the final item from Robert Nathan and Michael Syrett on advice for the unemployed; plus the Thompson Twins. 1.45 Hokey Cokey.

2.00 Film: Playmates* (1941) starring John Barrymore. Musical comedy about an impoverished Shakesperian actor who joins forces with a swing bandleader. Directed by David Butler 3.30 Cartoon Time. 3.48 Regional news.

3.50 Play School, presented by Elizabeth Millbank 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley (r) 4.20 Jackanory. Penelope Keith reads Presents for Princesses (r). 4.35 Captain Caveman. 4.45 So You Want to Be Top. Invaluable advice for those who wish to be unpopular with their peers. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Star Trek. The Klingons attack the starship Enterprise, announcing the opening of hostilities. Captain Kirk warns the planet Organia of the danger but he finds them indifferent to his alarms (r) 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 The District Nurse. Megan realises that she has taken away Nesta's livelihood as the local witch-doctor and decides to make amends (Ceefax).

7.25 Halls of Fame. The first of a new series of variety concerts celebrating British variety theatre (see Choice).

8.10 Cagney and Lacey. Forced to do office work on their weekend off the two policewoman have a lucky break when they discover a five year old photo-fit picture of an assault case suspect. They recognise him immediately. Can they find him before the statute of limitations expires?

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Stars of the Roller State Disco. An alternative view of present day problems with groups of unemployed trying to put a little light relief into their lives (see Choice).

10.40 The Other Half. The story of the relationship between Sir Angus Wilson and his companion for 32 years, Tony Garrett (r).

11.10 Claire Rayner's Casebook. The problem page lady deals with people who have or are suffering from manic depression.

11.35 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercises at 6.39 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; pop music at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video report at 8.34; Christmas cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 Schools: the life cycle of the cabbage white butterfly. 9.50 The wonders of human reproduction. 10.05 The months before the start of the First World War. 10.25 A history of whaling. 10.40 A computer-controlled railway marshalling yard. 11.02 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.15 Having an X-ray in a hospital. 11.32 The harmful effects of smoking. 11.49 Preparing for a puppet Christmas play.

12.00 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends. Ringo Starr with two of the Rev Awdry's stories. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Julie Needham (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Jemima Shore Investigates Dr Ziegler's Casebook (r).

2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a discussion on cot deaths. In the studio is Dr Donald Wayte, the pathologist who gave controversial evidence at a recent cot death inquest. He will be facing his critics including parents who have suffered the loss of children in cot deaths.

3.00 The Young Doctors. Drama series set in a large Australian hospital.

4.00 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Wil Cwac Cwac. Tales of a naughty duck. 4.20 On Safari with Christopher Biggins and guests, the Cooper twins, Henry and George. 4.45 CBTV. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help Viv Taylor Gee with news of the work of the Alone-in-London Service and why they are looking for new premises.

6.30 Crossroads.

6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barrett. Graham Aldicott is at the Royal Mint in Wales to see a preview of the new portrait of HM The Queen which will be on all new coins from next month. He also talks to London sculptor Raphael Maklouf whose portrait of the Queen was chosen from 100 applicants; and Jackie Spreckley investigates the increase in helicopter traffic in the capital.

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.00 The Benny Hill Show. Comedy sketches and songs from the man of many parts (r).

9.00 The Bill: Rough in the Afternoon. The final episode of the series finds the officers of Sun Hill police station with a case of child-snatching. A violent father takes his son away from his estranged wife after the child has been made a ward of court. (Oracle).

10.00 News at Ten followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 First Tuesday: Jim Crow's Army examines the effect, in 1942, the arrival of hundreds of black GIs had on the people of Eye in Suffolk; Who Killed Norah McCabe? Investigates the controversial story of a young mother who lived in Belfast (see Choice).

11.30 Legmen. Jack becomes involved with a call-girl who is also a student (discipline not known).

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Roy Hudd and Emma Dears: BBC1, 7.25 pm.

CHOICE

● If HALLS OF FAME (BBC 1, 7.25pm) is dedicated to anything other than providing three-quarters of an hour of jolly entertainment, it would be to the maxim without which the music hall would never have survived as long as it did: variety is the spice of life. Strange to relate, then, tonight's inaugural bill is limited to singers and monologuists. I hope to see more diversity in the weeks ahead. Each of the six programmes takes a venerable variety theatre, lightly sketches in its history, and presents or reconstructs moments from shows or acts with which the theatre is associated. Tonight's show, recorded at London's Victoria Palace, inevitably recalls the Crazy Gang, the Black and White Minstrels, Annie, and Max Bygraves. Roy Hudd has the twin roles of theatre historian and master of ceremonies. He has the knowledge and rumbustuousness to play both parts to perfection. Just so long as Mr Hudd is alive, so is the spirit of music hall.

● We cannot be blamed for suspecting a conspiracy to prevent us from assessing the quality of Michael Hasting's writing in STARS OF THE ROLLER STATE DISCO (BBC 1, 9.25pm). What little dialogue manages to percolate through the din leads us to believe that this sub-Orwellian vision of a world of jobless youth, might be trying to say something important. This is drama's equivalent of so much of today's hard rock music in which the beat knocks the stuffing out of the melody.

● FIRST TUESDAY (ITV, 10.30 pm) includes a few seconds of video film never screened publicly before, that contradict the RUC's version of what happened in Belfast one July day in 1981 when Norah McCabe, indisputably an innocent bystander, was hit by a plastic bullet and died. The film shows no rioting, only dustbin lids being banged; no petrol bombs. Rioting and bombs were both features of the RUC evidence. More dramatically, the film offers prima facie evidence that a RUC patrol opened fire at the road junction where the woman was standing. The RUC deny firing the fatal shot. However, taken in conjuction with eye-witness reports of the incident, the video film would seem to give weight to the widower's allegation about a miscarriage of justice.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.

3.50 Desert Place. A documentary about the creatures that survive in the Sonoran desert in southern Arizona. The narrator is John Hedges (r).

4.40 One Man and his Dog, introduced by Phil Drabble with Eric Halsall. The junior championship features Scotland's Allan Campbell, James Gill from England, Meirion Owen of Wales and Liam Marley from Ireland (r).

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Travellers in Time. Duncan Carse introduces a film made by the Citroen Trans-China expedition in 1931 when two columns of vehicles set out from the Mediterranean and Peking– a journey covering 8,000 miles of the harshest terrain and extremes of climate. The narrator is Pierre Valmer.

6.00 The Rockford Files. Gentleman Jim puts aside his reluctance to interfere with internal police matters when his friend Detective Sergeant Becker is suspended from duty because of suspicion of drug dealing (r).

6.45 Cartoon Two. The Sound Collector.

7.00 Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection at the Royal Academy of Arts. Chris Kelly visits the exhibition and talks to Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza about his collection. There are also clips from the opening ceremony of the exhibition, performed by HRH The Princess Margaret, the Academy's patron.

7.30 Whistle Test. Andy Kershaw talks to several groups about the re-emergence of politics in pop music, including the Three Johns and the Redskins; David Hepworth interviews jazz guitarist Pat Methaney who is in London to record the soundtrack of John Schlesinger's new film, The Falcon and the Snowman; and playing in the studio are The Screaming Blue Messiahs.

8.30 Top Gear. Sue Baker and William Woollard at the Paris exhibition celebrating the centenary of a man called de Boutteville who had a car running on the roads in 1884. Elsewhere, Chris Goffey assesses the vehicles on offer in the four wheel drive market.

9.00 Film: The Devil's Advocate (1978) starring John Mills. The first showing on British television for this drama about a dying priest who is sent by the Vatican to investigate the proposed beatification of a war hero. Based on the novel by Morris West and directed by Guy Green.

10.45 Newsnight. The latest national and international news plus extended coverage of one of the main stories of the day.

11.30 Buongiorno Italia! Lesson 14 of the Italian conversation course for beginners (r). Ends at 12.00.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: Noah's Ark* (1929) starring Dolores Costello George O'Brien and Noah Beery. It is 1914 and a group of people are travelling on the Paris to Constantinople express when it suddenly runs into another train. When the passengers awake they are back in Biblical times. Directed by Michael Curtiz.

3.45 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall, who has just celebrated half a century in broadcasting. Among the items in today's edition is Robert Carvel chairing a discussion on readers letters about pensions and other financial matters concerning pensioners, between Anthony Newton, minister of state for Social Services and his Opposition shadow, Michael Meacher. Plus an interview with a man who supplies cigars to the gentry; and the story of Wandsworth Council's Volunteer Bereavement Counselling Scheme.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the fast moving words and numbers competition is challenged by Jonathan Burrows.

5.05 The Human Jungle: Wild Goose Chase* Dr Roger Corder (Herbert Lom) investigates the case of a highly strung young woman who is driven by fear of academic failure to stage an attack that almost lands an innocent man in prison.

6.00 The Avengers* Steed is nearly crushed in a four-poster bed while Mrs Peel has a brush with an Iron Maiden when they visit a remote Scottish castle.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment from Muriel Turner, assistant general secretary of ASTMS.

8.00 Brookside. Edna at last confesses to Harry the extent of her losses at the betting shop.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough tells a cautionary tale of double glazing customers who paid in advance to avoid VAT; Joan Shenton has news of more effective treatment for backs; and David Stafford discovers the best buys in emulsion paint.

9.00 Film: The Two Worlds of Jenny Logan (1979) starring Lindsay Wagner (the Bionic Woman). A made-for-television tale about a young woman who discovers an antique dress which she puts on and finds herself back in the year 1899. In her new life she falls in love with an artist. Directed by Frank De Felitta.

10.45 Here and How on Four: The Legend of Meera. A Hindi folk opera performed by singers and dancers resident in Britain – the London Pardeshi Group.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Today from the Royal Smithfield Show, London. 6.25 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411: 'China'. Questions can be put to Dr Jung Chang, and John Gittings of The Guardian.

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Morning Story: 'A Nice Change' by Jim Wilson Read by Paul Young.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 71).†

11.00 News; A-Level Driving. Derek Parker reports on the work of the Institute of Advanced Motorists, and hears from its President, The Duke of Gloucester.

11.33 Wildlife. Includes Mystery Sound competition.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.

12.27 My Word! A panel game with chairman Michael O'Donnell. With Dilys Powell, Frank Muir, Antonia Fraser and Denis Norden. 12.15 Weather.

1.00 The World At One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes an account by Valda Hood of the stripper's job that her daughter took at a revue theatre in London. Also the tenth instalment of A Room with a View.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: The Dragon Box, by Una Fleet. With Maureen Beattie. The story of a schooldays friendship between two girls that is destined for failure. With Sarah Collier and Vivienne Dixon.†

4.00 News; Mrs GI Joe. Jean Metcalfe remembers 1946 when 70,000 young British girls joined their GI husbands in America.

4.40 Story Time: Laugh with Lardner 2: 'Ex Parte'. Read by Peter Whitman.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Anything Legal. Comedy series starring Donald Hewlett and Michael Knowles in 'A Tale of Two City Gents'.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File on 4. With Stuart Simon.

8.00 Medicine Now. Report on the health of medical care. With Geoff Watts.

8.30 The Living World. Monster of the Rain Forest. With Marcellin Agnagne and Roy Mackal

9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap

9.30 The Family Abroad. 'Letter from Beirut' – the BBC's Middle East correspondent, Gerald Butt, reflects on the 'Heart of Lebanon'.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes comment on the film Gremlins and the Tony Palmer film Puccini.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Mr Facey Romford's Hounds' by R. S Surtees (7). 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight, incl 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News; Weather. 12.33 am Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only): Radio 4 vhf is as above except 5.55-6.00 am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Religious Education. 11.20 Web of Language. 11.40 Listening to Music. 1.55-3.00 pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.00 Education Now Phone-in 01-580 4411. 2.30 Books, Plays, Poems. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: The Chip Shop with Barry Norman.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: Bantock's overture The Pierrot of the Minute; Ireland's Columbine (Parkin, piano); Delius's Brigg Fair; Grainger's Scotch Strathspey and Reel (Ambrosian Singers/English Chamber Orchestra). Britten's Men of Goodwill.† 8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Rimsky-Korsakov's overture May Night; Rachmaninov's Étude-tableau in C minor, Op 39 (Shelley, piano); Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 2 (Little Russian).† 9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Haydn. Horn Concerto No 2 in D (Thompson/Philharmonia); Symphony No 31 (Horn Signal); Divertimento a tre (H 1V 5) with Michael Thompson, (horn) Christopher Warren-Green (violin), Andrew Schulman (cello).†

10.00 People and Places: Gershwin's An American in Paris; and Milhaud's A Frenchman in New York.†

10.50 Delius and Warlock: BBC Singers sing Delius's Midsummer Song; On Craig Ddu; Warlock's I saw a fair maiden; Bethlehem Down; Corpus Christi; and Delius's The splendour falls; To be sung of a summer night on the water.†

11.20 Clarinet and Piano recital: Colin Parr and Frank Wibaut. Ireland's Fantasy Sonata, Stravinsky's Three Pieces for Clarinet; Debussy's Première rapsodie; Rachmaninov's Prelude in D Op 23 No 4; Horovitz's Sonatina.†

12.15 Midday Concert: part one. BBC Scottish SO (under Maksymiuk). With John Ogdon (piano). David Matthew's Introit; Mozart's Masonic Funeral Music, K 477; and his Symphony No 35.† 1.00 News.

1.05 Concert (contd): Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3.†

1.50 Guitar Encores: Vladimir Mikulka plays works by Robert de Visee, Villa-Lobos, Tansman, Ponce, and Stephen Rak (Air, Variations and Dance).†

2.15 Three Young Scandinavians: performances on record of Nielsen's Symphonic Rhapsody, 1888; Stenhammar's Florez och Blanzeflor, Op 3; Sibelius's 'Kullervo' Symphony Op 7; and his Andante festivo, 1922.†

4.00 Nash Ensemble: Mozart's Oboe Quartet in F major, K 370 Roger's Serenade in G major for flute, violin and viola, Op 141a, David Matthews's Clarinet Quartet.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure, another of Fritz Spiegl's selections.†

6.30 Laments of Ariadne. The Consort of Musicke play Bonini's Lamento d'Arianna in stile recitativo, 1613.†

7.05 The Day of Rest: Anton Rodgers reads the Jack Emery story.

7.30 BBC Philharmonic Concert: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra (under Downes), with Assen Vassilev (baritone). Part one. Giles Swayne's Naaotwa Lala; and Shostakovich's Suite on Verses of Michelangelo.

8.30 A Memorable Scene: Michael Hordern reads from W H Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico.

8.50 Concert: part two. Dvorak's Symphony No 9 (From the New World).†

9.45 To Give the World for Nothing. Readings of mystical poetry. The anthology is selected by J M Cohen. The readers: Carole Boyd, Guy Holden and John Westbrook.

10.00 Jazz Today. Charles Fox presents District Sux.†

11.00 Mendelssohn and Haydn: the Lindsay String Quartet play Haydn's Quartet in G minor Op 20 No 3; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major, Op 12.†

11.57 News. Until 12.00

Radio 2

4.00am Colin Berry† 5.30 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 Steve Jones† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk 2.00 Gloria Hunniford 3.30 Music all the Way† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga (19) 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 8.00 The American Popular Song. (7) 'Life Upon the Wicked Stage'† 9.00 The Danish Radio Concert Orchestra with vocalists Jeff Hooper and Lisa Linn† 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 Where were you in 62? Memory game introduced by Nigel Rees. 10.30 Rolf's Walkabout. The people of Craster, Northumberland play host to Rolf Harris 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightride† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls introduced by Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat, 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00 John Peel† VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Sweet Soul Music 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry 8.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 What's New 10.00 News Summary 10.01 Discovery 10.30 Wives And Daughters 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty Four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 Recording Of The Week 2.00 Outlook 2.45 Places Of Hope 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 A Jolly Good Show 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Omnibus 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian. 6.00 World News 6.15 Concert Hall 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Singers Of Schubert 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Omnibus 1.00 News Summary 1.01 Outlook 1.30 Report On Religion 1.45 Country Music Profile 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Singers Of Schubert 2.30 Wives And Daughters 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Waveguide 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.10-5.35 Gloria. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Tomorrow's World. 9.25-10.15 Welsh Sports Personality of the Year 1984. 10.15-10.55 Music Makers. 10.55-12.10am Stars of the Roller Disco (as BBC-1 9.25pm). 12.10-12.15 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 1.45-1.55 The House That Joe Built. 1.55-3.30 Sportscene Special: Rugby (Glasgow v the Australians.) 3.30-3.50 The Piper's Tune. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.40-11.10 Imprint. 11.35-11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.40-11.10 Spotlight. 11.35-11.40 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 10.35-11.05 East – Spectrum. Midlands – Tuesday People. North – The Hunted Hawk. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Lynda Lee's People (Carla Lane). South – The Cellar Show. South West – Slade Alive. West – Tales Out of School.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.10 All India Goldies. 4.45 Ffalabalam. 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwm. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Jambo Bwana. 8.05 St Elsewhere. 9.05 Gwyl Lorient '84. 9.45 Muck and Brass. 10.45 Eleventh Hour. 12.20am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give us a Clue. 11.30 Adventurer. 12.00 Darts. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 11.30-12.00 Championship Pool.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give us a Clue. 11.30 Struggle. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Teachers Only. 12.00 Greatest Book, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in their blood 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00 Bounder. 7.30-8.00 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Jazz Workshop. 11.45 Streets of San Francisco. 12.40am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in Their Blood. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Robinson Country 7.00 Bounder. 7.30-8.00 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Postscript Diary. 11.35 Fisheries News. 11.45 Streets of San Francisco. 12.41 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.30-4.00 Three Little Words. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Film: Saint's Girl Friday (Louis Hayward). 12.45am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Portraits of Power. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Nine To Five. 11.55 News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Darts. 12.15am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.00 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Struggle. 12.00 News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time 1.20-1.30 News 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Give us a Clue 11.30 Darts. 12.15am Late Call. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give Us a Clue. 12.30am Company. Closedown

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 About Anglia 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Bygones. 7.30-8.00 Give Us A Clue 11.30 Mannix 12.30am Tuesday Topic. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Lookaround. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Give us a Clue 11.30 Struggle 12.00 Closedown.

also on page 30

Luxembourg bank's rebuff to receiver

Continued from page 1

refused to pay a £200,000 contempt fine, is forced to go to court it is likely however that his claim to the funds will be accepted and he will then draw them.

The court would be less likely to entertain a claim from the sequestrators because they exercise a quasi-penal function and no court will enforce the penal legislation of another country.

According to legal opinion, Mr Brewer could face difficulties because the miners' union assets are in the names of Mr Trevor Cave, deputy chief cxutive, and Mr Stephen Hudson, finance officer, who are nominees of the three trustees whose duties Mr Brewer has assumed.

But provided Mr Brown can show the court that the two men, as nominees of the three trustees, were acting as agents that should present no great obstacle.

The return of the union's assets to Britain, which could be achieved within hours of a successful court hearing, would not necessarily mean the lifting of sequestration and receivership orders.

Even if the £200.000 contempt fine is paid, together with legal costs that have accrued from the various legal actions in foreign courts, the union will have to give an undertaking to obey present and future court orders.

In law, sequestration is a penalty in its own right and is likely to remain in force without the undertakings.

Even then, the receivership might remain in force: a court hearing on the receivership will be heard on Thursday.

Storm over homes plan for Ice Age woodland

By David Nicholson-Lord

Fierce controversy has broken out over a Labour borough's plans for a council estate in the largest remaining area of ancient woodland in inner London.

Southward's proposals for 93 houses in Sydenham Hill Wood, 23 acres of oak, beech and hornbeam largely undisturbed since the Ice Age, have aroused protests from the Nature Conservancy Council, the London Wildlife Trust, local MPs and residents. Objectors believe the decision of the inspector at a planning inquiry next month will be an important test case for wildlife conservation in the city.

What has particularly irritated opponents is the expense of building on the site.

Mr Jeremy Iles, director of the London Wildlife Trust, which runs the wood as a nature reserve, said yesterday: "It is the hilliest slimiest slope you could ever hope to come across."

Mr Gerald Bowden, Conservative MP for Dulwich, says each house could cost an extra £60,000 because of the slopes and drainage. He is asking Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to intervene.

More than a century ago the French Impressionist painter Camille Pissarro lived in Sydenham and sketched many of its scenes. The wood remains one of the few fragments untouched since his day by the spread of the city.

Mr Nick Snow, chairman of Southwark's housing committee, rejected £60,000 per house as the extra cost of development.

Pissarro sold, page 16



Pissarro's view of St Stephen's, Dulwich (top), and today's reality (Photograph: Murray Job).



375 die in gas leak

Continued from page 1

"There were cars, bicycles, auto-rickshaws, anything that could move on the road trying to get up the hill. I saw people just collapsing by the side of the road."

Methyl isocyanate is considered so dangerous that its use or storage in Britain is hedged around with stringent safety regulations, which are to be tightened again early next year. No British company now uses the chemical and only one European company, Bayer of Cologne, produces it.

● NEW YORK: The Union Carbide Corporation does not yet know why safety devices failed on the 45-ton tank of methyl isocyanate (Trevor Fishlock writes).

Engineers and chemists from the United States and Bombay were on their way yesterday to find out what went wrong.

● ATHENS: The village of Iliokomi, east of Salonika in northern Greece, was evacuated yesterday after an Austrian tanker-lorry carrying a highly explosive chemical substance, skidded off the road and turned on its side (Mario Modiano writes).

Police said the lorry was heading for Istanbul with 15 tons of ethylene oxide, which could explode if it came into contact with oxygen.

British security, page 6

Letter from Athens

Case of a missing Prime Minister

Where on earth is Andreas Papandreou? The Opposition claims that most of the time the Greek Prime Minister is abroad, and, when he is here, he rarely sets foot in his office or in Parliament.

Bombs are being planted all over Athens these days, anti-government demonstrators march through the streets, the Army – official denials notwithstanding – is placed on the alert, the universities are restless, and Supreme Court judges are at each other's throats over socialist reforms. But the country's Prime Minister, like Macavity the cat, is never there.

He spent the last weekend in Rome for a chat with his Italian colleague, but above all to discuss peace and disarmament with the Pope. He flew to the Dublin European Summit yesterday to air his views on the Middle East and Poland. He goes to Brussels tomorrow for a Nato Defence Ministers' meeting to put on record, once again, his opposition to the policies of the Western Alliance.

"We have no Prime Minister", complains his arch-rival, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Conservative Opposition leader. "He travels all the time. And he is so preoccupied with the Middle East and Nicaragua, that little time is left for Greek affairs."

If what the Oppositiion wants as Prime Minister is a card-punching civil servant addicted to office hours, they are not getting him. But Mr Mitsotakis is obviously frustrated. Three months ago he was chosen leader of the New Democracy Party mainly because he was the only man to stand up against the charismatic Mr Papandreou.

For three months he has stalked the Prime Minister to challenge him in a rhetorical duel. But Mr Papandreou has been seen in Parliament only 10 times in the past three years, and his last appearance on Wednesday to watch the tabling of the budget, was timed at exactly four minutes.

The truth is that Mr Papandreou, who took over the maximos mansion, the official guest house, to use as an office, prefers to work out of Kastri, wherre he has a comfortable family villa set in a pin wood, about 11 traffic-packed miles north of Athens. At weekends he enjoys moving south to Vouliagmeni's plush beach hotels. His movements, protected by a high-security motorcade, are fairly conspicuous. That is, when he is in town.

When he is not, he might be in Crete, for instance, mediating between President Mitterrand and Colonel Gadaffi to solve their disputes on Chad. Or visiting President Assad in Damascus, or King Husain in Amman, to discuss the Palestinian issue. Or with Poland's General Jaruzelski, condemning Western sanctions, or, as he plans to do next month, in Delhi with other world leaders to appeal for a nuclear freeze.

For a country like Greece which is languishing under a double-digit inflation rate, plagued with unemployment, and crippled by an investments freeze, it seems strange that the Prime Minister should be devoting so much time and energy poring over exotic problems of little or no direct relevance to the well-being of the average Greek.

Even more puzzling is the fact that 1985 is an election year and what will weigh in the voter's choice more than foreign affairs is the size of his pay packet and the quality of life. Both have hardly improved in the three years that Mr Papandreou's socialists have run the show.

However, the average Greek also tends to be an incurable romantic who yearns for flattering international recognition and an end to the feeling that his country is under big-power tutelage. Mr Papandreou's busybody approach gives him the impression that for once Greece has a loud voice in international affairs that no one can afford to take for granted.

After all, to be defiantly anti-American and cadge $500m a year from the United States is no mean achievement. Talking rough to the Americans is quite cathartic for the Greek psyche which, in this land of myth, is forever in search of someone to blame for the ills that befall Hellenish.

The paradox is that Mr Papandreou's maverick policies, which often align him with the Soviet Union, carry weight only so long as Greece remains in Nato and the European Community. Otherwise all his eccentricities would hardly have mattered to anyone.

Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace. 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends a reception at St James's Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. 11.30 to 12.30 and 4 to 5.

The Prince of Wales, vice-patron, The British Council, attends a meeting at 10 Spring Gardens, SW1. 10.20.

The Princess of Wales visits the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead, Surrey. 11.

Princess Margaret, president of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends a lunch, Regency Rooms, Ilkeston, 12.15; and later attends a thanksgiving service at Derby Cathedral for the presentation of purses. 2.25.

The Duchess of Kent attends the Park Lane Fair, Park Lane Hotel, 122 Brompton Rd, SW3. 3.

Princess Alexandra, Chancellor of Lancaster University, attends a lunch at the University, 12.45; and later confers higher degrees. 3.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the presentation ceremony of the Ferodo Trophy, Dorchester Hotel, London. 6.

Princess Michael of Kent attends the Royal Smithfield Show, Earls Court. 11.

New exhibitions

Archives for the Future; Stafford Art Gallery, The Green; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4; (ends Jan 19).

A view of Stirling over the last 100 years by local photographers; Sterling Smith Art Gallery and Museum, 40 Albert Place, Sterling; Wed to Sun 2 to 5; (ends April 7).

Victorian Music; Central Library, Reference Staircase, Edinburgh, Mon to Fri 9 to 9, Sat 9 to 1; (ends Dec 31).

Love: work by members of Collective Gallery, 52-54 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5.30, Thurs 12.30 to 7, Sat 10.30 to 5; (ends Dec 22).

Music

Piano recital by John Savory, Art Gallery, Bury St Edmunds, 1.10.

Choral concert by Leeds Festival Chorus; Leeds Parish Church, 7.30.

Recital by Manoug Parikan (violin) and Bernard Roberts (piano); Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Ocrhestra; Cheltenham Town Hall, 7.30.

Piano recital by Philip Smith; Sam Newsom Music Centre, Boston, Lincs, 7.30.

Recital by Michael Beeston (viola) and David Lloyd (piano); Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Talks, lectures

Religion in the Early Italian Renaissance, by Dr George Holmes; Department of History, Edinburgh University, 4.15.

Clothing in the Pacific by Dr Euan MacKie; Hunterian Art Gallery, Lecture Theatre, Glasgow, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,602

ACROSS

1 Keep an eye on the dog, perhaps (5).
4 Sack Mark, a trouble-maker (9).
9 Intoxication upsets one head (9).
10 Booby, to put it another way (5).
11 Spots, so to speak, before the eyes (5).
12 What extraordinarily oral gurus are (9).
13 A slight reverse half face-to-face (7).
15 Rose at Grantchester thus unofficially gives tongue (7).
18 Difficult decision I had, on reflection, left to Miss Woodhouse (7).
20 More than cover remaining drink (7).
21 Early development of city district during Cypriot revolution (9).
23 Subject to very good conditions initially (5).
25 One in black going round being tearful (5).
26 Off the cuff. I am to remind you while speaking (9).
27 Inside the park, called a shrub (9).
28 Food and drink (5).

DOWN

1 How market stallholders are equipped to resist (9).
2 Where lived the brave, put finally to the sword (5).
3 I lost out, surrounded by damage in bad weather (4-5).
4 Charge for transporting soldiers into battle (7).
5 One standing by book (7).
6 Half-back stands on anyone in wet ground (5).
7 Monk gets up to admit brothers and one divine (9).
8 Refuse doctor nothing on ship (5).
14 As of old, he unfolds a story (9).
16 Garment of angora, perhaps, worn by soldiers and young airmen (9).
17 Central heating system developed thus without an imitation arising (9).
19 What durables are, and a big noise therein (7).
20 Differing with M.O., I play games here (7).
21 Magazine making a hit (5).
22 The conclusion of a home game (5).
24 She passes depression on to father (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,601

PEONS SEPTUPLET
OBSTINATE BIBLE
ONTOPOFTHEWORLD
NOCTURNE OFFSET
TRANSPLANTATION
SHEER TREATMENT
ENTREMETS CATER

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 13

First aid list

The National Register of First Aiders, a division of the British Safety Council, which is campaigning to make the teaching of first aid in schools compulsory for final-year students, appeals to readers who know of a school where first aid is taught. Such information would be of use in the preparation by the register of a report for MPs.

Any information should be sent to the National Register of First Aiders, National Safety Centre, Chancellor's Road, Hammersmith, London W6 9RS (Telephone 01-741 1231).

Anniversaries

Births: Thomas Carlyle, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, 1795; Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, Langar Rectory, Nottinghamshire, 1835; Rainer Maria Rilke, poet, Prague, 1875.

Deaths: Cardinal de Richelieu, Paris, 1642; Thomas Hobbes, political philosopher, Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, 1679; John Gay, poet and dramatist, author of *The Beggar's Opera*, London, 1732; Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, prime minister 1812-27, London, 1828; Stefan George, poet, Minusic, Switzerland, 1933; Benjamin, Baron Britten, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 1976.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 25:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 20.20m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 19.15m
3 Give Us a Clue, Thames, 15.90m
4 Name That Tune, Thames, 15.80m
5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 14.60m
6 The A-Team, ITV, 14.55m
7 Crossroads (Tue), Central, 14.15m
8 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 14.10m
9 Crossroads (Thu), Central, 13.70m
10 Emmerdale Farm (Tue), Yorkshire, 13.50m

BBC 1
1 Royal Variety Performance, 20.55m
2 Hi-De-Hi, 15.35m
3 Six of The Best, 14.60m
4 Juliet Bravo, 14.15m
5 Children in Need (Fri 21.25), 14.10m
6 Dallas, 13.70m
7 Bob's Full House, 13.25m
8 That's Life Special, 12.35m
9 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 11.60m
10 Jim'll Fix It 11.35m

BBC 2
1 Lame Ducks, 9.10m
2 To The Manor Born, 6.75m
3 Forty Minutes, 5.85m
4 Entertainment USA, 4.80m
5 M.A.S.H., 4.65m
6 Stay Hungry, 3.95m
7 Laugh??? I Nearly Paid my Licence Fee, 3.75m
8 Hollywood Ladies, 3.50m
9 Dark Star, 3.20m
10 Bandido, 3.05m

Channel 4
1 Brookside (Mon), 5.80m
2 Brookside (Tue), 5.65m
3 Experience Preferred but not Essential, 4.85m
4 Heaven Can Wait, 3.75m
5 Hill Street Blues, 3.65m
6 American Football, 2.80m
7 St. Elsewhere, 2.65m
8 Children of Lac, 2.60m
9 Fairly Secret Army, 2.20m
10 One Night of Love, 2.10m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes): BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.6m (6.2m). TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 2.0m (7.7m); Sat 2.0m, Sun 1.7m (Sat or Sun 5.4m). Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Christmas message

The Queen will broadcast on both radio and television on Christmas Day. The message will be broadcast on BBC Radio 1 and 4 at 9.30am and repeated on Radio 2 at 10am and Radio 4 at 1pm. It will also be shown on BBC 1 at 3pm, BBC 2 at 8.40pm, Independent Television at 3pm and Channel 4 at 5pm.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.453	1.383
Austria Sch	27.00	25.70
Belgium Fr	77.60	73.60
Canada $	1.64	1.57
Denmark Kr	13.92	13.22
Finland Mkk	8.02	7.62
France Fr	11.77	11.22
Germany DM	3.84	3.66
Greece Dr	178.00	163.00
Hongkong $	8.70	9.18
Ireland Pt	1.245	1.185
Italy Lira	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	310.00	294.00
Netherlands Gld	4.325	4.125
Norway Kr	11.12	10.62
Portugal Esc	212.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.31	2.13
Spain Pta	213.00	203.00
Sweden Kr	10.87	10.37
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.02
USA $	1.236	1.185
Yugoslavia Dnr	320.00	300.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 357.7.

London: The *FT* index closed up 7.6 at 924.9.

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Roads

London and South-east: A20: Diversions in Eltham, road closed between Lee Green and Cambridge Drive. A1: Delays in Hatfield, at Birchwood Roundabout.

Wales and West: A40: Lane restrictions at Broadoak on the Whitland to Carmarthen Rd. M4: Only one lane open westbound between junctions 17 and 18 (Cirencester to Bath stretch). A419: Swindon: Northbound carriageway closed on Stratton St Margaret bypass; contraflow on southbound; alternative routes signed.

The Midlands: M6: Outside lanes on North and southbound carriageways between junctions 3 and 4 closed; delays. A34: Roadworks between Birmingham Rd at Stratford-upon-Avon; delays. A423: Serious delays at Southam.

The North: A63: Reconstruction work at Hemingbrough.

Scotland: A836: Single lane traffic at N end of Bonar Bridge; temporary signals 24 hours. A92: Lane closures eight miles N of Stonehaven.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

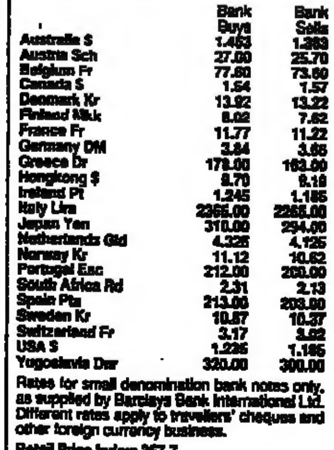
The Daily Star says that the proposals put forward by Sir Keith Joseph on student grants 'undermines a principle accepted by every British Government since the war – that higher education should be available free to every student who has reached the necessary academic standards'.

The Sun, also commenting on Sir Keith Joseph's proposals, says: "It is ludicrous that he should be facing a storm and the possibility of resignation while selfish fat cats who resisted cutting a penny from their own budgets sit smug and undisturbed in the Cabinet."

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government Bill, completion of second reading debate.

Lords (2.30): Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and Family Law (Scotland) Bill, Committee stages. Debate on St Helena.



Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather forecast

A weakening frontal trough over E districts will relax E as a small ridge of high pressure crosses the British Isles during the day, with further troughs of low pressure reaching the W later

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, NW, central N England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy with rain spreading from W; wind SW light becoming S strong; max temp 10C (50F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy with a little rain in places at first, but soon becoming drier with sunny intervals; wind W light backing S moderate; max temp 9C (48F).

SW England, S, N Wales, Isle of Man, Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Bright intervals at first, becoming cloudy with rain in afternoon; wind SW light becoming S strong to gale; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable, with showers or longer periods of rain in most areas, but some sunny intervals; temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S or SW moderate; showers; visibility good locally poor at first; sea mainly slight. St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S light or moderate increasing strong to gale; showers, then rain later; visibility good becoming moderate later; sea smooth becoming very rough.

Sun rises: 7.48 am — Sun sets: 3.53 pm
Moon sets: 3.11 am — Moon rises: 2.14 pm
Full Moon: December 8.

Lighting-up time

London 4.23 pm to 7.19 am
Bristol 4.33 pm to 7.29 am
Edinburgh 4.12 pm to 7.59 am
Manchester 4.22 pm to 7.38 am
Penzance 4.51 pm to 7.35 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	r	8	46	Inverness	c	3	37
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	d	9	48
Bristol	f	11	52	London	r	9	48
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	c	9	48
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	r	7	45
Glasgow	r	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

London

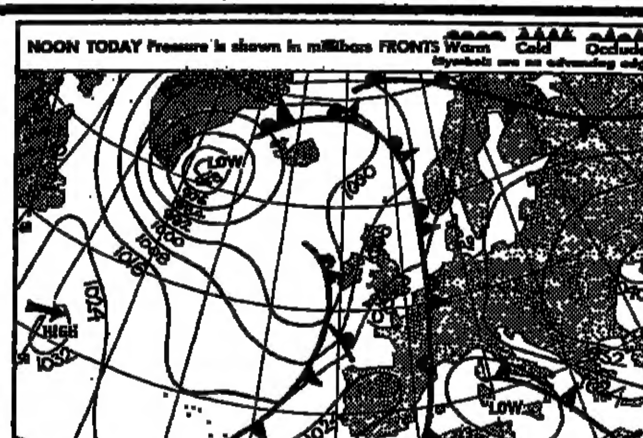
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 93 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm: 0.04in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1009.5 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

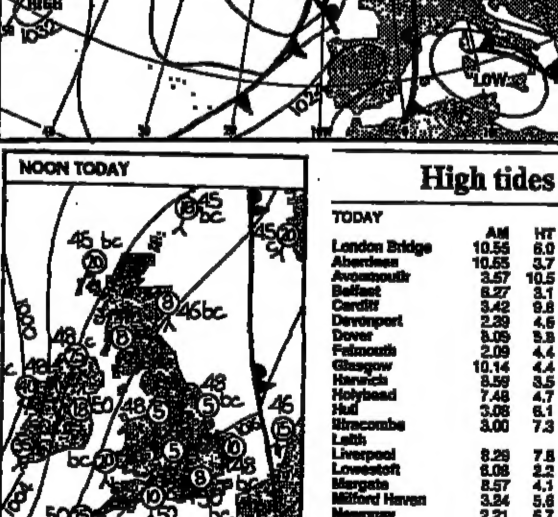
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Penzance, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Keswick, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Isles of Scilly, 3.0hr.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: Sally-Anne Wilkins, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.55	6.0	11.33	6.3
Aberdeen	10.55	3.7	10.55	3.7
Avonmouth	3.57	10.5	4.27	11.2
Belfast	8.27	3.1	8.39	3.2
Cardiff	3.42	9.8	4.12	10.4
Devonport	2.39	4.6	2.52	4.8
Dover	8.05	5.8	8.49	5.7
Falmouth	2.09	4.4	2.22	4.6
Glasgow	10.14	4.4	10.31	4.5
Harwich	8.59	3.5	9.34	3.6
Holyhead	7.48	4.7	7.51	4.9
Hull	3.08	6.1	4.02	6.0
Ilfracombe	3.00	7.3	3.21	7.7
Leith			noon	4.7
Liverpool	8.29	7.8	8.42	8.1
Lowestoft	6.08	2.2	7.23	2.3
Margate	8.57	4.1	9.48	4.3
Milford Haven	3.24	5.6	3.41	5.9
Newquay	2.21	5.7	2.37	6.0
Oban	3.05	3.2	3.19	3.6
Penzance	1.48	4.8	2.00	4.8
Portland	3.40	1.7	3.51	1.7
Portsmouth	8.41	4.1	9.04	4.0
Shoreham	8.17	5.2	8.45	5.1
Southampton	8.23	3.9	8.36	3.8
Swansea	3.24	7.8	3.43	8.0
Tees	12.34	4.6	1.21	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	8.47	3.5	9.25	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	.07	8	46	drizzle	Guernsey	–	.33	13	55	rain
Bridlington	–	.02	8	46	showers	Scilly Isles	3.0	.35	12	54	showers
Cromer	0.1	–	9	48	bright am	Newquay	1.2	.22	13	55	showers
Lowestoft	0.8	.01	9	48	rain pm	Ilfracombe	–	.25	10	50	dull
Clacton	0.1	.07	9	48	rain pm	Tenby	–	.39	12	54	showers
Margate	–	.05	8	46	showers pm	Southport	–	.15	10	50	cloudy
Folkestone	0.2	.35	9	48	rain pm	Morecambe	–	.12	9	48	rain pm
Hastings	–	.38	9	48	rain	Douglas	–	.19	11	52	showers pm
Eastbourne	–	.41	10	50	rain	London (Ctrl)	–	.04	9	48	drizzle
Brighton	–	.16	9	48	rain	B'ham (Airpt)	–	.15	9	48	rain
Worthing	–	.21	11	52	rain	Bristol (Ctrl)	–	.10	12	54	rain am
Littlehmptn						Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	.32	11	52	showers pm
Bognor R	–	.19	11	52	rain	Anglesey	0.2	.12	11	52	showers
Southsea	–	.23	11	52	rain am	B'pool (Airpt)	0.1	.13	9	48	rain
Shanklin	–	.33	11	52	rain	Manchester	–	.07	10	50	cloudy
Bournemouth	–	.31	12	54	rain	Nottingham	–	.07	8	46	rain
Poole	–	.35	12	54	rain	N'cstl-u-Tyne	–	.04	8	46	rain
Swanage	–	.17	12	54	rain am	Carlisle	–	.08	9	48	rain am
Weymouth	0.1	.28	13	55	cloudy	Eskdalemuir	–	.16	7	45	rain
Exmouth	0.2	.31	12	54	showers	Prestwick	0.9	.01	10	50	rain
Torquay	0.1	.42	12	54	showers	Glasgow	–	.09	10	50	rain
Falmouth	1.2	.35	13	55	showers am	Tiree	–	.18	9	48	rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Cologne	f	6	43	Majorca	s	15	59	Rome	c	15	59
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Copenhgn	c	2	36	Malaga	f	18	64	Salzburg	c	4	39
Alexandria				Corfu	f	15	59	Malta	f	16	61	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Algiers	f	15	39	Dublin	r	10	50	Melbourne		13	55	S Francisco*	c	10	50
Amsterdam	s	6	43	Dubrovnik	s	16	61	Mexico C*	c	18	64	Santiago*	c	29	84
Athens	f	15	59	Faro	f	16	61	Miami*	s	27	81	Seoul*	c	7	45
Bahrain	s	26	79	Florence	f	16	61	Milan	c	9	48	Singapore	f	30	86
Barbados*	f	27	81	Frankfurt	c	5	41	Montreal*	c	0	32	Stockholm	c	5	41
Barcelona	s	11	52	Funchal	f	19	66	Moscow	s	–5	23	Strasbourg	c	5	41
Beirut	f	18	64	Geneva	s	7	45	Munich	c	3	37	Sydney			
Belgrade*	s	9	48	Gibraltar*	s	17	63	Nairobi				Tangier	f	18	64
Berlin	c	4	39	Helsinki	d	2	36	Naples	f	14	57	Tel Aviv	f	21	70
[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available